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Sen, Shri Ashoke Kumar (Calcutta North West).

Sen, Shri Deven (Asansol).

Sen, Shri Dwaipayan (Katwa).

Sen, Shri Phani Gopal (Purnea).

Sen, Dr. Ranen (Barasat).

Sequeira, Shri Erasmo de (Marmagoa).

Sethi, Shri Prakash Chandra B. (Indore).

Sethuraman, Shri N. (Pondicherry).

Sezhiyan, Shri Era (Kumbakonam).

Shah, Shrimati Jayaben (Amreli).

Shah, Maharaja Manabendra (Tehri-Garhwal).

Shah, Shri Shantilal (Bombay North west).

Shah, Shri Trilokshah Lal Priendra (Kanker).

Shah, Shri Virendrakumar J. (Junagadh).

Shalwale, Shri Ram Gopal (Chandni Chowk).

Shambhu Nath, Shri (Saidpur).

Shankaranand, Shri B. (Chikodi).

Sharda Nand, Shri (Sitapur).

Sharma, Shri Beni Shankar (Banka).

Sharma, Shri Diwan Chand (Gurdaspur).

Sharma, Shri Madhoram (Karnal).

Sharma, Shri Narain Swaroop (Domariaganj).

Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore (Dausa).

Sharma, Shri Ram Avtar (Gwalior).

Sharma, Shri Shiv (Vidisha).

Sharma, Shri Yajna Datt (Amritsar).

Sharma, Shri Yogendra (Begusarai).

Shashi Bhushan, Shri (Khargone).

Shashi Rajan, Shri (Pupri).

Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan (Lakhimpur).

Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir (Hapur).

Shastri, Shri Raghuvir Singh (Baghpat).

Shastri, Shri Ramavtar (Patna).

Shastri, Shri Ramanand (Bijnor).

Shastri, Shri Sheopujan (Bikramganj).

Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar (Aligarh).

Sheo Narain, Shri (Basti).

Sher Singh, Prof. (Jhajjar).

Sheth, Shri Tulsidas Muljibhai (Kutch).

Shinde, Shri Annasahib P. (Kopargaon).

Shinkre, Shri Janardan Jagannath (Panjim).

Shiva Chandika Prasad, Shri (Jamshedpur).

Shiv Charan Lal, Shri (Firozabad).

Shivappa, Shri Nuggehally (Hassan).

Shukla, Shri Shambhu Nath (Rewa).

Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Mahasamund).

Siddayya, Shri S. M. (Chamarajanagar).

Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri (Nalanda).

Sinha, Shri Mudrika (Aurangabad).

Sinha, Shri Ram Krishna (Faizabad).

Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan (Darbhanga).

Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari (Barh).

Sivasankaran, Shri P. (Sriperumbudur).

Snatak, Shri Nar Deo (Hathras).

Solanki, Shri Pravinsinghji Natavarsinhji (Kaira).

Solanki, Shri Somchandbhai Manubhai (Gandhinagar).

Somani, Shri Nand Kumar (Nagaur).

Somasundaram, Shri S. D. (Thanjavur).

Sonar, Dr. Amrit Ganpat (Remtek).

Sonavane, Shri Tayappa Hari (Pandharpur).

Sondhi, Shri M. L. (New Delhi).

Sreedharan, Shri Arangil (Badagara).

Subravelu, Shri K. (Mayuram).

Sudarsanam, Shri Maddi (Narsaraopet).

Sundar Lal, Shri Jhadu (Bastar).

Sundar Lal, Shri (Saharanpur).

Supakar, Shri Sradhakar (Sambalpur).

Suraj Bhan, Shri (Ambala).

Surendra Pal Singh, Shri (Bulandshahr).
Sursingh, Shri (Jhabua).
Suryanarayana, Shri Kommareddi (Eluru).
Swaran Singh, Shri (Jullundur).
Swell, Shri G.G. (Autonomous Districts).

'T'

Tapuriah, Shri Surendra Kumar (Pali).
Tarodekar, Shri Venkatrao (Nanded).
Thakur, Shri Gunand (Saharsa).
Thakur, Shri P. R. (Nabadwip).
Tiwary, Pandit D. N. (Gopalganj).
Tiwary, Shri Kamal Nath (Bettiah).
Tripathi, Shri Krishna Deo (Unnao).
Tula Ram, Shri (Ghatampur).
Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash (Moradabad).

'U'

Uikey, Shri M. G. (Mandla).
Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra (Koraput).
Umanath, Shri R. (Pudukkottai).

'V'

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (Balrampur).
Veerappa, Shri Ramchandra (Bidar).
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P. (Nandyal).
Venkatswamy, Shri G. (Sinddipet).
Verma, Shri Balgovind (Kheri).
Verma, Shri Prem Chand (Hamirpur).
Vidyarthi, Shri R. S. (Karol Bagh).
Vijay Raje, Shrimati (Chatra).
Virbhadra Singh, Shri (Mahasu).
Viswambharan, Shri P. (Trivandrum).
Vishwanatham, Shri Tenneti (Visakhapatnam).
Viswanathan, Shri G. (Wandiwash).
Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra (Bhilwara).

'X'

Xavier, Shri S. (Tirunelveli).

'Y'

Yadav, Shri Nagendra Prasad (Sitamarhi).
Yadav, Shri Chandrajeet (Azamgarh).
Yadav, Shri Jageshwar (Banda).
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak (Barabunki).
Yajnik, Shri Indulal (Ahmedabad).
Yashpal Singh, Shri (Dehra Dun).

LOK SABHA

The Speaker

Shri G. S. Dhillon

The Deputy Speaker

(Vacant)

Panel of Chairmen

Shri Y. Gadilingana Gowd

Shri P. K. Vasudevan Nair

Shri M. B. Rana

Shri S. R. Rane

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri

Shri K. N. Tiwary

Secretary

Shri S. L. Shakdher

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Members of the Cabinet

The Prime Minister, Minister of Finance, Minister of Atomic Energy and Minister of Planning—Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

The Minister of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs—Shri F.A. Ahmed.

The Minister of Foreign Trade—Shri B. R. Bhagat.

The Minister of Home Affairs—Shri Y. B. Chavan.

The Minister of External Affairs—Shri Dinesh Singh.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture and Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation—Shri Jagjiwan Ram.

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation—Dr. Karan Singh.

The Minister of Law and Social Welfare and Railways—Shri Govinda Menon.

The Minister of Education and Youth Services—Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao.

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals—Dr. Triguna Sen.

The Minister of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development—Shri K. K. Shah.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting, and Communications—Shri Satya Narayan Sinha.

The Minister of Defence and Steel and Heavy Engineering—Shri Swaran Singh.

Ministers of State

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation—Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education and Youth Services—Shri Bhakt Darshan.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development—Dr. S. Chandrasekhar.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals—Shri D. R. Chavan.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Law and in the Department of Social Welfare—Dr. (Shrimati) Phulrenu Guha.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, and in the Department of Communications—Shri I. K. Gujral.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence—Shri L. N. Mishra.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning and Works, Housing and Urban Development—Shri B. S. Murthy.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering—Shri K. C. Pant.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, and Shipping and Transport—Shri Raghu Ramaiah.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals—Shri Jaganath Rao.

The Minister of Irrigation and Power—Dr. K. L. Rao.

The Minister of State in the the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs—Shri Raghunatha Reddy.

The Minister of Supply and the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance—Shri R. K. Khadilkar.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance—Shri P. C. Sethi.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and in the Department of Communications—Shri Sher Singh.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation—Shri Annasaheb Shinde.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs—Shri Vidya Charan Shukla.

Deputy Ministers

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs—Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways—Shri R. L. Chaturvedi.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation—Shri D. Ering.

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Parliamentary Affairs and in the Ministry of Shipping & Transport—Shri Iqbal Singh.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education and Youth Services—Shrimati Jahanara Jaipal Singh.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation—Shri S. C. Jamir.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence—Shri M. R. Krishna.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Tourism & Civil Aviation—Dr. Sarojini Mahishi.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering—Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Foreign Trade—Shri Ram Sewak.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs—Shri K. S. Ramaswamy.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law and in the Department of Social Welfare—Shri M. Yunus Saleem.

The Deputy Minister—Shrimati Nandini Satpathy.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power—Shri Siddheshwar Prasad.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs—Shri Surendra Pal Singh.

LOK SABHA

Monday, November 17, 1969/Kartika 26, 1891 (SAKA)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the chair*]

श्री लखनलाल कपूर (किशनगंज) अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह किस पार्टी की सरकार चल रही है ? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : This is a Government of defectors. This is a minority Government. It should resign.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House of the sad demise of five of our friends, namely Shri V. Y. Tamaskar, Mahant Digvijai Nath, Shri Subiman Ghose, Shri Sita Ram Asthana and Shri V. B. Gandhi. Shri V. Y. Tamaskar was a sitting Member of this House from Durg constituency of Madhya Pradesh. He had not been keeping good health for some time past and he passed away at Durg on the 7th September, 1969 at the age of 67.

Mahant Digvijai Nath was also a sitting Member of this House from Gorakhpur constituency of Uttar Pradesh. Since his election to this House in 1967 he had been taking a very active part in the proceedings of this House and the Committees and had been quite popular with all sides of the House. He was a man of strong conviction and views which he expressed on the floor of this House without any reservations. He was a great revolutionary of his times. He suddenly passed away at Gorakhpur on the 28th September, 1969, at the age of 74.

Shri Subiman Ghose was a Member of the Second Lok Sabha during the years 1957-1962. He passed away at Burdwan on the 21st October, 1969 at the age of 64.

Shri Sita Ram Asthana was a Member of the First Lok Sabha during the years 1952-1957. He passed away at Azamgarh on the 3rd November, 1960, at the age of 79.

Shri V. B. Gandhi was a Member of First Lok Sabha during the year 1952-1957 and Third Lok Sabha during the years 1962-1967. He was a good parliamentarian and took very active part in the proceedings of the House and the Committees. He was also Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee during the years 1955-1957 and guided its deliberations with great competency. He passed away at Bombay on the 3rd November, 1969 at the of 73.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I join you in paying homage to our departed colleagues.

As you have said, Shri V. Y. Tamsakar came to this House after a long record of work in local self-government and in the Legislature of the old Central Pravinces and later in Madhya Pradesh. We shall miss his wide experience in public affairs.

Mahant Digvijai Nath was highly respected for his services to education and to

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

religion. His name was associated with the non-co-operation movement of the Twenties, the Simon Commission Satyagraha and with the popular movement in Hyderabad. He was Mahant of the famous Gorakhnath Temple, and was also responsible for the establishment of the Gorakhpur University.

Shri Subiman Ghose was a prominent member of the Forward Bloc and later he joined the PSP.

Shri Sita Ram Asthana was a teacher and a devoted social worker who concerned himself particularly with the uplift of the depressed classes.

Shri V. B. Gandhi was elected to the First Lok Sabha and later to the Third Lok Sabha, after a distinguished career as an economist. He rendered most valuable services as chairman of the Public Accounts Committee and as a member of the Second Pay Commission.

Mr. Speaker, may I request you to convey the condolences of this House to the bereaved families ?

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH *rose*—

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : How do you allow him to speak first ? His speech should not be recorded.

SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI (Amroha) : He is an Accident Minister.

डा० राम सुभग सिंह (बक्सर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमें बड़ा शोक है कि.....

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North-East) On a point of order. Normally I would not rise on a point of order during a discussion on an obituary reference which we want solemnly to pass through. But the point is that in this House there is a convention that the Speaker recognises parties which function inside the House as well as outside the House. Up to now, we do not know of this existence of any party which is functioning inside the House and outside the House which is led by our old-time acquaintance, namely Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, who has suddenly sprung into newspaper prominence. I want to know if the Chair has considered this whole matter. Suddenly we come into this House and our seats are readjusted without any reference to to the House or to any of its committees, and is does seem rather inappropriate. I am sorry I have to put up this point of order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : (Kanpur) I rise on a point of order...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर इस तरह के प्वाइन्ट आफ़ आर्डर रेज करना था तो जब प्रधान मंत्री खड़ी हुई थीं, हम उस वक्त रेज कर सकते थे कि कांग्रेस पार्टी ने इन को निकाल दिया है, फिर भी वह प्रधान मंत्री बनी हुई है। लेकिन शोक की गम्भीरता को देख कर हम ने यह मामला नहीं उठाया। मैं आशा नहीं करता था कि मेरे वरिष्ठ सदस्य प्रोफेसर मुखर्जी ऐसे मामले को उठायेंगे। शोक प्रस्ताव के बाद वह ऐसे प्रस्ताव को उठा सकते थे।

MR. SPEAKER : I am very sorry...

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : What about Rabat ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am very sorry. I think there would be a number of occasions when hon. Members can raise these points of order. On this occasion, I had allowed him. There is no question of calling anybody first on this. I can allow any Member to speak first on the obituary reference. This is no question of who is who. I can allow any Member. So, I do not see what this objection is. It is most inappropriate. I am really very sorry that the hon. Member has chosen this occassion to raise this point of order. After all, there should be certain occasions for this.

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे इन पांच अभिन्न मित्रों का, जिन्होंने इस लोकसभा के माध्यम से तथा अपने दलों के माध्यम से देश की अमूल्य सेवा की, देहावसान हो गया है। श्री तामस्कर मध्य प्रदेश के एक

ऐसे देशभक्त थे जिनकी शोहरत मध्य प्रदेश ही नहीं, दूसरे प्रदेशों में भी काफी दूर तक गई थी। महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ जी ने भी अपने दल के माध्यम से सम्पूर्ण भारत की सेवा की और शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भी उन्होंने गोरखपुर यूनीवर्सिटी की स्थापना करा कर एक ऐसी सेवा की जो बराबर चिरस्थायी रहेगी। श्री सुबिमन घोष जी जो फार्वर्ड ब्लाक के वरिष्ठ नेता थे, उन्होंने भी देश के लिये बड़ा त्याग और बलिदान किया। श्री सीताराम अस्थाना साहब पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश की जो अपनी कठिनाइयां हैं, उन के लिये सर्वत्र प्रसिद्ध हैं। वह एक ऐसे कांग्रेसी कार्यकर्ता थे, जिनकी हर जगह प्रतिष्ठा थी। श्री वी० वी० गांधी ने पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी के माध्यम से या इस लोक सभा के माध्यम से वित्त के क्षेत्र में जो योगदान दिया, वह हम कभी नहीं भुला सकते। आज हम यहां पर इन अपने पांचों साथियों की दिवंगत आत्माओं के प्रति अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करते हैं और भगवान से प्रार्थना करते हैं कि वे उनकी आत्माओं को शान्ति प्रदान करें तथा हमें अपनी तथा अपने दल की ओर से··· (**व्यवधान**)··· उन के प्रति हार्दिक शोक प्रकट करता हूं।

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam) : Mr. Speaker, I associate myself with the words and sentiments that have been expressed today by yourself, the Prime Minister and my friend and present colleague—past colleague also—Dr. Ram Subhag Singh.

All these friends whose passing away we mourn today have been *deshbhaktas*. I know only Shri Gandhi personally. He lived up to the traditions of this great nation. He was a quiet, softspoken man. He was a learned man too. He distinguished himself as the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, and whenever he took the opportunity to speak in this House, he made constructive contributions to our thoughts.

All the other friends also, as I have said, are *deshbhaktas*. I also join my friends and yourself in requesting the House to send our condolences to the bereaved families.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब हम सत्र के लिये एकत्र होते हैं, काल का क्रूर हाथ हमारे बीच से कुछ साथियों को उठा लेता है और तब जीवन की निस्सारता और उस जीवन में चलने वाला संघर्ष बड़ा बेमानी सा दिखाई देता है। कल की बात है, महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ जी, श्री तामस्करजी हमारे साथी थे, इस संसद में कंधे से कंधा लगाकर हम काम करते थे और भारत के निर्माण में योगदान देते थे। आज केवल उनकी स्मृति बाकी है जिसके प्रति श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करने के लिए हम एकत्र हुए हैं। महन्तजी हमारे स्वाधीनता संग्राम के सेनानियों में से थे। 1921 में उन्होंने कांग्रेस की सदस्यता स्वीकार की। उस समय कांग्रेस एक पार्टी नहीं थी, आजादी की लड़ाई का मोर्चा थी। उनका क्रान्तकारियों के साथ भी घनिष्ट सम्पर्क था। ऐतिहासिक चोराचोरी कांड में उन्हें गिरफ्तार किया गया था। साईमन कमीशन का बहिष्कार करने के लिए उन पर विदेशी सरकार की कोप दृष्टि पड़ी थी। बाद में साम्प्रदायिकता और राष्ट्रीयता के प्रश्न पर उन्होंने कांग्रेस से नाता तोड़ा और हिन्दू महासभा में शामिल हुए और उसके अध्यक्ष बने। इस सदन में यद्यपि उनकी आवाज अकेली थी, अपने दल के वे एकमेव प्रतिनिधि थे लेकिन जो कुछ वे कहते थे, बड़ी दृढ़ता के साथ कहते थे। उनके विचारों से मतभेद हो सकता था मगर उनकी देशभक्ति, उनकी प्रामाणिकता और अपने विचारों के साथ तथा अपनी रोशनी के अनुसार देश की सेवा करने की उनकी जो एकांतिक भावना थी उससे कोई भी मतभेद नहीं रख सकता था।

श्री तामस्कर जी प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी में थे। बाद में उन्होंने कांग्रेस की सदस्यता स्वीकार की। स्वाधीनता की लड़ाई में उन्होंने योगदान दिया। स्वाधीनता के बाद मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के सदस्य के रूप में तथा संसद के सदस्य के रूप में राष्ट्र के निर्माण में अपनी भूमिका का निर्वाह करते रहे।

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

श्री गांधी बम्बई का प्रतिनिधित्व किया करते थे। इस सदन में वे जब तक रहे, उस मजदूर बहुल क्षेत्र से सदैव विजयी होकर आये। उन्होंने उस सीट पर किसी को आने नहीं दिया। सदन में वाद-विवादों में, चर्चाओं में वे अपना दृष्टिकोण गम्भीरता के साथ और रचनात्मक तरीके से प्रकट करते थे। लोक लेखा समिति के अध्यक्ष के रूप में उन्होंने जो सेवायें कीं, वे सदैव स्मरणीय रहेंगी।

श्री घोष मेरे साथ लोक सभा के सदस्य थे। वे पश्चिमी बंगाल से निर्वाचित थे लेकिन सारे देश और राष्ट्र में उनकी रुचि थी।---विशेषकर मजदूर संघटनों में। आल इंडिया स्टेशन मास्टर्स असोसिएशन के उप सभापति के रूप में वे हरदम श्रमजीवियों के हितों के लिए लड़े और अन्याय का प्रतिकार करने के लिए सबसे आगे रहे।

श्री अष्ठाना तृतीय लोकसभा के सदस्य के रूप में हमारे साथ थे। ये सब लोग आज हमारे बीच में नहीं हैं। उनके प्रति मैं अपनी ओर से, अपने दल की ओर से और पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी के चेयरमैन के रूप में श्री घोष के प्रति जोकि पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी के चैयरमेन रहे थे, अपनी विनम्र श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूँ। सदन की नेत्री ने और विरोधी दल के नेता आचार्य रंगा ने जो कुछ कहा है मैं उसके साथ अपने को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ और आपसे अनुग्रह करूँगा कि हमारी भावनाओं को दिवंगत परिवारों तक पहुँचाने की कृपा करें।

SHRI MANOHARAN (Madras South): On behalf of the DMK Party in Parliament I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by you and the leaders of other parties. Please convey our heart-felt condolences to the families of the departed friends:

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE: I associate my party with the feelings of condence which you and my other colleagues have already expressed in regard to the passing away of five of our colleagues of the Lok Sabha. I personally have a vivid recollection of at least three of the members whose loss we are mourning today.

Mahant Digvijay Nath had a personality which was remarkable from many points of view. Apart from his association with the freedom movement at an early stage, he had about him an old-world courtesy which we all appreciated.

Shri Subiman Ghose was a very distinguished leader of the Forward Bloc and had a large measure in the political life of West Bengal, and his passing away is a loss which can be hardly compensated.

Shri V. B. Gandhi I remember from the days of my membership of the First Lok Sabha, and I recall how capable a participant he was in parliamentary discussions, particularly when economic issues were on the agenda.

Shri Tamaskar and Shri Ashthana were also remarkable members who had distinguished themselves in their sphere of work on account of their life of sacrifice and dedication.

We are all sorry that these five colleagues of ours are no more with us. I request you to convey the condolences of the House and particularly of my party to the members of the bereaved family.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी): अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी लोकसभा के पाँच बुजुर्ग सदस्यों के देहांत के ऊपर आपने तथा अन्य नेताओं ने जो भावनायें व्यक्त की हैं, मेरी पार्टी- संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी को मैं उसके साथ सम्मिलित करता हूँ। मैं चाहूँगा कि आप हमारी शोक भावना को उन परिवारों तक पहुँचा दें।

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN (Kasergod): On behalf of our group, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed here by my colleagues and request you to send our condolences to the members of the bereaved families.

SHRI SURENDERANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara): On behalf of my party, I associate myself with the feelings expressed about our departed colleagues. Among the five, I had personal and intimate relations with all excepting Shri Asthana. Shri Subiman Ghose was elected to this House in 1957 as a member of the Forward Bloc. Later

he joined our party, and last time unsuccessfully contested a seat for the Bengal Vidhan Sabha.

It is really a tragedy that when we meet in session on the first day we have to offer condolences to our departed colleagues. These friends of ours had a bright record of service to the nation and were great patriots. We all associate ourselves with the sentiments expressed here and hope that you will convey our condolences to the bereaved families.

SHRI N. C. CHATTERJEE (Burdwan) : Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Independent Parliamentary Group, I join you and the Prime Minister and my other friends in offering our condolences. The passing away of Shri Mahant Digvijai Nathjee is not only a loss to Gorakhpur and U. P. but is also a loss to the whole of India. He was born in Udaipur in the family of Ranas and at the age of 5 his uncle gave him to the Goraknath Trust which brought him up and made of him a great Mahant. He had been in the Congress and as my hon. friend said earlier, he joined the non-co-operation movement and made it a success. He joined other organizations too but ultimately came over to the Hindu Maha Sabha where I knew him very well. What he did was really remarkable. He was a great friend and devoted colleague of Vir Savarkar, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee and Dr. Moonje and other leaders. He was loved and respected by all.

Coming from Bengal, I must pay my tribute to him for what he did during the last days of the Bengal Famine when he went down to Bengal and helped the afflicted pepole. After that, the tragedy of Noakhali came and he helped the people there. He held the Hindu Maha Sabha Session at Gorakhpur where it was a great success. May his soul rest in peace.

I also offer my tribute to Mr. Subiman Ghose. He represented my constituency, Burdwan in this House. He came from Khandaghar and he was the undisputed leader of the Bar of Burdwan and he did a lot of work for the people there and I pay my tributes to him for the work he did there.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस संसद के सदस्य माननीय श्री महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ नाथ सम्प्रदाय के सबसे बड़े महन्त थे लेकिन उनके गद्दी पर बठते ही सक्रिय राजनीति में और शैक्षणिक गतिविधियों में उनका पूरा योगदान रहा। गोरखपुर विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना में और गोरखपुर के महाराणा प्रताप कालिज की स्थापना में महन्त जी ने बहुत आगे बढ़कर अपना सहयोग दिया था। राजनीति से भी उनका सम्बन्ध बहुत पुराना था और संसद् अधिवेशनों में समय-समय पर वह अपने विचारों को प्रदर्शित करते रहे। उससे भी यह लगता था कि उनके मन में कुछ इच्छा थी और उन इच्छाओं को वह अपनी सदस्यता के माध्यम से इस देश में व्यक्त करना चाहते थे।

मैं महन्तजी को उनकी सेवाओं के लिए उनकी धार्मिक भावनाओं के लिए और उनकी शैक्षणिक सेवाओं के लिए अपनी ओर और अपने अन्य साथियों की ओर से श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूं। इसके साथ ही उन दिवंगत अन्य साथियों को भी जिनका इस देश के निर्माण में बहुत बड़ा योगदान रहा है उन सबको भी अपनी ओर से तथा अपने तमाम सहयोगियों की ओर से श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूं।

श्री यशवंतसिंह कुशवाह (भिंड) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, महन्त दिग्विजय नाथ जी इस सदन के हमारे दल के सक्रिय सदस्य थे। उन्होंने देश भर में अपनी सेवाओं के द्वारा देशभक्ति के अनेक उदाहरण उपस्थित किये है। उनका सारा जीवन संघर्षपूर्ण रहा। वह मेवाड़ की देन थे लेकिन 4 वर्ष की अवस्था में जबकि वह उनके काका द्वारा गुरु गोरखनाथ मंदिर के लिए सौंप दिये गये उस समय से फिर वह मेवाड़ नहीं जा सके। इन दिनों जबकि उनकी अभी मृत्यु हुई उसके चन्द महीने पहले से महाराणा उदयपुर और मेवाड़ के जन प्रतिनिधि उनको उनकी जन्मभूमि में ले जाने की कोशिश कर रहे थे। उनके स्वागत की तैयारियां हो रही थीं

[श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह]

लेकिन वह वहां अपने जीवनकाल में उदयपुर नहीं पहुँच सके। यह उनकी इच्छा अपूर्ण रही लेकिन मेवाड़ की एक बड़ी सेवा उन्होंने गोरखपुर क्षेत्र में महाराणा प्रताप कालिज व महाराणा प्रताप के नाम से अनेक शिक्षण संस्थाएं कायम करके की। उनकी यह सेवा चिरस्मरणीय रहेगी।

महन्त जी का सारा जीवन देश के लिए उत्सर्ग था। वह प्रथम श्रेणी के देशभक्तों में माने जाते थे और उनकी सेवाएँ हमेशा याद की जायेंगी, ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है।

श्री तामस्कर जी मध्यप्रदेश के प्रसिद्ध वकील ही नहीं थे लेकिन वह मध्यप्रदेश विधान सभा में लीडर आफ दी अपोजीशन भी थे और उन्होंने जिस ढंग से शानदार काम किया था वह अपने में उस समय का एक इतिहास है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सदन के अन्य माननीय महानुभावों के विचारों का समर्थन करते हुए अपने दल की ओर से व स्वयं अपनी ओर से उन तमाम दिवंगत महानुभावों के लिए श्रद्धांजलि भेंट करता हूँ जिनका उल्लेख यहां किया गया है। मैं आप से प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि उनके परिवारों तक मेरी भावनाएँ पहुँचा देने की कृपा करें।

MR. SPEAKER : The House may stand for a short while in silence as a mark of respect to the departed Members.

(*The Members then stood in silence for a short while*)

POINT OF ORDER

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE *rose*—

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : What about the Question Hour, Sir ? (*Interruption*) We want the Question Hour.

SHRI NAMBIAR : The Question Hour must come first. The Zero hour can be taken up after the Question Hour, not before the Question Hour. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : He had a basic objection and he wanted to raise it before the Question Hour, and I allowed him.

SHRI NAMBIAR : I humbly submit that it is not the procedure; I have seen the procedure for the last 17 years.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Under what procedure are you allowing him to speak ?

SHRI A. SREEDHARAN : This cannot be allowed.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : We want your ruling. Under what rule is it being done ? Under what rule has it been allowed ? We want to know under what rule he is being allowed to speak.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It is a point of order.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Where is the point of order now ? (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. I have allowed him on a point of order.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इससे पहले कि आप प्रश्नों को लें मैं एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न आपके निर्णय के लिए उपस्थित करना चाहता हूँ। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपको सूचना दे चुका हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज का दिन एक बड़ा ऐतिहासिक दिन है ··· **(व्यवधान)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी इजाजत से बोल रहा हूं और मैं आशा करता हूं··· **(व्यवधान)**

जो सदस्य मुझे बोलने नहीं दे रहे हैं वह आपकी अवज्ञा कर रहे हैं। मैं आपकी इजाजत से बोल रहा हूं··· **(व्यवधान)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बड़ा अफसोस है कि मेरे मित्र मुझे सुने बिना ही इस बात का विरोध कर रहे हैं कि मुझे बोलना नहीं चाहिए। जब आपने मुझे इजाजत दी है तो जरूर आपने इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि मैं जो कुछ यहां सुझाव उपस्थित कर रहा हूं वह महत्त्वपूर्ण हैं

और उनकी यहाँ पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। मेरा निवेदन यह है अभी आप हम से कहने वाले थे कि हम सवाल पूछें। हम सवाल पूछें, इस से पहले मैं यह सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं कि हम किस पार्टी की सरकार से सवाल पूछें? आप यह स्वीकार करेंगे कि यह पार्लियामेंट्री डिमाक्रेसी है, संसदीय लोकतंत्र है। यह संसदीय लोकतंत्र दलों के आधार पर चलता है। दल चुनाव लड़ते हैं। जो दल चुनाव में बहुमत प्राप्त करता है वह अपना नेता चुनता है और सरकार बनाने के लिए आमंत्रित किया जाता है। 1967 के आम चुनाव में कांग्रेस पार्टी को बहुमत मिला था और उस पार्टी ने श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को प्रधान मंत्री चुना था। लेकिन उस पार्टी ने श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी को कांग्रेस से निकाल दिया। यह किस दल की सरकार है?

एक दूसरा प्रश्न और है। इस सरकार का सदन में बहुमत नहीं रहा है। कल तक कांग्रेस पार्टी का बहुमत था, लेकिन अब कांग्रेस के 60 से अधिक मेम्बर इधर आ कर बैठे हैं। यह अल्पमत की सरकार है। अगर कोई मिली जुली सरकार चलाई जा रही है तो इसके बारे में हमें विश्वास में लेना चाहिये। मिली जुली सरकार किन के साथ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : कम्यूनिस्टों के साथ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इस सरकार का प्रोग्राम क्या है? यह सरकार सदन के सामने कौन सा कार्यक्रम ले कर आई है? इस के बारे में डा० राम सुभग सिंह ने आप को पत्र लिखा है और राष्ट्रपति को भी लिखा है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस सदन में कार्रवाई चलने से पहले The credentials of the Indira Gandhi Government should be discussed first. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RANGA : The Question that arises is this. (*Interruptions*). They claim to represent the Government. It may be Shrimati Indira Gandhi's Government, but it is not a Government representing any party. Even if it were claimed that they represent a party, that party has not taken any name till now. It is not born yet. It is a still-born babe. What is more, may I know on whose behalf, in whose name, under what authority, can you recognise them as the ruling party; when their President has notified you and has also written to the Rashtrapati that she is no longer in the party that claims to be the Congress Party? The Congress Party's leaders today is sitting by my side. (*Interruptions*). I have been looking forward to this the emergence of this political development for the last 20 years. I warned her father that such things are to be allowed in a decent manner, in a wholesome manner, in a democratic manner. In spite of it, this evil privilege has been taken over by his daughter to create this disturbance in our political life...(*Interruptions*)...denigrating the political morals in this country.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : As a member of this House, I am answering Sir, the point of order raised by Mr. Vajapayee. This is Question Hour and the question put was, to the Government of which party he is to put the Questions. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. There should be no interruptions.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON : Under the Rules, the questions have to be put to the Government and the Government is here. The point was raised by the Leader of the Swatantra Party as to who the leader of the Congress Party is.

The Congress Party in Parliament has its own Constitution and for the purposes of Parliament and, Sir, for your purpose that Constitution governs us. Sir, you should be oblivious to what has happened outside. We are governed by those party regulations and under them the Prime Minister continues to be the leader of the party and we claim that this Government has a majority in this House. Unless it is shown otherwise, we continue in office.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH : In the Kutch dispute the Law Minister gave wrong advice to the Government and because of hat we had all sorts of difficulties. On every

[Dr. Ram Subhag Singh]

constitutional matter he expresses his opinion and gives advice to government which is later found to be wrong. It is so in the present case also...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Sir, he has shown the salute of Hitler. He must apologize to the House. Shame on him...(*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER : A point of order was raised by Shri Vajpayee, followed up by Shri Ranga, that before we start taking up the questions we should decide who will be the competent government to answer questions. As the Presiding Officer I will invite your attention to the Rules of Procedure. If the members think that the government has lost its majority in the House a number of ways are suggested for dealing with such a contingency. A no-confidence motion is already pending. If you think they have lost the majority you can press for it. A number of other remedies have also been suggested. But why should this be done in the form of a point of order ? If it is in my power and if I were to say that i do not recognise the government, would it be a proper precedent ? I can quote a number of precedents where it has been held by the Speaker that it is not for him to decide about the competence of the government; it has to be decided by the House itself. Otherwise, I can ask somebody to raise a point of order and I can get rid of any government...(*Interruptions*) I have disposed of the points of orders. I will not hear anybody now, until the question hour is over. Now, Shri Ram Sewak Yadav.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

उत्तर प्रदेश में बाढ़ के कारण हुई जान व माल की हानि का अनुमान लगाने के लिए समिति

*1. **श्री राम सेवक यादव** : क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश में बाढ़ के कारण हुई जान व माल की हानि का अनुमान लगाने तथा उस पर विचार करने के लिए कोई समिति नियुक्त की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो समिति के प्रतिवेदन के अनुसार हानि का विस्तृत ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या समिति ने अपने प्रतिवेदन में बाढ़ न आने देने के बारे में कोई सुझाव दिये हैं और यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

(क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश में बाढ़ों से हुई जान व माल की हानि की जांच करने और इसका मूल्यांकन करने के लिए कोई समिति नियुक्त नहीं की है। बहरलाल, भारत सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के अनुरोध करने पर, जैसा कि प्राय: प्राकृतिक दुर्घटनाओं के समय किया जाता है, राहत के उपायों का मौके पर मूल्यांकन करने के लिए सितम्बर-अक्टूबर, 1969 में अधिकारियों का एक दल भेजा । इस दल ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में 1969-70 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में बाढ़ों से छुटकारा दिलाने के उपायों के रूप में सिंचाई कार्यों (तटबंधों) की मरम्मत के लिए 40 लाख रुपये, सड़कों और पुलों की मरम्मत के लिए 75 लाख रुपये, खाद्यान्न के मुफ्त वितरण और नकद सहायता, आवास निर्माणार्थ अनुदानों, टैक्स-रिलीफ कार्यों जैसे राहत-कारी कामों के लिये 150 लाख रुपये और मवेशियों को खरीदने तथा अन्य कृषि उद्देश्यों के लिए ऋण रूप में 25 लाख रुपये तक के व्यय की सिफारिश की ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय दल कोई तकनीकी दल नहीं है और इसका मुख्य काम यह निश्चित करना है कि राहतकारी अभियानों के लिए धन की आवश्यकताओं को योजना के वार्षिक प्रावधान में से किस हद तक पूरा किया जा सकता है और वृहत् कार्यों और अहेतुक सहायता के विभिन्न कार्यों तथा अनुपादक कार्यों पर कितना अतिरिक्त व्यय अपेक्षित है ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : जो बयान सदन पटल पर रखा है उस में कहा गया है कि जो

सहायता उत्तर प्रदेश के बाढ़ पीड़ित लोगों को दी जा रही है उसका मूल्यांकन करने के लिए एक समिति गई थी। उसने उसका मूल्यांकन किया है और सहायता के लिए कुछ धनराशि बतलाई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उस मूल्यांकन का आधार क्या है ? क्या क्षति हुई है और क्या उसके लिए जरूरत है या आधार है या कुछ और आधार है ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): The team that has been appointed by the planning Commission is required to assess the amount of damage that is required to be repaired immediately as also the amount of relief work that is to be done. The team inspected the affected areas and discussed with the officers of the UP Government and on that basis they have fixed Rs. 2.9 crores as the total amount of money that is to be given to the UP Government for relief measures and urgent repairs.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि जो केन्द्र की समिति गई थी उसने मूल्यांकन किया है कि कितने जन धन की हानि हुई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश की बाढ़ से कितनी फसल का नुकसान हुआ है, कितनी जानें गई हैं, कितने जानवर मरे हैं और ये जो बांध वगैरह टूटे हैं वे सब कितनी कीमत के टूटे हैं ?

आपने अपने बयान में यह भी कहा है कि यह समिति कोई तकनीकी समिति नहीं है। जब यह तकनीकी समिति नहीं है तो ये जो बांध वगैरह के कार्य के लिए पैसे का सुझाव इसने दिया है और कहा है कि इतनी धनराशि दी जानी चाहिए, उसका आधार क्या है ? क्या जन धन की जो हानि हुई है उसके हिसाब से यह काफी है या नाकाफी है ?

DR. K. L. RAO : The total amount of damage caused was about Rs. 38 crores, of which the damage to crops was about Rs. 24 crores, to houses about Rs. 3 crores and the rest to other things. This is the damage that has been assessed and reported by the UP Government itself.

This team had strictly limited function it was only a team of officers sent in order to give the amount of relief measures. It was not intended to give any comments on the amount of work to be done or the damage to the bunds. All that it was required to do was to say what relief measures and urgent repairs are required to be done; it was not to assess the the total amount of damage that has occurred in Uttar Pradesh.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बाढ़ ग्रस्त इलाकों को मदद देते समय केन्द्रीय सरकार किस आधार का विचार करती है ? कई प्रदेशों में बाढ़ आई है। उनको आर्थिक सहायता दी गई है। लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश को शिकायत है कि प्रदेश बड़ा है और बाढ़ अधिक आई है। फिर भी केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राजनीतिक कारणों से उसे कम सहायता दी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसमें कहां तक सच्चाई है ?

DR. K. L. RAO : There are two types of aid that the Government of India gives; one is for immediate repairs and the other for relief measures. It sent a committee to the affected areas. It sent a committee to flood-affected areas in Kerala, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Assam etc. and this committee reports about the amount of money required for urgent relief and for very urgent works. Then the State Government send separately projects of repair to big damages for which money is required. That money comes generally out of the State Plan itself and it is only in exceptional cases that money is given from outside. In the case of West Bengal, for example, some extra money was given from outside. I do not think there is any particular substance in what the hon. Member said.

श्री चंद्रिका प्रसाद : उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में जो भयंकर बाढ़ से मनुष्य और पशु मारे गये हैं, उनके आश्रितों को कुछ सहायता देने का विचार क्या सरकार कर रही है।

[श्री चंद्रिका प्रसाद]

उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने रिमाडलिंग बांधों का करने के लिए ताकि बाढ़ों का आना रोका जा सके, तीन करोड़ रुपये की भारत सरकार से मांग की है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह राशि भारत सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को दे दी है और नहीं दी है तो क्या इस राशि को देने के बारे में वह विचार कर रही है।

DR. K. L. RAO: It is true that in U. P. there has been a very heavy damage specially, in districts of Baharaich, Gonda and Basti. The U. P. Government have so far spent Rs. 3 crores on relief works. They have been asking for additional assistance. The Government of India is considering it.

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव: मंत्री महोदय ने खुद स्वीकार किया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में बाढ़ से बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर क्षति हुई है और वहां की सरकार ने तीन करोड़ रुपये की सहायता रिलीफ वर्क के लिए मांगी है। क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस बात का निर्णय कर लिया है कि कितनी सहायता उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को इस हेतु दी जानी चाहिए। इस बात की अर्जेंसी को देखते हुए कि बाढ़ से जो नुकसान हुआ है वह आम तौर से उन नदियों के किनारे रहने वाले गरीब लोगों को ही सबसे ज्यादा सहन करना पड़ा है, उनके मकान बरबाद हो गए हैं उनके पशु बरबाद हो गये है और सारी फसल बरबाद हुई है, क्या उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने जो तात्कालिक सहायता तीन करोड़ की मांगी है, वह सहायता प्रदान कर दी जाएगी? क्या कोई ऐसी योजना पर भी विचार सरकार कर रही है राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से कि कोई स्थायी योजना बनाई जाए ताकि बाढ़ों से बराबर क्षति इन इलाकों की न हो?

DR. K. L. RAO: As I submitted earlier, the U. P. Government have already spent Rs. 3 crores on relief works and, I am sure, the Government of India will re-imburse this amount. With regard to other measures, there is a scheme drawn up and the question of its implementation will depend on the finances available.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: उत्तर प्रदेश में कुछ स्थान इस प्रकार के हैं जो प्रतिवर्ष ही बाढ़ से प्रभावित होते हैं और इनमें से कुछ स्थानों का सिंचाई मंत्री जी ने स्वयं जाकर भी निरीक्षण किया है। वहां प्रतिवर्ष करोड़ों एकड़ भूमि बाढ़ से प्रभावित हो जाती है और लाखों रुपये की हानि पशुओं की भी और कृषि के भी होती है। इनमें से कुछ स्थान इस प्रकार के हैं जिनके बारे में केन्द्रीय सिंचाई मंत्री ने पीछे निर्णय किया था कि वहां बांध बनाने के सम्बन्ध में किसी प्रकार के कुछ अनुसंधान किये जायें। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कब तक इस बारे में अंतिम निर्णय हो जाएगा और कब तक उस पर कार्य प्रारम्भ हो जाएगा।

DR. K. L. RAO: I think, the hon. Member is referring to the Khadir areas in the Ganga valley. There are 30 low-lying areas. The total area is about 16 lakh acres. It is a very fertile land and it requires attention. In particular, the hon. Member referred to Hasanpur tahsil. It is expected that the scheme will be ready by January, 1970.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया: 22 वर्षों से लगातार बाढ़ और सूखे का रोग हर साल आता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार से मिल कर क्या कोई बाढ़ नियंत्रण की स्थायी योजना बनाई है?

बाढ़ और सूखे के लिए दूसरे राज्यों को जो सहायता दी गई है उसके मुकाबले में उत्तर प्रदेश को किस अनुपात से दी गई है? जहां तक हमारी जानकारी है प्रधान मंत्री छद्म वेश में रात में एक राज्य में जाकर बाढ़ के नाम पर चौदह करोड़ रुपया देकर रातों रात लौट आती हैं। लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश जो इतना बड़ा राज्य है उसके प्रति इतनी बड़ी उपेक्षा क्यों

बरती गई है, यह मैं आप से जानना चाहता हूं।

DR. K. L. RAO : In U. P., I confess, the flood problem is still a very major one. There are four States, Assam, Bihar, Bengal and Uttar Pradesh where the flood problem is still persisting. Since Independence, we have spent more than Rs. 20 crores on flood works in U. P. and there are many more things to be done. We have got the schemes. But the question is of finance. I agree with the hon. Member that more money should be given to U. P. for flood works.

श्री सरजू पांडेय : नारायणी, घाघरा, रावती रिवर वैली की योजना की जो बात चल रही है, उस सम्बन्ध में क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उनको धन देने का आश्वासन दिया है ताकि बाढ़ को रोकने का परमानेंट इलाज हो सके ?

उत्तर प्रदेश में बाढ़ की रोक-थाम के लिए गांवों को ऊँचा कराने की स्कीम भी सरकार ने चलाई थी जो बाद में छोड़ दी गई। क्या गांवों को पुनः ऊँचा कराने की स्कीम सरकार ने सजैस्ट की है या नहीं ?

DR. K. L. RAO : As I submitted, the team consisting wholly of officers cannot give an assurance about the money. The hon. Member is correct when he said that the U.P. Government have asked for raising the level of 3500 villages. It is a very good scheme. It costs Rs. 3 crores. They have asked for financial assistance from the Government of India and it is under consideration.

श्री शारदा नन्द : क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि दूसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना काल में बाढ़ों को रोकने के लिए सरकार की ओर से एक योजना बनाई गई थी कि नदियों के तल को गहरा किया जाये और इस बारे में कहीं-कहीं सरवे भी किया गया था ; यदि हां, तो उस योजना के विषय में क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल बाढ़ के बारे में कमेटी एपायंट करने के बारे में है, योजना के बारे में नहीं।

मैं सेशन के शुरू में ही माननीय सदस्यों को कहना चाहता हूं कि उन्हें सीधा प्रश्न पूछना चाहिए और बहुत लम्बी चौड़ी तमहीद में नहीं जाना चाहिए। इस तरह ज्यादा मेम्बर साहबान सवाल कर सकेंगे। मैंने स्पीकर्ज कांफ्रेंस अटेंड की थी और इस बारे में ब्रिटिश हाऊस आफ़ कामन्स के स्पीकर से पूछा था। वह कहने लगे कि वहां एक सवाल पहले सदस्य को और एक सप्लीमेंटरी पूछने की इजाज़त दी जाती है, लेकिन आपका खास निराला ढंग है; हिन्दुस्तान में इतनी आज़ादी है। माननीय सदस्य अगर सवालों की तादाद कम नहीं करना चाहते हैं, तो कम से कम वे इन्ट्रोडक्शन या तमहीद को छोड़ दें।

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY : In view of the fact that the Government of India declared during the period of the First-Lok-Sabha a policy to the effect that if any State Government would spend Rs.2 crores or more for relief to the persons offected by national calamities like floods, drought or hailstorm...

MR. SPEAKER : May I invite your attention that this Question relates to a particular Committee ?

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY : In that case, 50 per cent will be given by the Central Government. May I know whether the U. P. Government have sent any scheme which mentions the amount required for flood relief works ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is not relevant; this Question relates to a particular Committee. Next Question.

Q. No. 2; Shri Piloo Mody.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, before the Question is answered, may I introduce the Minister who will answer the Question, Shri R. K. Khadilkar.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I have been waiting for this chance to ask him a few questions.

Transfer of Huge Sums by Bharat Krishak Samaj to WAF Memorial Farmers' Trust

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2. SHRI PILOO MODY :
SHRI G. C. NAIK :
SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bharat Krishak Samaj of which the Union Food Minister is the President recently transferred several lakhs of rupees to WAF Memorial Farmers' Trust;

(b) whether such a transfer was regular under the rules;

(c) whether the transferred money has been subsequently invested by the Farmers' Trust in some private organisation which has almost been written off; and

(d) whether these facts have been brought to the notice of the Government and if so, what action, if any, has been taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) The facts are that in 1964, the Bharat Krishak Samaj constituted a Trust and registered it under the name of World Agricultural Fair Memorial Farmers Welfare Trust Society. To this Trust, it transferred a sum of Rs. 9.83 lakhas out of its own funds in 1964. So far as the Union Food Minister is concerned, he became President of this Samaj only in 1968.

(b) to (d). The Transfer of this amount to the Farmers Trust Society was in accordance with the objectives of the Bharat Krishak Samaj. The Government understand that this money has been untilised by the Farmers' Welfare Trust Society for the purchase of a building in Connaught Place and that they are receiving a monthly income of nearly Rs. 4,000 from the rental of this building which is being utilised for fulfilment of the objectives of this Society.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I could not hear the reply of the hon. Minister because of so much noise in the House. I will ignore what he said. I would like to ask whether it is a fact or not that former Finance Minister wrote to the then Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, pointing out certain irregularities committed by this Trust and if so, I would like to know whether a suggestion was made at that time that no Minister of the Government should be associated with bodies like that. I was happy to hear that the Food Minister became the President of this.....

SHRI NAMBIAR: He said he ignored what the Minister said, Sir. How can he say this now ?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Samaj only in 1968. I wanted to know whether this has happened when it was found out in 1968 that so much money has accumulated in that organization.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): This is an insinuation. I do not think it calls for any reply.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is the insinuation ? (*Interruptions*)

श्री मधु लिमये : इसमें क्या इनसिनुएशन है ? ... (**व्यवधान**)

श्री रवि राय : भ्रष्ट मंत्रियों को प्रश्रय दे रहे हैं। ... (**व्यवधान**)

श्री जार्ज फ़रनेन्डीज : यह ए० आई० सी० नहीं है, पार्लियामेंट है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह आपको तय करना है कि इस प्रश्न में कोई इनसिनुएशन है या नहीं। अगर आपने कोई सवाल एलाऊ कर दिया है, तो मंत्री महोदय उसका उत्तर देने से इन्कार नहीं कर सकते हैं। आप मंत्री महोदय को उत्तर देने के लिए कहें।

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: It will be a dangerous precedent, Sir, if you allow any Minister not to reply to a question. If the question is an insinuation, derogatory or defamatory it is for you to disallow that question. Once you allow a question, he has to answer it.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : To say it is an 'insinuation' is an insult to this House.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ज़रा शान्ति से काम लें। मैं जानता हूँ कि आज सेशन का पहला दिन है और माननीय सदस्य बिल्कुल ताज़ा हो कर आये हैं। लेकिन फिर भी थोड़ी सी शांति चाहिए। इस तरह से काम नहीं चलता। बहुत ही अच्छा हो अगर पीलू मोदी साहब इसको इतना लम्बा चौड़ा करने के बजाव स्ट्रेट क्वेश्चन करें।

SHRI PILOO MODY: I cannot understand what you are saying.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is giving information himself. Rather than information himself, if he had put a straight question, it would have been better.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am sure you will admit that mine was one of the shortest questions that have ever been asked in this House. I ask.....

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member said that he did not hear the reply. So, I may now request the hon. Minister to repeat his answer so that the hon. Member may hear it again.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am not requesting. I have not requested. Why are you asking for it ?

MR. SPEAKER: Without hearing the hon. Minister's answer, how can the supplementary qeestion arise ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: I shall read out the answer for his benefit.

(a) The facts are that in 1964, the Bharat Krishak Samaj constituted a Trust and registered it under the name of World Agricultural Fair Memorial Farmers' Welfare Trust Society. To this Trust, it transferred a sum of Rs. 9.83 lakhs out of its own funds, in 1964. So far as the Union Food Minister is concerned, he became President of this Samaj only in 1968.

(b) to (d). The transfer of this amount to the Farmers Trust Society was in accordance with the objectives of the Bharat Krishak Samaj. The Government understand that this money has been utilised by the Farmers' Welfare Trust Society for the purchase of a building in Connaught Place and that they are receiving a monthly income of nearly Rs. 4,000 from the rental of this building which is being utilised for the fulfilment of the objectives of this Society.

AN HON. MEMBER: Now, the question Hour is over.

SHRI PILOO MODY: May I know whether a former Finance Minister had written to a former Prime Minster, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, that the activities of this particular Samaj were irregular and that Ministers should not be associated with such organisations. I also learn.....

MR. SPEAKER: I think that should be enough.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: Normally, this was a suggestion. But when the object of a society is of a social service nature, it cannot be taken seriously. That exception is there. This is a society which is serving the people in a particular field. Therefore, this does not apply.

SHRI PILOO MODY: May I know whether the question of income-tax to be paid by this society has ever been settled ? From what I understand, this matter was referred to the appropriate authority several years ago asking for an exemption, which is a matter of a few days literally for any legitimate charitable trust. But for some strange reason, the income-tax authorities are still considering, according to my information, the matter of exempting this particular company from income-tax. I would like to know whether the business of income-tax has any association with the Minister concerned ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR: I may point out that so far as the funds of this Krishak Samaj are concerned, they are controlled by the chairman.

AN HON. MEMBER: Which chairman ? Chairman of the Rajya Sabha ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : So far as income-tax is concerned, it is being examined by the Department concerned.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the question Hour is over.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: May I know whether the exemption has been given or not ?

श्री मधु लिमये: मेरा क्वेश्चन के बारे में एक प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है छोटा सा। मैं आप का ध्यान नियम 46 की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं जिसमें कहा गया है :

> "A question not reached for an oral answer may be answered after the end of the question Hour with the permission of the Speaker, if the Minister represents to the Speaker that the question is one of special public interest to which he desires to give a reply."

मैं आप के मार्फत जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या जगजीवन राम के बारे में मेरा जो प्रश्न संख्या 12 है उस का जवाब सार्वजनिक हित में वह देना चाहेंगे ?

SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Why should he avoid giving the answer ? We have plenty of time at our disposal.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: क्या हम समझें कि मंत्री महोदय जवाब देने से कतरा रहे हैं।

श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी: जवाब दे दिया है।

MR. SPEAKER: I have no objection. But I cannot ask the Minister. Let the Minister ask me about it and I shall permit.

श्री मधु लिमये: मैं वित्त मंत्री से पूछ रहा हूं आप के मार्फत कि क्या वह तैयार हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मेरे मार्फत तो यह न पूछिए।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: The hon. Minister should take the earliest available opportunity to clear himself. Here is an opportunity for him. Why should not he avail of it.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot go beyond the rules.

SHRI RANGA: Why is the non-Minister fighting shy of it ?

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we shall go to the next item.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Unsatisfactory State of Indian Economy

*3. SHRI MAYAVAN:
SHRI CHENGALARAYA NAIDU:
SHRI R. BARUA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the picture of the Indian economy is not entirely satisfactory and a better performance at a number of points will be needed before a full-scale resumption of orderly growth can be achieved, has been stated in the Reserve Bank's Annual Report;

(b) if so, what are the other points stated in this report about economic position of the country; and

(c) what steps are being taken to improve the economic situation of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The statement of the Reserve Bank has to be read in the context of the following observations of the Bank in the same report :—

"The industrial recovery that has taken place over the year, the rise in exports and the steady strengthening of the agricultural potential through application of the new technology to progressively larger areas and a larger number of crops have placed the

economy in a more favourable position for resumption of the process of economic growth which suffered a set back in the last few years."

While commending the good performance of the economy in 1968-69 the report points out the need for price stability, extension of the break through that has already taken place in agriculture, a further reduction in the unutilised capacity in industry, larger investment in the public and private sectors, particularly through increased public savings and the maintenance of the competitiveness of our exports, to achieve rapid growth in future.

(c) Government is aware of these problems and its policy is continuously geared to their solution. The launching of the Fourth Plan will lead to a stepping up of public investment and will have beneficial effects on industry. Efforts to extend new technology to agriculture are continuing. The pressure on prices has subsided of late and the investment climate shows signs of further improvement. Our export performance is under continuous watch and suitable policy changes are undertaken when.

Fair Deal to Backward States

*4. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh criticised the Central Government for not giving a fair deal to the six backward States as identified by the Wanchoo Committee; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto and the steps taken by Government in not neglecting the backward States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The recommendations made by the Working Groups on 'Identification of Backward Areas' and 'Fiscal and Financial Incentives for starting Industries in Backward Areas' were considered in a meeting of the Committee of National Development Council held on the 26th September, 1969 where, along with representatives of other State Governments, the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh also expressed his views on the Working Groups' recommendations.

A statement is laid on the Table of the House indicating the decisions taken in the meeting of the Committee of the National Development Council formoting the develolpment of industries in backward areas.

STATEMENT

Decisions taken in the meeting of the Committee of National Development Council on the 26th September, 1969.

(a) The general concessions offered by financial and credit institutions for financing industries should be available to backward areas of all States and Union Territories.

(b) The financial and credit institutions will formulate suitable criteria in consultation with the State Governments and the Planning Commission to identify such backward areas requiring incentives for industrial development.

(c) The Government of India would subsidise the establishment of industrial units in the backward areas, the subsidy being one-tenth of the total capital cost for projects, both in the private and public sectors, where such capital cost does not exceed Rs. 50 lakhs in individual cases.

(d) The subsidy will be available for industrial schemes in two districts in each of the nine States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. In other States, the subsidy will be available in one district in each case. One district in each Union Territory will also qualify for such treatment.

(e) The Central subsidy as well as the concessions from financial institutions will be in addition to incentives offered by the State Governments themselves.

Shantilal Shah Committee Report on Pricing of Petroleum Products

*5. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that report of the Shantilal Shah Committee set up to determine the pricing arrangements for petroleum products has been received by Government:

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof;

(c) whether Government have examined the report; and

(d) if so, when the final decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir, on 1. 11. 1969.

(b) to (d). The report of the Committee is presently being examined by Government and will be made available soon.

Expert Committee on Second Oil Refinery for Assam

*6. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI HEM BARUA :
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an expert committee appointed by Government to go into the question of second refinery for Assam has submitted its report;

(b) if so, whether they have opposed the idea for setting up another refinery in Assam;

(c) what are the details of the report; and

(d) whether Government have agreed to their suggestions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The report is under examination.

Production of Naphtha

*7. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI NIHAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that according to an expert study, naphtha shortage to the extent of 213 million tonnes is anticipated by 1975 and that Government propose not to set up fertilizer projects based on naphtha as feed-stock in the future;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government propose to meet the gap between the demand and the supply of naphtha by raising its production, reducing kerosene production and other allied products;

(c) if so, the extent to which naphtha shortage is likely to be met thereby;

(d) the extent to which kerosene production is proposed to be maximised in relation to its demand and supply; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to meet the shortage of kerosene ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) The Expert study

Group on naphtha anticipated a deficit of a little over 2 million tonnes and NOT 213 million tonnes of naphtha in 1975. The Government are therefore encouraging the use of alternative feedstocks such as fuel, oil, coal etc. for the production of fertilizer wherever possible subject to the economics of each location.

(b) Production of naphtha at the expense of kerosene and other allied products is not being envisaged at present.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). Efforts are being made to maximise the production of kerosene but deficit will have to be met by import.

Pending Cases of Income-Tax Assessment

*8. SHRI J. K. CHOUDHURY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases against which the assessment of Income-tax was pending at the end of September, 1969; and

(b) the steps taken by Government for the early disposal of the cases and the time by which it is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The number was 33,45,517 as on 30. 9. 1969.

(b) The requisite information is given in the attached statement which is laid on the Table of the House.

It is not possible to estimate the exact time that would be taken for the completion of these assessments. However, every effort is being made to finalise the assesments as early as possible and to clear off the bulk of such assessments by 31st March, 1971.

Statement

Various measures taken recently by the Government for expeditious disposal of Income-tax assessments are as under :—

(1) Augmenting the strength of Income-tax Officers by 500.

(2) Introduction of Functional system of work in the Income-tax Department under which assessment work is segregated from the other work of the Income-tax Officer for quick and concentrated attention on this work.

(3) Progressive reduction in the statutory time limit for completion of Income-tax assessments from four years to two years.

(4) Increasing the number of Income-tax Officers in Central Charges so that the income-tax assessments in important cases requiring investigation are disposed of expeditiously.

(5) Increasing the number of company circles to quicken the pace of disposal of company assessments.

(6) Liberalisation of the Small Income Scheme with effect from 16th October, 1967 for the expeditious disposal of Small Income Cases. Under the Scheme, non-company returns upto the prescribed monetary limits are accepted without calling the assessees to the Income-tax Officers, subject to a percentage check and other safeguards stipulated in the interests of revenue.

(7) Fixation of targets of disposals by the Commissioners of Income-tax and their review by the Central Board of Direct Taxes. This is to ensure optimum output from the existing manpower resources at the disposal of the Income-tax Department.

Assistance to Co-operatives by I. F. C.

*9. SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Industrial Finance Corporation of India gave less assistance to the Co-operatives during the last three years and that not even the pending applications were disposed of by the Corporation in the next year;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the Corporation are finding any dificulty in realising the money from the co-operative Societies;

(d) whether the Corporation are usually intimating about the matter to the State Governments through the Finance Ministry ; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). The assistance given by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India to industrial co-operatives during the last few years is given in the table below :—

TABLE (*Rs. in crores*)

Year ended the 30th June	Total financial assistance sanctioned during the year (gross amount)	Assistance sanctioned to industrial co-operatives during the year (gross amount)	Percentage of Column (3) to Column (2)
1	2	3	4
(a) *Preceding two years*			
1965	33.44	2.63	8.0
1966	43.52	2.43	5.6
(b) *Last three years*			
1967	22.55	1.60	7.0
1968	26.73	13.20	49.0
1969	30.66	11 46	38.5

The lesser amount of financial assistance in the year 1966-67 was due to the limitation of resources then available to the Corporation, which led to the adoption by it of a system of *inter-se* priorities in which sugar and textile industries did not enjoy a high place. Certain policy issues were also under consideration whether it would be appropriate for the Industrial Finance Corporation to lend to industtrial co-operative societies at the same normal rate of 8% when the loans granted to the co-operatives were guaranteed by the Central/State Governments. The question was finally settled in August, 1967 and the Industrial Finance Corporation was advised that it could continue to grant loans to industrial co-operatives at the rate of 8% as hithertofore.

It will be seen that taking the last three accounting years as a whole, the Corporation did not give less assistance to the Industrial co-operatives.

As regards the disposal of pending applications from co-operatives, the Table below indicates the position :—

TABLE

No. of applications from co-operatives	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
(i) Pending at the beginning of the year	11	18	28
(ii) Received during the year	10	30	3
	21	48	31
(iii) Applications disposed of during the year by way of—			
(a) Rejections	—	—	—
(b) Withdrawals	1	7	3
(c) Sanctions	2	13	16
(iv) Pending at the close of the year.	18	28	12

The reasons for the large number of applications pending during the year 1965-66 are already given above, viz., the inadequacy of resources and the issue regarding the rate of interest which should be charged by the Industrial Finance Corporation in respect of Government guaranteed loans.

Regarding the large number of pending applications at the close of the year ended 30th June, 1968, it may be stated that 30 applications were received during the year 1967-68 and most of them could not be taken up for detailed processing because they were in a premature stage. In the case of the textile co-operatives particularly, the financial viability of the schemes under the conditions then prevailing was open to doubt. In the year 1968-69, the bulk of the applications were cleared.

(c) to (e). As on 30th September, 1969, six sugar and two textile co-operative societies to whom loans had been granted by the Corporation were outstanding. The loans granted to co-operative societies are guaranteed by the Central/State Government concerned. As and when a default occurs in the case of a co-operative society, it is the normal practice of the Corporation to inform the concerned Ministry in the Central Government namely the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Department of Cooperation) as well as the State Government concerned. If the default persists, the Ministry of Finance is also requested to take up the matter with the concerned Ministry.

Rebate on Petroleum Products in States

*10. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN:
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:
SHRI K. M. ANIRUDHAN:
SHRI P. P. ESTHOSE:
SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI NAMBIAR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) the rebate allowed for the requirements of all types of petroleum products to the public sector undertakings by the Indian Oil Corporation, State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is discrimination on allowing the rebate to various States; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Government has fixed the ceiling selling prices for various petroleum products. Indian Oil Corporation is free to determine the selling prices to consumers within these ceilings. Granting the rebates by the Indian Oil Corporation to individual customers from time to time, depending on the intensity of competition and other relevant factors, is a purely business consideration and does not involve discrimination. It is not in the commercial interests of the Indian Oil Corporation to disclose rebates allowed to individual customers from time to time.

Increase in Deposits of Nationalised Banks

*11. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the deposits of the fourteen nationalised commercial banks have registered any increase since their nationalisation; and

(b) if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes; Sir.

(b) During the period from 18.7.69 to 31.10.69, deposits increased by Rs. 63 crores.

Non-Payment of Tax by Shri Jagjivan Ram Minister of Food and Agriculture

*12. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI:
SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR:
SHRI JAI SINGH:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN:
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA:
SHRI S. A. AGADI:
SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA:
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR SHAH:
SHRI S. KUNDU:
SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA:
SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL:
SHRI SURAJ BHAN:
SHRI SHARDA NAND:
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI:
SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH:
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:
SHRI P. N. SOLANKI:
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:
SHRI P. N. MEHTA:
SHRI KIKAR SINGH:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:
SHRI GUNANAND THAKUR:
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:
SHRI C. MUTHUSAMI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to Shri Morarji Desai's remarks about evasion or non-payment of income and wealth-tax by Shri Jagjivan Ram, the Food and Agricuiture Minister;

(b) whether this lapse was sought to be explained away by the Prime Minister at a Delhi news conference as "forgetfulness";

(c) what were the instructions left by Shri Desai before his removal from the Finance Ministry;

(d) whether these instructions have been carried out, varied or cancelled; and

(e) the reasons for not carrying out the instructions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Government's attention has been drawn to Shri Morarji Desai's remarks

to the Press about the late filing of the returns by the Ministers.

(b) There was no question of explaining away anything.

(c) to (e). There are no instructions on record. However, in one file Shri Desai had made an observation to the effect that a return filed very late could not be considered voluntary.

It has not been considered proper to issue any instructions in the matter to the Income Tax/Wealth Tax Officers in view of the decisions of High Courts and the Supreme Court to the effect that these authorities should be left free to exercise their own discretion and independent judgement in such matters, in accordance with the law.

आदर्श नेत्र अस्पताल, लाजपत नगर, नई दिल्ली को अनुदान

*13. **श्री मौलहू प्रसाद** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डा० भगवान दास मेमोरियल ट्रस्ट ने अनुदान प्राप्त करने के लिए कुछ शर्तें पूरी करने हेतु एक बाण्ड भरा था; यदि हां, तो अनुदान देने के लिए बाण्ड भरवाने की नीति कब से क्रियान्वित की गई है;

(ख) डा० भगवान दास मैमोरियल ट्रस्ट, 2-एफ, लाजपत नगर, नई दिल्ली को 12,000 रुपये और 1,000 रु० के अनुदान किन किन तारीखों को दिये गये थे;

(ग) क्या उपर्युक्त अनुदान देने के समय भी अपेक्षित बाण्ड भरवाया गया था; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण थे?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) डा० भगवान दास स्मारक न्यास ने बाण्ड नहीं भरा क्योंकि बाण्ड भरने की आवश्यक शर्त सितम्बर, 1964 में लागू की गई थी जबकि न्यास को अनुदान उस तिथि से पहले दिए गए थे।

(ख) 12,000 रु० और 1,000 रु० का अनुदान डा० भगवान दास स्मारक न्यास, 2-एफ, लाजपत नगर, नई दिल्ली को क्रमश: 17 जनवरी, 1964 और 9 जुलाई, 1964 को दिया गया था।

(ग) और (घ). चूंकि बाण्ड भरने की आवश्यक शर्त सितम्बर, 1964 में लागू की गई थी, इसलिए बाण्ड भरने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठा।

Recommendations made by the Fifth Finance Commission

*14 SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI ISHAQ SAMBAALI:
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR:
SHRI P. VISHWAMBHARAN:
SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM:
SHRI YASHWANT SINGH KUSHWAH:
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA:
SHRI SHIV KUMAR SHASTRI:
SHRI D. AMAT:
SHRI J. MOHAMED IMAM:
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:
SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR:
SHRI S. R. DAMANI:
SHRI H. AJMAL KHAN:
SHRI C. C. DESAI:
SHRI M. SUDERSHANAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to State :

(a) whether it is a fact that some State Governments have raised objections to the recommendations made by the Fifth Finance Commission in respect of allocation of taxes and grants-in-aid; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reactions of Governments thereto and whether Government have taken any final decision

in the matter and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The representations contend that the devolution recommended by the Finance Commission is inadequate and that it would accentuate regional imbalances.

The majority recommendations of the Finance Commission have invariably been treated by Government as an award and it is not considered appropriate to question the assessment of the needs of the States made by the Commission. Problems of individual States will, however, be examined on merits.

राजनीतिक नेताओं, मन्त्रियों तथा अधिकारियों के विदेशी दौरों पर खर्च की गई विदेशी मुद्रा

*15. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राजनीतिक नेताओं, अधिकारियों तथा मन्त्रियों के विदेशी दौरों पर 15 अगस्त, 1969 से आज तक सरकार द्वारा विदेशी मुद्रा की कुल कितनी धनराशि स्वीकृत तथा खर्च की गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस प्रकार खर्च की गई विदेशी-मुद्रा की धनराशि पिछले कुछ महीनों में खर्च की गई धन-राशि के अनुपात में कहीं अधिक है ; और

(ग) भविष्य में विदेशी-मुद्रा के भारी खर्च को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने पर विचार कर रही है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री० प्र० चं० सेठी): (क) और (ख). मांगी गयी सूचना, संसद सदस्यों, गैर-सरकारी व्यक्तियों, मन्त्रियों, तथा अधिकारियों के सम्बन्ध में वर्गानुसार इकट्ठी की जा रही है और इकट्ठी होते ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी । राजनीतिक नेताओं के बारे में एक भिन्न वर्ग के रूप में अलग से सूचना प्रस्तुत करना सम्भव नहीं होगा । जैसा अभी कहा गया है, सूचना संसद सदस्यों और गैर-सरकारी व्यक्तियों के दो स्थूल वर्गों में प्रस्तुत की जा सकती है ।

(ग) सरकारी कर्मचारियों को विदेश भेजने के प्रस्तावों की जांच वरिष्ठ सचिवों की एक समिति द्वारा सूक्ष्मता से की जाती है और आम तौर पर विदेश जाने की केवल ऐसे ही मामलों में अनुमति दी जाती है जो अनिवार्य होते हैं अथवा जिनमें विदेशी मुद्रा की भारी बचत होने की सम्भावना होती है, अथवा रक्षा-प्रयासों से प्रशिक्षण सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं से सम्बन्धित होते हैं । मन्त्रियों के विदेश जाने के प्रस्तावों पर वित्त मन्त्री तथा प्रधान मन्त्री की स्वीकृति की आवश्यकता होती है । ऐसी स्थिति में आगे कोई अन्य कार्यवाही आवश्यक नहीं समझी जाती ।

Proposal for Structural Changes in the Management of World Bank

*16. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in view of the increase in the Special Drawing Rights (SDR) "paper gold" by the World Bank, the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India has proposed structural changes in the management of the World Bank;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the total benefits that the developing countries in general and India in particular would be deriving therefrom vis-a-vis the total benefits to the developed countries ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI):

(a) to (c). Special Drawing Rights are being created under the auspices of the International Monetary Fund and not the World Bank. Addressing the Annual Meeting of the Boards of Governors of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, who is also India's Governor in the I. M. F., referred to the proposed revision of quotas in the I. M. F. and said that in order to provide the developing countries with an adequate say in the decisions of the fund they have a larger share in the total quotas so that the position of developing countries individually and collectively improves substantially in consonance with the changed status and responsibilities of these countries. He also added that these considerations would apply even more strongly to the Bank-IDA family, in which the representatives of developing countries need and deserve a better voice.

A decision has been taken to allocate Special Drawing Rights for the value of $9.5 billion during the 3 years commencing from 1st January, 1970. These allocations will be made at the rate of $3.5 billion for 1970 and $3 billion for each of the years 1971 and 1972. Allocations to individual members will be made in proportion to their share of quotas in the Fund on 1st of January of each of these years. On this basis it is expected that out of the total allocation of Special Drawing Rights for $9.5 billion, developing countries will get an allocation of $2.66 billion and India is likely to receive allocations amounting to about $340 million.

Explosion at A. G. C. R. Building, New Delhi

*17. SHRI S. M KRISHNA:
SHRI BAIDHAR BEHERA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact a number of employees belonging to the C. P. W. D. were injured in an explosion at A.G.C.R. Building in New Delhi on the 17th September, 1969;

(b) if so, the details of the incident; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure safety of the C. P. W. D employees working at these places ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K. K. SHAH): (a) Yes Sir. Seven persons who are employees of the Central Public Works Department were injured in an explosion at Accountant General Central Revenues Building on 17th September, 1969.

(b) A shut down was taken on the High Tension Oil Circuit Breaker for topping up the oil in the transformer. After topping up the oil, the H. T. O. C. B. was switched on at about 10.15 A.M. on 17th September, 1969. It is reported that the H. T. O. C. B. tripped immediately. The staff on duty again tried to close the O. C. B. for the second time when the flash over at the H. T. O. C. B. occurred and the persons referred to were injured. The detailed enquiry revealed that the occurence took place because of lack of adequate quantity of oil in the H. T. O. C. B.

(c) Instructions are being issued to the Superintending Engineers to ensure the testing and checking of the oil level for low tension and High tension oil, circuit breakers and transformers.

Shortage of Synthetic Fibres

*18. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great shortage of Synthetic Fibres such as, Viscose, Staple Fibre and Polyester in the country at present;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet the shortage;

(d) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to encourage setting up of plants for the manufacture of polyester fibre in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D.R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). There is some shortage due to the fact that all schemes approved have not yet gone into production. Synthetic fibres as understood do not include viscose in the Fourth Plan period.

(c) Against the estimated demand in the Fourth Plan period, the following capacities have been covered by licences/letters of intent :

Nylon yarn	--	27,080 tonnes/p.a.
Polyester fibre	--	24,400 tonnes/p.a.
Acrylic Fibre	--	11,500 tonnes/p.a.
Polypropylene Fibre	--	3,000 tonnes/p.a.

Efforts are also being made to establish a suitable project for the manufacture of 10/12,000 tonnes/year PVA Fibre. When these schemes are implemented, no shortage is likely.

(b) The capacity of 24,000 tonnes already approved, is expected to cover the estimated demand. No further proposal for licensing is at present under consideration of Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Black Money in Circulation

*19. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the approximate assessment of the total amount of black money in circulation in the country ;

(b) the number and the names of the persons against whom action has been taken during the last two years for keeping black money ; and

(c) what measures have been and are proposed to be taken to eliminate the black money ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) It is not possible to estimate the amount of black money in circulation.

(b) The uumber of cases in which action was taken and the nature of the action taken during the financial years 1967-68 and 1968-69 to unearth unaccounted money are as under :—

Prosecution launched for tax evasion	38
Prosecutions launched for failure to pay tax deducted at source	424
Searches	178
Cases in which penalty imposed for concealment of income	60,657

A part from the above, survey operations under section 133A have been carried out in a very large number of cases. The list of persons in whose cases the above action was taken is not available. Compilation of such a list will involve enormous time and labour.

(c) The measures undertaken or proposed to be taken are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1989/69.] The problem of checking tax evasion and avoidance will be kept continuously under review and appropriate steps taken from time to time.

अनर्ह डाक्टरों को मान्यता

*20. श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री:
श्री मुहम्मद शरीफ :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्यों से अनर्ह डाक्टरों को मान्यता देने के उनके प्रस्ताव पर राय मांगी थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों ने उस पर क्या राय दी है ;

(ग) सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री (श्री के० के० शाह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश, केरल, जम्मू और कश्मीर, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, हरियाणा, गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र इस प्रस्ताव से सहमत हैं जबकि मैसूर, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, पश्चिम बंगाल तथा तमिल नाडू ने इस बारे में असहमति व्यक्त की है। नागालैंड तथा उड़ीसा ने कोई टिप्पणी नहीं की है तथा असम, राजस्थान और पंजाब ने अपने उत्तर नहीं भेजे हैं।

(ग) यह मामला अभी भी सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

Handing over of Oil Prospecting Right to Oil India Limited

*21. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil India Ltd., has been requesting Government for handing over of the Oil prospecting right of the entire North-east India to the exclusion of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission; and

(b) if so, whether this proposal is under the consideration of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

मन्त्रियों की विदेश यात्राएं

*22. **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया** : क्या **वित्त** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) श्री मोरारजी देसाई द्वारा त्यागपत्र दिये जाने के बाद मंत्रियों की विदेश यात्राओं में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है; और

(ख) मंत्रियों की विदेश यात्राओं में वृद्धि होने के परिणामस्वरूप वर्ष 1967-68 के लिए की गई बजट व्यवस्था के अतिरिक्त कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अधिक व्यय हुई।

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). मन्त्रि परिषद् के सदस्यों की विदेश यात्राएं कुछ समय पहले निर्धारित किये गये कुछ स्थूल मार्ग-दर्शक सिद्धान्तों से नियमित होती हैं। ऐसी यात्राओं की संख्या में घट-बढ़ का इस बात से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है कि वित्त मन्त्री कौन है। मंत्रि-परिषद् के सदस्यों द्वारा 1967-68 और 1968-69 में की गई विदेश यात्राओं का विवरण-पत्र तैयार किया जा रहा है और सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जायगा। 1967-68 में मन्त्रियों के यात्रा भत्तों के लिए बजट में 12,00,000 रुपये की व्यवस्था की गयी थी और वास्तविक व्यय केवल 10,58,700 रुपये हुआ था। चालू वर्ष के बजट में 12,00,000 रुपये की व्यवस्था है। लेकिन, वास्तविक व्यय का पता अगले वर्ष से पहले नहीं लग सकेगा। मंत्रियों की विदेश यात्राओं के लिए बजट में विदेशी मुद्रा की कोई अलग व्यवस्था नहीं रखी जाती जाती है। विदेशी मुद्रा की जो भी रकम खर्च होती है उसे रुपयों में हुए व्यय ही की भाँति बजट व्यवस्था खाते नामे डाला जाता है।

Income-Tax Returns of Ministers

*23. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :
SHRI J. AHMED :
SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Ministers of the Central Government have not submitted the returns of their incomes to the Income-tax authorities for a number of years; and

(b) if so, the action taken against them by the Income-tax authorities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No income-tax returns are outstanding at present against any Minister of the Central Government.

(b) Action in accordance with the law and rules for late filing of returns is taken where necessary by the competent authorities.

Setting up of Coal-based Fertilizer Plants during Fourth Plan

*24. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :
SHRI K. HALDER :
SHRI J. M. BISWAS :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any final decision has been taken regarding the proposal to set up coal-based fertilizer plants during the Fourth Plan; and

(b) if so, the details of the decision taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Government have decided in principle to establish three coal-based fertilizer plants in the country at Talcher (Orissa), Ramagundam (Andhra Pradesh) and Korba (Madhya Pradesh). Each plant will have a capacity for production of 228,000 tonnes of nitrogen in the form of urea.

Additional Resources as a result of Nationalisation of Banks

*25. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
DR. P. MANDAL :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be eased to state :

(a) the additional resources likely to be available to the Centre as a result of nationalisation of banks;

(b) how they are proposed to be utilized; and

(c) what will be the States share from it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). Nationalisation of the major banks will not by itself add to the resources which are available for distribution as such among the States. The policy of the nationalised banks is to lend and invest their deposit resources in conformity with national policy and objectives. This will include lending support to the borrowing programmes of the Central and State Governments and semi-Government bodies like State Electricity Boards etc.

Central Loan to West Bengal Government

*26. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister, the Finance Minister and the Deputy Chief Minister of West Bengal, when they met her on the 22nd July, 1969 requested for a ways and means advance to be made available to the Government of West Bengal to enable the State Government to pay the current year's instalment of the Central loan and interest;

(b) if so, how soon the Rs. 20 crores ways and means advance requested for is likely to be granted; and

(c) the details of conditions, if any, when will have to be fulfilled by the State Government in connection therewith ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The advance sought (Rs. 22 crores) was, however, for clearing the arrears in respect of Central loans and interest not paid last year.

(b) and (c). An advance of Rs. 7.36 crores for clearing the arrears in respect of interest on loans given to the State Government for providing capital to the Damodar Valley Corporotion has already been agreed to. As regards the rest, the State Government have been advised to clear the dues in suitable instalments in the current year.

Tariff Commission Report regarding Prices of Drugs and Medicines

*27. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3739 on the 18th August, 1969 and state :

(a) whether the Tariff Commission's report on drugs and other medicines has since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir. It is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Construction of Houses for Lower Income Groups from L.I.C. income

*28. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to invest 5 per cent of the income from Life Insurance Corporation premia to construct houses for the lower income groups; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). While no such specific proposal is under consideration of Government, LIC has been assisting in the development of housing facilities for different sections, including the lower income groups, through various loan programmes. The following are the different categories of loans now given :—

(i) Loans to individual policy-holders under 'Own Your Home Scheme'.

(ii) Mortgage loans for construction of new houses.

(iii) Loans to Apex cooperative building societies.

(iv) Loans to joint stock companies for providing housing to their staff.

(v) Loans to cooperative societies formed by employees of the LIC.

(vi) Loans to State Governments for purposes of housing.

जीवन बीमा निगम की निधियों का उपयोग

*29. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जीवन बीमा के राष्ट्रीयकरण होने के बाद जीवन बीमा निगम की निधियों में से कितनी राशि प्रति वर्ष किसानों, छोटे उद्योगों तथा समाज के कमजोर वर्गों के लिये उपयोग में लाई गई, किस प्रकार से उनका उपयोग किया गया और कितने प्रतिशत राशि का इस प्रयोजन के लिये उपयोग किया गया;

(ख) क्या जनसाधारण को राहत पहुंचाने के लिये बीमे की प्रीमियम की दरों को घटाने का निर्णय किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इतने अधिक विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

पूर्ति मंत्रालय और वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री र० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) कोई आंकड़े देना संभव नहीं है क्योंकि जीवन बीमा

निगम द्वारा इन वर्गों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना अलग से संकलित नहीं की जाती। सहकारी समितियों तथा भूमि बंधक बैंकों एवं राज्य विद्युत बोर्डों को जीवन बीमा निगम के ऋण देने से किसानों को लाभ पहुंचता है। इसी प्रकार जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा राज्य वित्त निगमों तथा औद्योगिक सहकारी समितियों में रुपया लगाने से उनकी मार्फत छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों को लाभ पहुँचता है।

(ख) तथा (ग). यह मामला सरकार के विचाराधीन है और निर्णय की घोषणा शीघ्र ही की जाने की आशा है।

Deaths without Medical Care

*30. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 57 per cent of those who die in India do so without any medical attention at all according to the recent survey made by the Registrar General ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that infant mortality is as high as 30 per cent of all deaths and if so, the precise steps taken to reduce this frightening mortality ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI K.K. SHAH):(a) According to a sample survey conducted by the Registrar General of India in the rural areas in 10 States over different periods between October 1965 to July 1967, the number of persons who died without having medical attention in an institution or by a 'professional' accounted for 56.8 per cent of the total of 12,786 deaths recorded under the survey. The survey does not mention any reasons. These are individual poverty, ignorance and lack of public resources for medical facilities commensurate with the problem.

(b) In the rural areas, medical attention and treatment is provided by a net-work of 4,919 Primary Health Centres, in addition to dispensaries. Studies carried out in 1965 and 1966 show that the average daily attendance per Primary Health Centre was 100 to 150. No figures regarding attendance at the dispensaries are available. It is not known whether the persons who died approached the Primary Health Centres or other dispensaries at all.

(c) According to another similar study conducted by the Registrar General of India in 10 States during the same period October 1965 to July 1967—the proportion of infant deaths (*i. e.* deaths below 1 year of age) to the total deaths in rural areas of the States, was 28 per cent.

The following steps have been taken to reduce infant mortality :

(i) improved maternity care by giving ante-natal health supervision ; skilled assistance at the time of delivery and post-natal care.

(ii) Improved health services for children, immunisations against common communicable diseases of childhood like whooping cough, diptheria, tetanus, provision of nutritional supplements like milk, balahar, etc.

(iii) Health and nutrition education of the mother through maternal and child health centres.

(iv) Opening of a net-work of Primary Health Centres and Sub-centres in the rural areas, Maternity Home and Family Welfare Planning Centres in the Urban areas.

(v) Development of children's hospitals and paediatric units at the district headquarters level under qualified Paediatricians to provide expert medical care.

(vi) Training of the traditional birth-attendant (dais) who practise midwifery in the villages.

(vii) Family Planning, spacing and regulation of the family size with a view to

give better chances of survival for the new born.

(viii) Measures for controlling communicable diseases through national programmes like malaria eradication, small pox eradication, T. B. control, V. D. control etc.

(ix) Provision of safe drinking water and improved environmental sanitation.

(x) Training of personnel—Physicians, Obstetricians, Paediatricians, Lady Health Visitors, Public Health Nurses, Auxiliary-nurse Midwives and Midwives, who would work for giving better services for mothers and children.

The decline of infant mortality is indicated by the following figures :—

Infant Mortality rate per thousand Live Births :

Year	Number
1941—50	183
1951—60	146
1961—65	126
(Projections)	
1966—70	113
(Projections)	

Expansion of the Pill Programme for Family Planning

2. SHRI N R. DEOGHARE:
SHRI MAYAVAN:
SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI R. BARUA:
SHRI CHENGALARAYA NAIDU:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of experts has urged the Central Government for an early decision on the expansion of the 'pill programme' particularly in view of favourable world wide experience with this method of Family Planning;

(b) if so, what action Government are taking in this connection; and

(c) whether there are some difficulties in this method of Family Planning and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR): (a) Yes. The U.N. Mission on Family Planning in their report have advised introduction of Oral Contraception on an appropriate scale into the Indian Programme. However, they have recommended that large scale introduction of Oral Contraception in this country should be made with continued checks as to medical and social acceptability and use-effectiveness.

(b) Depth studies in the use acceptability and use-effectiveness have been undertaken in the country. Further action will be taken after the results of these studies are available.

(c) This will be known when the results of the above studies are known.

बिहार में कोयला खानें

3. **श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री** : क्या पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार में कुल कितनी कोयला खानें हैं ; और

(ख) उनमें से कितनी खानों में काम हो रहा है ?

पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) और (ख). इस समय बिहार राज्य में 490 कोयला खानें हैं, जिनमें से 401 खानें व्यवहार्य में हैं ।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम

4. **श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री :**
श्री वेणी शंकर शर्मा :

क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके अन्तर्गत किस प्रकार का काम किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) क्या उस कार्यक्रम में परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता महसूस की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जो कार्य किये जा रहे हैं, वे इस प्रकार हैं :—

(अ) प्रेरणात्मक तथा शैक्षिक कार्य – परिवार नियोजन को ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किए गए हैं :—

(1) चलती फिरती प्रदर्शनियों और फिल्म प्रदर्शनों के माध्यम से प्रचार ।

(2) स्थानीय नेताओं के लिए विषय परिचायक शिविरों और गोष्ठियों का आयोजन ।

(3) लोक गीतों, भजनों, कीर्तन मंडलियों, कथा वाचकों और नाटकों आदि जैसे जन प्रचार साधनों का प्रयोग ।

(4) गाँवों की दीवारों पर परिवार नियोजन के नारों और निशान का चित्रण ।

(5) परिवार नियोजन सम्बन्धी साहित्य का वितरण ।

कार्यक्रम को सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए स्थानीय नेताओं का पता लगाया जाता है और उन्हें आवश्यक जानकारी देने के बाद सहायकों के रूप में नियुक्त किया जाता है और इस प्रकार संचार कार्य में उनसे सहायता ली जाती है ।

(ब) सेवाएं:

(1) प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों में स्थित ग्रामीण परिवार नियोजन केन्द्रों द्वारा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में नसबन्दी और लूप सम्बन्धी मुफ्त सेवाएं नियमित रूप से प्रदान की जाती हैं और प्रचलित गर्भनिरोधकों का मुफ्त वितरण किया जाता है । मातृत्व व शिशु स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन सम्बन्धी सेवाओं और उनकी प्रगति बनाए रखने के लिए उपकेन्द्र महत्वपूर्ण स्थलों का कार्य करते हैं । इसके अलावा नसबन्दी करने लूप पहनाने वाले चलते-फिरते एकौंश भी सेवाएं प्रदान करने और वस्तुओं के वितरण के लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जाते रहते हैं । समय-समय पर शिविरों का भी मांग के अनुसार प्रबन्ध किया जाता है ।

(2) चुने हुए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में व्यावसायिक साधनों और डिपो होल्डरों (डाकखानों) के जरिये निरोध का वितरण भी आरम्भ कर दिया गया है । इस कार्य को और भी बढ़ाया जायेगा ।

(ग) किसी आधारभूत परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता नहीं समझी गई किन्तु जिन ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में अभी प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र तथा उपकेन्द्र स्थापित नहीं किये गये हैं, वहाँ परिवार नियोजन की सेवाएं सुदृढ़ बनाने और उपकरणों के वितरण की व्यवस्था करने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं । कठिन ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में डाक्टरों की नियुक्ति के लिए उन्हें विशेष प्रोत्साहन देने की भी व्यवस्था की जा रही है ।

Value of Smuggled Goods

5. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the value of gold, silver and other smuggled goods seized by Customs, Excise and anti-corruption squads during the last three years ;

(b) the value of gold, silver, spices and consumer goods handed over to Reserve Bank, Director General of Supplies and Disposals, State Trading Corporation and co-operative societies during the last three years; and

(c) the value of gold and silver still lying in various Government departments with names of such departments and the reasons why these have not been handed over to the Reserve Bank ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Grant of mineral concessions to Private and Public Sectors

6. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some State Governments have refused to grant mineral concessions both to private and public sectors unless the parties concerned agreed to utilize the minerals for use in an industry set up within the State ;

(b) if so, the names of the State Governments and the minerals for which concessions are being withheld ;

(c) the reasons why despite powers vested in the Union Government it submits to the objections raised by the State Governments ;

(d) whether pondering to regional considerations has not impeded the growth of industries and exploration of country's mineral resources in a natural manner; if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) whether the State Governments have gone to law courts in this regard, if so which and when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (e). The required information has been called for from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Korba Thermal Station

7. SHRI BABURAO PATEL :
SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Korba Thermal Station is lying idle for the last six months because the Russian Turbine specialist left India suddenly ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that though there were other Russian specialists in India, the Soviet Government did not depute their specialist to rectify the defects, notwithstanding telegrams and letters from the Union Government ;

(c) the reasons for this indifferent behaviour on the part of our collaborators ;

(d) the loss in rupees to Government on this account ; and

(e) when Unit No. 1 will get going and the amount spent for repair and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). There are four units of 50 MW each at Korba. Only one unit has been shut down for annual

overhauling and repairs. The other three sets are under normal operation and the thermal station has been able to meet the existing load. The completion of repairs was delayed for about six months since the Soviet Experts at Korba had left the country and the other suitable Soviet Experts in the country were busy in attending to the work of other projects. The Soviet authorities took action on the request made by the project and the Government in arranging for the deputation of an Expert from USSR. In the meantime the services of the Soviet Specialist at Neyveli became available and he is presently attending to the work.

(d) No revenue loss is involved. The generating unit was shut down for overhaul and the other three units are kept in normal operation.

(e) The generating unit is expected to be commissioned within two months. The cost of repair is estimated to be Rs. 25,000/-.

Estimate of Projects of Public Undertakings

8. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any rules have been prescribed for processing at the Undertaking level and the Ministry level any increase in the estimates of projects of Public Undertakings; and

(b) at what stage and at what level the increases in the estimates of the projects are to be sumitted to the Ministry for approval and at what stage to the Cabinet ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Government have urged upon the Public Undertakings, the need for keeping a strict control over their capital expenditure. In the case of new investments, it has been laid down that proper feasibility studies on the lines indicated in the Planning Commission Manual specially prepared for the purpose should be undertaken and Detailed Project Reports covering all the technical, economic, commercial and financial aspects should be prepared before undertaking investment.

As regards approval for revision of Capital costs, detailed instructions have been laid down, which are as follows :

(i) In case of variations in approved estimates which are not more than 10% for any particular component part, the Board of Director can sanction expenditure without further reference to Government provided there is no substantial variation in the scope of the project.

(ii) In case the increase in capital cost estimates is between 10 to 20 per cent, the administrative Ministries should obtain the concurrence of the Ministry of Finance in the normal manner.

(iii) In case the increase in capital cost estimate is to the extent of 20% or more the approval of the Cabinet should invariably be obtained.

The above instructions prescribed for the sanction of Capital cost estimates and increases thereof in the Public Enterprises have also been brought to the notice of the administrative Ministries.

Standardisation of Stores Items by Public Sector Undertakings

9. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether steps have been taken by the Bureau of Public Enterprises for the standardisation of stores items by the Public Sector Undertakings in coordination with the Indian Standards Institution or any such agency so as to have uniform standards for similar items ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : Pursuant to the recommendations made by the Committee on Public Undertakings in its 40th Report on Materials Managements, Government have, *inter alia*, brought to the notice of public undertakings, the specific recommendations of the Committee with regard to standardisation of store items and the reduction of inventory costs through decreasing the number of varieties of store items. In this connection, the Committee

on Public Enterprises had also recommended that the Public Undertakings should seek the services of the Indian Standards Institution and other specialised agencies. In this regard I.S.I. specifications are, no doubt being adopted by the undertakings wherever possible. Inventory studies of selected enterprises are being undertaken by the B. P. E. and attempts are being made during these studies to introduce a greater degree of standardisation than has been the practice in the enterprises under study.

Losses due to Under-Assessment of Excise Duties

10. SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of Revenue lost by the Government in the year 1968-69 through the Union Excise duties on account of under assessment of duty due to improper application of exemption order and due to incorrect application of rates ; and

(b) what action has been taken against the officials concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The amount of Union Excise duties lost to Government in the year 1968-69 due to improper application order and due to incorrect application of rates was Rs. 1,24,115.77. Out of this amount, Rs. 1,14,879.37 relate to under-assessment of mixed yarn due to misinterpretation of the relevant exemption notification. The ambiguity in the notification which was the cause of the misinterpretation was later removed by suitable amendment of the notification. In respect of the remaining loss of Rs. 9,236.40 investigations are in progress.

Business Cases Pending Assessment

11. SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of business cases pending assessment on the 31st March 1969 and the approximate revenue involved ;

(b) the percentage of assessment cases involving income over Rs. 15,000 to the total number of cases ; and

(c) the percentage of assessment cases involving income of less than Rs. 15,000 to the total number of cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Statistics are maintained regarding business cases involving income above Rs. 7,500. The total number of such cases pending as on 31st March 1969 was 6,21,951.

Separate information regarding the revenue involved in business cases is not maintained.

(b) The percentage of assessment cases involving business income over Rs. 15,000 pending as on 31.3.1969 to the total number of pending cases came to 19.7.

(c) The percentage of assessment cases involving business incomes below Rs. 15,000 and other assessment cases pending as on 31.3.1969 to the total number of pending cases was 80.3.

Implementation of Recommendations of Committee on Public Undertakings

12. SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bureau of Public Enterprises proposed to keep a record of the actual implementation of the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee on Public Undertakings ; and

(b) If so, what is the percentage of such implementation during the preceding two financial years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Action Taken Reports presented by the Committee on Public Undertakings on recommendations contained in each of the Committee's Report give complete information regarding the recom-

mendations which have been accepted by Government, recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government's reply, recommendations in respect of which replies of Government have not been accepted by it and recommendations in respect of which final replies of Government are still awaited. There is no other record on the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee on Public Undertakings in the Bureau.

Production of Coking Coal during Third Plan

13. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND MELALS be pleased to state :

(a) the Third Plan targets for production of coking coal in the public sector and the actual year-wise production during the years 1961-62 to 1968-69 ;

(b) the reasons for shortfall, if any ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the current level of production of coking coal by the mines under the National Coal Development Corporation is more or less the same as in 1961-62 and if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether adequate steps have been taken to ensure necessary supplies of coking coal during the Fourth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) The Third Plan target for production of coking coal in the Public Sector was 7.50 million tons per annum. The year-wise production was as follows :

Year	*Production (million tonnes)*
1961-62	2.91
1962-63	3.01
1963-64	3.02
1964-65	2.76
1965-66	2.78
1966-67	2.89
1967-68	3.03
1968-69	3.43

(b) Lack of demand for coking coal from metallurgical industries and delay in the setting up of the washeries linked to some of the coking coal mines of the National Coal Development Corporation had resulted in the shortfall in production.

(c) The current level of production is about 0.70 million tonnes more than the level achieved in 1961-62.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Rural Electrification in Gujarat

14. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in regard to accelerating rural electrification in Gujarat;

(b) whether it is a fact that only 1,700 villages have been provided with electric connections in Gujarat whereas Kerala have attained 100 per cent and Tamil Nadu 60 per cent in giving electric connections to their villages;

(c) whether it is also a fact that after twenty years of our Independence, only 15,000 wells in Gujarat have been provided with electric connection, while many other States have long ago crossed this stage; and

(d) the reasons for the slow progress of rural electrification in Gujarat ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Since 1966-67, rural electrification schemes have been accelerated with a bias towards energisation of pumping sets. In Gujarat, as against 17,155 pumping sets energised as on 31.3.1966, the number of pumping sets energised as on 31.3.69 was 41,859.

(b) 2,875 villages were electrified in Gujarat as on 31.3.69 representing 15.50% of the total number of villages as against 72.10% in Kerala and 62.10% in Tamil Nadu.

(c) As against 910 irrigation pump-sets energised in Gujarat on 31.3.1951, the number of pump-sets energised by March 1969 is 41,859. The number of tubewells energised is more in eight other States.

(d) The main reason for not energising a larger number of wells in Gujarat is the constraint of financial resources.

Survey for Mineral Resources in Gujarat

15. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any geological survey has been carried out in the region of Chhota Udepur in the District of Bawda; Devghat Baria and Lunavada in the District of Panchmahal and Rajpipla in the District of Broach in Gujarat State to find out the mineral resources; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN TNE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As a result of geological survey carried out by the Geological Survey of India, deposits of fluorspar in Ambadongar, crystallised dolomite and dolomitic limestone in Chhota Udepur region; crystalline limestone, dolomite, marble, graphite, quartz and silica sandstone and building stones in the Devghat Baria area of Panchmahals; and occurrences of ligniteagate and carnelian, bauxite, fluorspar, calcite, calc-tufa, clay, limestone and gritstone in Rajpipla area have been located.

Mineral Survey in Gujarat

16. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleaead to state :

(a) whether any mineral survey was undertaken in Gujarat in 1967-68 and 1968-69;

(b) if so, the places where such surveys were undertaken;

(c) whether there is any such proposal for 1969-70; and

(d) if so, the details of the proposals and the Districts which are proposed to be surveyed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House, when received.

Petro-Chemical Complex for Gujarat

17. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided to locate a Petro-Chemical Complex in Gujarat during the Fourth Plan ; and

(b) if so, the size and the estimated investment thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) and (b). A petro-chemical complex consisting of an Aromatics Unit and a Naphtha Cracker plant including extraction of benzene and butadiene will be set up near the oil refinery at Koyali, Gujarat State during the Fourth Five Year Plan. The total estimated cost of the Aromatics Unit is Rs. 18 crores, with a foreign exchange component of about Rs. 7 crores. The Naphtha Cracker plant including benzene and butadiene extraction is estimated to cost Rs. 34 crores, with a foreign exchange component of Rs. 12 crores.

Major and Medium Irrigation Projects in Gujarat

18. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the major and medium irrigation projects to be undertaken in Guja-

rat during the Fourth Five Year Plan have been finalised ; and

(b) if so, the names and estimated costs of such projects ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The programme of irrigation works for the Fourth Plan for Gujarat, as indicated by the Planning Commission is as follows :

	Estimated cost	Carry over into Fourth Plan	Outlay for Fourth Plan
Continuing Schemes			
Major Schemes			
Ukai	81.15	42.90	35.00
Narmada	109.70	105.10	10.00
Kadana	18.39	15.67	14.50
Kakrapar	18.05	0.65	0.65
Mahi Stage - I	24.57	7.15	7.15
Medium Schemes	8.76	6.01	6.01
New Schemes			28.19
Survey, Research & Workshop			3.50
Total - Gujarat			105.00

Appointment of Civil Assistant Engineers in C. P. W. D.

19. SHRI S. D. SOMASUNDRAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Questions Nos. 6197 and 8498 on the 14th April and 5th May, 1969 respectively and state :

(a) the details of correspondence made with U.P.S.C. regarding the proposal to dispense with direct recruitment to class II posts against temporary vacancies in C.P.W.D. ;

(b) the purpose of filling class II temporary vacancies through U.P.S.C. and maintaining a separate seniority list for them ;

(c) the aim of mass direct recruitment being made in C.P.W.D. while already working young blood are discontented among themselves ;

(d) the time by which all recruitment will be made through U.P.S.C. to reduce the great imbalance between the departmental promotees and the Direct recruits ; and

(e) whether such recruitment will not bring a saturation limit point at which no officers can expect promotion unless retirement occurs or work load increases ; and whether it is a fact that C. W. & P. C. and other departments having recruitment rules favouring the departmental officers of proven capabilities in this work and not in the academical record ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) The original reference to the U.P.S.C. was made on the 15th March, 1967 and the final reply of the Commission disagreeing with the proposal to dispense with direct recruitment to Class II posts against temporary vacancies was received on the 9th May, 1968.

(b) 50% of the temporary vacancies in the grade of Assistant Engineer are to be filled by direct recruitment through the Engineering Services Examination held by

the U.P.S.C. in accordance with the quota prescribed under the Recruitment Rules.

No separate seniority list is maintained for them.

(c) Direct recruitment in C. E. S. class II is only being done to fill up vacancies in the direct recruitment quota in accordance with the Recruitment Rules.

(d) Direct Recruitment is a continuing process and there has been a considerable shortfall of direct recruits in the past. It is not possible to indicate the time by which all recruitment through U.P.S.C. will be made.

(e) No Sir. It is understood that direct recruitment is not undertaken to Class II service in the C.W. & P.C. Recruitment rules vary from department to department according to needs and in the C.P.W.D. a certain number of vacancies in Class II service have been earmarked for direct recruitment.

राज्यों में बिजली बोर्डों का कार्य

20. **श्री राम सेवक यादव :**
श्री चेंगलराया नायडू :
श्री नि० रं० लास्कर :
श्री रा० बरुआ :
श्री मयावन :
श्री रा० कृ० बिड़ला :

क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राज्यों में स्थापित बिजली बोर्डों को 1966 से 1969 तक की अवधि में भारी घाटा हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इस घाटे के कारण अथवा कारणों को दूर करने के लिए की जाने वाली कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख)। 1966-67 से 1968-69 तक की अवधि में कुछ बिजली बोर्डों का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया जाता है :-

बोर्ड का नाम	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	3 वर्षों के लिए कुल
1	2	3	4	5
	(आंकड़े लाख रुपयों में)			
आंध्र प्रदेश	—433	8	+ 187	—254
असम	—326	—358	—385	—1069
बिहार	—277	582	—510	—1369
गुजरात	34	129	+ 63	—100
हरियाणा		50	+ 75	+ 125
	(3.5.67 से स्थापित किया गया)			
केरल	—124	—265	—270	—659
मध्य प्रदेश	+ 6	—156	— 52	— 58
महाराष्ट्र	184	— 413	— 281	+ 878
मैसूर	110	— 29	— 69	+ 12
उड़ीसा	— 85	— 8	+ 98	+ 5

पंजाब (3-5-67 से स्थापित किया गया)	—	+ 154	+ 95	+ 249
1	2	3	4	5
राजस्थान	—213	—309	—171	—693
तामिल नाडु	+ 116	+ 129	+ 186	+ 431
उत्तर प्रदेश	—385	—797	— 634	—1816
पश्चिम बंगाल	+ 76	+ 97	116	+289

(ग) राज्य बिजली बोर्डों द्वारा अपनी आर्थिक हालत को सुधारने के लिए ये पग उठाए गये है :

परिपण और वितरण जाल-व्यवस्था को मजबूत करके उर्जा क्षतियों को कम करना;

बिजली की लागत में कमी लाने के लिए अमितव्ययी उत्पादन यूनिटों को बन्द करना;

राजस्व के बिल बनाने और उसकी उगाही करने की प्रतिष्ठा को सरल और कारगर करना;

रोकड सिद्धान्तों और सामान सूची नियंत्रण का अच्छा प्रबन्ध करना सिब्बंदी के खर्च में कमी लाना और टैरिफ में वृद्धि करना।

उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्व जिलों में बाढ़ की स्थिति के बारे में पटेल आयोग की सिफारिशें

21. **श्री राम सेवक यादव :**
श्री चंद्रिका प्रसाद :

क्या **सिंचाई तथा विद्युत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में गरीबी, पिछड़ेपन और बेरोजगारी की जांच करने के लिये नियुक्त पटेल आयोग ने अपने प्रतिवेदन में उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में प्रति वर्ष आने वाली विनाशकारी बाढ़ों को रोकने के उपायों के बारे में भी कोई सिफारिशें की हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने प्रतिवेदन के इस भाग पर विचार किया है; और

(ग) उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): (क). जी, हां। योजना आयोग और उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के चार पिछड़े जिलों की आर्थिक और सामाजिक स्थितियों का अध्ययन करने तथा द्रुत प्रगति के लिए प्रशासनिक और विकासात्मक उपाय सुझाने हेतु 1962 में श्री बी पी पटेल की अध्यक्षता में एक संयुक्त अध्ययन दल नियुक्त किया था। इस दल ने अपनी रिपोर्ट 1964 में प्रस्तुत की।

(ख) और (ग). इस अध्ययन दल ने बाढ़ नियंत्रण के उस कार्यक्रम में जिसे राज्य सरकार ने पहले ही बनाया हुआ था, तेजी लाने की सिफारिश की। राज्य सरकार उपलब्ध संसाधनों के भीतर कार्यवाही करती रही है।

मनीपुर राज्य में गैस की उपलब्धता

22. **श्री राम सेवक यादव** : क्या **पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मनीपुर राज्य के भूगर्भीय सर्वेक्षण के दौरान वहां पर बड़ी

मात्रा में गैस के उपलब्ध होने का पता लगा था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) गैस को निकालने तथा उसका उपयोग करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बम्बई के निकट गहरे समुद्र में ड्रिलिंग

23. **श्री राम सेवक यादव :**
श्री देवकी नन्दन पाटोदिया

क्या **पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका मंत्रालय बम्बई के निकट समुद्र तट पर पैट्रोल के निक्षेपों को पता लगाने के लिए समुद्र में ड्रिलिंग की कोई योजना बना रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस योजना का स्वरूप क्या है और यह कार्य कब तक आरम्भ हो जायेगा;

(ग) क्या उपर्युक्त कार्य के लिये किसी विदेशी कम्पनी की सहायता ली जा रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन) (क) और (ख). मंत्रालय, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग की सलाह से, "एडिस्टिड औनर आपरेशन" तरीके के अन्तर्गत, जिसमें एक उपयुक्त मोबाइल ड्रिलिंग प्लेटफार्म बनाया जायेगा और प्रारंभ में विदेशों की कुछ तकनीकी सहायता से चालू किया जायेगा, तेल तथा प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग द्वारा बम्बई तट से संलग्न अरब सागर में दूर गहरे पानी में अन्वेषी ड्रिलिंग किये जाने के विभिन्न तकनीकी, परिचालन तथा मनुष्य-शक्ति के पहलुओं की जांच कर रहा है। क्योंकि उपकरण बनाने में लगभग दो वर्ष लगेंगे, क्षेत्र में ड्रिलिंग कार्य के योजना को अन्तिम रूप देने के दो वर्षों बाद शुरू होने की आशा की जा सकती है।

(ग) और (ग). आवश्यक विदेशी मुद्रा और तकनीकी सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिये विदेशी दलों से शीघ्र ही बातचीत शुरू की जायेगी।

Sub-Letting and Unauthorised occupation of Accommodation in Western Court, New Delhi

24. SHRI BHAJAHARI MAHATO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government will place a list of the Members of Parliament Officials and others living in the Western Court more or less permanently since July, 1969;

(b) whether any cases of sub-letting or occupation by the unauthorised persons have come to the notice of Government; and

(c) who are the residents exempted from compulsion to take food in the Western Court mess ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) (a). A list showing details is Laid on the Table of the Hour. [*Pleaced in Library. See* No. LT—1955/69]

(b) No, Sir.

(c) A list of persons exempted from compulsory messing is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1955].

Income-tax on Earnings of Bharat Krishak Samaj

25. SHRI PLOO MODY
SHRI G. C. NAIK :
SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK :
SHRI R. K. AMIN :
SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total earning of the Bharat Krishak Samaj from the two Agricultural Fairs organised by it in 1960 at New Delhi and recently in Bombay;

(b) the details of Income-tax paid by the Samaj on its earnings in the above two Fairs and also arising out of its activities;

(c) if no Income-tax has been paid by the Samaj, whether the Samaj is exempted from payment of Income-tax and if not, how it is that Government have been failed to recover Income-tax on large earnings of the Samaj;

(d) whether the former Finance Minister had taken serious exception of this fact in a letter to the late Prime Minister on the 29th August, 1961; and

(e) if so, what action, if any, has been taken on his recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The Bharat Krishak Samaj applied on 29th May, 1964 for grant of exemption as a charitable trust under section 11 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. The claim is being examined by the Income-tax Officer.

(d) In his letter about the Samaj, the then Finance Minister did not make any reference to the question of Income-tax liability of the Samaj.

(e) He made no recommendation in regard to Income-tax.

Issue of Medicines to Diabetic Patients from C. G. H. S.

26. SHRI A. N. MULLA :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether diabetic patients who are beneficiaries under the C. G. H. Scheme are entitled to get rastinan tablets and other medicine only for a period of 6 months and not thereafter;

(b) if so, the raesons therefor;

(c) whether Govt. propose to accommodate such patients under the Scheme in view of the high cost of living; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY (a) The supply of anti-diabetic drugs to the diabetic patients is restricted to an initial period of three months. But in case of complications requiring special control, drugs are administered for longer periods as considered necessary by the Specialist.

(b) to (d) It is considered that free and continuous supply would act as a disincentive for the exercise of dietary control and regimen on the part of the patient, apart from throwing an un-limited liability on the Government. As such no change is proposed to be made in the existing arrangements.

State Bank Scheme for Financial Assistance to Graduates

27. SHRI N. R. LASKER :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU:
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Bank of India has drawn up a scheme for financial assistance to Graduates who take to farming and have worth-while projects for agricultural production;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme;

(c) the centres that have been selected;

(d) the total assistance that would be given and on what conditions; and

(e) when the scheme is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The farm graduate scheme aims at providing financial assistance to graduate farmers having requisite technical qualifications and worthwhile farm development projects of agricultural production but unable to undertake them due to lack of sufficient resoures.

(c) The scheme will gradually be implemented by the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries throughout the country at selected centres depending upon its potentialities.

(d) No limit on the total quantum of advances under the scheme has been fixed. Individual graduate-farmers can, however, be assisted under the scheme up to a maximum of Rs. 1 lac each. To be eligible under the scheme the borrower should—

(1) be of proven integrity and character,

(2) hold a degree in Agriculture, Veterinary Science, Dairy Science or Agricultural Engineering, and

(3) have—

(i) the land either in his own name or jointly with others or as coparcener in a joint Hindu Family or as tenant or lease-holder

(ii) a worthwhile project of agricultural development and/or allied activities,

(iii) the requisite technical ability to run the farm, and

(iv) venturesome spirit and determination to put his knowledge and ideas to profitable use.

(e) The scheme has already come into force in certain selected centres.

Insurance scheme for Granting Loans to Small Borrowers by Nationalised Banks

28. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to introduce a comprehensive scheme of insurance to cover the credit risks incurred by nationalised banks in granting loans to small borrowers;

(b) if so, whether this new scheme will replace the present credit guarantee scheme;

(c) if so, what will be the main features of this scheme; and

(d) whether a Committee has been appointed to formulate this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (d). A Working Group appointed to work out a simple but wide ranging system of guarantees for small lending by banks in fields such as retail trade, business, minor repair industries, small farming and self-employed sector, has submitted its recommendations which are under Government's consideration.

Expert Committee for Cheap and Quick Techniques for construction of Houses

29. SHRI N. R. LASKAR:
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :
SHRI J. K. CHOUDHURY :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to constitute an expert Committee to finalize a cheap and quick construction technique for mass housing;

(b) if so, the main features of the seheme:

(c) when the final decision is likely to be taken; and

(d) how far it will help the people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Yes. Government have appointed an expert Committee to study methods for achieving low-cost large scale housing construction in major cities, *viz.*, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Ahmedabad and Kanpur.

(b) The expert Committee comprises of various disciplines in building field and includes representatives of Central Building Research Institute and Structural Engineering Research Centre, Roorkee, Planning Commission, Hindustan Housing Factory and National Buildings Organisatton. The Committee will work in close consultation with the State Governments and will also cnlist cooperation of knowledgeable individuals.

(c) The Committee has been asked to submit its report by 31st March, 1670 and its recommendations will then be considered by Government.

(d) It will help in undertaking mass housing construction programme economiclly and with greater speed.

Tribunal on Narmada Water Dispute

30. SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI RAM AVTAR SHARMA :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI M. R. KRISHNA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to appoint a three-man tribunal on the Narmada Water dispute under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 ;

(b) the points referred to the tribunal ;

(c) when they are likely to submit their report ; and

(d) whether the award will be binding on the parties concerned ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (d). The Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal consisting of Shri Justice V. Ramaswami, then Judge of the Supreme Court as Chairman and Shri Justice V. P. Gopalan Nambiar, Judge of the Kerala High Court and Shri Justice G. C. Mathur, Judge of the Allahabad High Court as Members, has been constituted by the Central Government on the 6th October, 1969. The water dispute regarding Inter-State river Narmada and the river valley thereof emerging from complaints made by the Governments of Gujarat and Rajasthan have been referred to the Tribunal for adjudication. The Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal will function like a Civil Court within the frame work of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956. Since the Tribunal has just started its work, it is too early to say by which time it may be expected to give its decision on the matters referred to it. The Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 provides that the decision of the

Tribunal shall be final and binding on the parties to the disputes and shall be given effect to by them.

Modernisation of Mineral Production Technique

31. SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI R. BARUA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a drastic change in the technique of Planning mineral production to ensure timely results for mining operations ;

(b) if so, the details of the new change made and with what result ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Polish Government has agreed to help India set up a planning cell and train Engineers in modern planning technique ; and

(d) if so, how many engineers have been trained so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). It is a constant endeavour of Government to develop a dynamic approach to the problems and re-orient their planning techniques to economise the cost of construction and to exppedite the attainment of reasonable level of production so as to make the projects viable from an early date.

(c) The Polish Government have expressed their willingness to assist technically in the mineral development programme of this country. They have also offered to assist the National Coal Development Corporation for strengthening and building up a proper Design Cell in the National Coal Development Corporation so as to meet the growing needs of the Corporation. The scheme envisages imparting training to Mining Engineer, an Electrical/Mechanical Engineer and an economist find a period of 3 to 4 months. The entire scheme is under consideration of the Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Sale of Sub-Standard and Spurious Drugs

32. SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI R. BARUA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government has expressed its serious concern at the growing danger to the health of the people by sale of substandard and spurious drugs in the country ;

(b) if so, whether Government has urged the States to combat this menace ;

(c) if so, the other measures suggested by the Union Government and ;

(d) if so, how far these have been accepted by the State Governments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING ; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The States have also been urged to employ adequate staff at effective levels on reasonably attractive salaries and to provide for adequate laboratory facilities as well as efficient agencies for detection and prosecution. They are under consideration of the State Governments.

Second Oil Refinery in Assam

33. SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV :
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :
SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI YASHWANT SINGH KUSHWAH :
SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in Assam there had been a great agitation for setting up a second State-owned refinery in the State ;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have considered the demand of the Assam people ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Government of India appointed an Experts Committee to study the techno-economic feasibility of establishing additional refining capacity in the State of Assam. The report of the Expert Committee is under exmination.

Interest Rates on Bank Deposits

34. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
DR. RANEN SEN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee of Bankers appointed by the Reserve Bank to study the question regarding the interest rates on bank deposits have submitted its report to the Government ;

(b) if so, ths salient features of the recommendations made by the Committee.

(c) whether Government have accepted the recommendations made by the Committee in toto ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the extent to which the recommendations of the Committee have been accepted by the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The main recommendations of the Committee of Bankers made in their report submitted to the Reserve Bank are that—

(i) no interest be paid on current deposits upto 45 days.

(ii) interest at 2.5% per annum be paid on deposits between 46 to 90 days.

(iii) scheduled banks be classified into four categories according to aggregate amount of deposits, *viz.*

(1) banks with deposits of Rs. 50 crores & above and all foreign banks ;

(2) banks with deposits between Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 crores ;

(3) banks with deposits between Rs. 10 to 25 crores ; and

(4) banks with deposits below Rs. 10 crores.

In order to give the smaller banks some leverage in attracting deposits, banks in categories (2), (3) & (4) be allowed to pay on deposits above 90 days, 1/8%, 1/4% & 1/2% per annum, respectively, more than the standard rates fixed for deposits with banks in category (1), the latter being allowed to continue at the then existing levels. For savings bank, rate of interest be prescribe.

ed at 3½% for banks in categories (1) to (3). Banks in category (4), however, may be permitted to give upto 4%.

(iv) The rates should be prescribed by Reserve Bank of India by directive.

(v) Brokerage on deposits should be prohibited.

(vi) there need be no difference in interest rates in urban and rural areas.

(c) and (d). The Reserve Bank after consulting Government accepted all the main recommendations mentioned above except that for deposits for 15 to 45 days, interest not exceeding 1/4% was allowed.

Changes in the L.I.C. Premium Rates

35. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI JAI SINGH :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI :
SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE :
SHRI R. K. BIRLA :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Life Insurance Corporation has submitted its report to Government in regard to the changes in the premium rates as recommended by the Morarka Committee ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether Government have accepted the views expressed by the Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). The matter is under the consideration of both the Corporation and the Government and a decision in the matter is expected very soon.

Credit to Agriculture and Small Scale Industries by Nationalized Banks

36. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :
SHRI RANJEET SINGH :
SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE :
SHRI NARAIN SWARUP SHARMA :
SHRI HEM RAJ :
SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI :
SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :
SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :
SHRI KARTIK ORAON :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA :
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have drawn up any plan for the branch expansion and extension of credit to agriculture and small as well as large-scale industries by the Nationalised Banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the benefits likely to be derived by agriculture and the small as well as the large scale industries as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). Reserve Bank of India has appointed a Committee of Bankers to draw up coordinated programmes of branch expansion for the nationalised banks. The Report of the Committee is expected to be finalised shortly. As regards credit to agriculture, large and small-scale industries, the

policy is to ensure that the legitmate credit needs of all productive enterprises, big or small, are met. As regards agriculture, several banks have, after nationalisation, come out with schemes for extending direct finance to farmers and it is expected that more banks will follow suit. The schemes relate mainly to the extension of finance for meeting the short-term capital needs of agriculturists as well as for the distribution of major agricultural inputs like fertilizers and medium-term loans for purchase of tractors, pump sets and other agricultural implements.

Output of Crude Oil in Assam and NEFA

37. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have finalised a proposal to step up the indigenous output of crude oil in the eastern region of Assam and NEFA jointly with Burmah Oil Company; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) and (b). Oil India Limited, in which Government of India and the B. O. C. hold 50% shares each, have drawn up an exploration programme (in continuation of their earlier efforts) to drill 6 wells in Petroleum Exploration Licence areas of Assam and NEFA during the period 1970-73 at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 5 crores.

Development of Himalayan Region

38. SHRI J. K. CHOUDHURY :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI RAM SEWAK YADAV :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up a Committee of State Ministers and some Central Ministers to suggest measures for accelerating the provision of drinking water, irrigation and electricity in the Himalayan region; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are given in the statement laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT--1956/69.]

Reservation of Seats in Medical Colleges for Students who serve in Rural Areas

39. SHRI J. K. CHOUDHURY :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI R. BARUA :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have suggested to the State Governments to reserve seats in the Medical Colleges for students who are prepared to serve in rural areas, after passing the M. B. B. S. examination; and

(b) the reaction of State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Yes.

(b) it is for the State Governments to consider the suggestion on the basis of their requirement of doctors. No communication has been received from the State Governments indicating their reaction to the suggestion.

Implementation of Bonus Act in Sindri Fertilizers

40. SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI VISWANATHA MENON :
SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL ;

SHRI BHAGABAN DAS :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bonus Act is Implemented in Sindri Fertilizers;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) . Do not arise.

Establishment of a Fertilizer Factory by Birla Brothers in Goa

41. SHRI K. RAMANI :
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :
SHRI P. RAMAMURTJ :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) the facilities Government of Goa has given to the Birlas' Zuair Agro-Chemicals at Sancoale Village in Goa ;

(b) who will pay the costs of laying down the pipe-line from the Opa Water Works (Ponda District) to Sancoale (Marmagoa District), a distance of about 40 Kms in order to supply water to the fertilizer plant; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Government of Goa is proposing to nominate Shri Carlos Albino Nornonha, an Ex-Government employes now working for the Birlas, as the President of the Nagoa Communidade (Old commune from village Nagoa which owns land) so as to obtain about 150 hectares of land from the Communidade at very low prices ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) 500 hectares of hilly and waste land at Sancoale village, have been given on permanent lease to Birla Gwalior Private Ltd. for the fertilizer plant at an annual rent of Rs. 50,000 approximately. In addition power will be supplied by the Goa Administration at approved rates.

(b) Government of Goa will meet the cost of laying the pipe-line from Opa to Mormugao and Birla Gwalior Private Limited will be paying to the Government for the water at the rate of 50 paise per cubic metre.

(c) Shri Carlos Albino Noronha, shareholder, Nagoa Communidade, was recommended as President of the Nagoa Communidade by the Communidade Salcate, a Semi-Government Department, which has been approved by the Collector and Director, Civil Administration, for a period of three years as per the provisions of code of communidade. According to the provisions of Code of Communidades, neither the President nor the Managing Committee can sell or lease on permanent basis land belonging to Communidade, without prior approval of the Government. It cannot, therefore, be said that just because Shri Noronha has been appointed President of the Nagoa Communidade land will be sold or leased to Birla Gwalior Privat Limited, by that Communidade at low price or against the interest of Communidade.

Training in Computors in Banking Industry

42. SHRI C.K. CHAKRAPANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to give training in computors in the Banking industry also ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to give alternate jobs to the enmployees made surplus due to computorisation in the Banks ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) There is no such proposal at the moment.

(b) Does not arise.

Amount in Default by the Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd.

44. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount in default by the Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd. Cannanore (Kerala) to the Industrial Finance Corporation in the year 1968 ;

(b) the action taken against them by the Corporation and the details thereof ; and

(c) if no action has been taken the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Unemployed Mining Engineers and Geologists

45. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have prepared a scheme to help the unemployed Mining Engineers and Geologists,

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the estimated cost of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (c). The question of unemployment among the Mining Engineers has been of serious concern to the Government of India and all possible avenues of their employment within and outside the country are being explored. However, no specific scheme as such has so far been drawn up for helping unemployed Mining Engineers and Geologists alone.

Foreign Trip of Unesco Official of New Delhi

46. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that prior Reserve Bank of India's permission or endorsement on 'P' form is not necessary for trips paid for by the UN Specialised Agencies in India in veiw of their Rupee balances in India being convertible into foreign currency;

(b) whether in the case of foreign trip which Shri S. P. Dewan of UNESCO Office, New Delhi, undertook from the second week of June to the last week of August, 1966, prior permission of the Reserve Bank of India was not obtained as Shri Dewan certified the trip on 'P' from as an official one and having been paid for by UNESCO ;

(c) whether the cost of passage of this trip was actually paid to the travel agents by Shri Dewan out of his own account ; and

(d) if so, the action taken against the travel agents concerned and/or against Shri Dewan for violation of the Indian laws ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). Presumably the reference is to air travel abroad of the staff members of the Specialised Agencies of the United Nations undertaken on behalf of the organisation. In respect of such travel, prior approval of the Reserve Bank is not required to be obtained by the airline companies/travel agents, provided certain conditions are fulfilled. The tickets so issued have to be reported regularly to the Reserve Bank. Under such delegated authority, the passage of Shri S. P. Dewan, Administrative Officer, UNESCO Office, New Delhi, was booked in the first week of June, 1966

The dummy 'P' form subsequently submitted bears the signature of Shri Dewan and the rubber stamp of the UNESCO. The source of funds for payment of fare has also been stated as by UNESCO. Enquiries made from the UNESCO Office, New Delhi, revealed that the trip of Shri Dewan was official and that the UNESCO Office paid for this trip in cash to Shri Dewan.

(d) There appears to be no case for taking any action against Shri Dewan or against the travel agents on the basis of the information available at present.

Notionalized Banks

47. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :
SHRI GANESH GHOSH :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI SEZHIYAN :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHAIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI RABI RAY :
SHRI JAI SINGH :
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VJAPAYEE :
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI SHARDA NAND :
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI :
SHRI RAM GOPAL SHALWALE :
DR. P. MANDAL :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what are follow-up measures contemplated/formulated by the Government after the Banks takeover; and

(b) what are the strctural changes contemplated in the Management of the Banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Several follow-up measures have been taken after the nationalisation of banks. Many banks have come out with new schemes for lending to small borrowers to meet their production needs. Secondly, a working Group, recently set up, is expected to formulate very soon a system of guarantee for lending by banks in filds which have remained relatively neglected so far such as retail trade, small business, minor repair industry, small farming and the self-employed sector. The recommendations of the Group will be given immediate consideration by the Government and follow up action will be taken without any avoidable delay. Thirdly, a committee of Custodians is preparing a comprehensive programme for opening of branches all over the country by the nationalised banks. Fourthly, the Custodians of 14 nationalised banks and the Chairman of the State Bank have formed a council to provide a common forum for devising methods of concerted action in matter of common interest. Lastly, in each nationalised bank, an Internal Management Committee consisting of the Custodian, a few senior officers of the bank, and a nominee of the Reserve Bank has been functioning for the last two months.

(b) No structural changes are being contemplated at present.

Destruction of villages in Monghyr and Patna District by Floods in Ganga during August-September 1969

48. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several villages in Monghyr and Patna districts have been swallowed up or eroded by the River Ganga in the floods that occurred in August and September, 1969;

(b) the names of the villages and the number of people whose houses and farms have been washed away or eroded;

(c) the concrete steps taken by Government towards the rehabilitation of the affected people on a permanent basis in the above two districts;

(d) how much land has been acquired for housing these affected people; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) (a) A number of villages lying in Diara areas of Monghyr and Patna Districts have been affected by erosion in recent floods in river Ganga.

(b) The village seriously affected by erosion in Diara areas of Monghyr District are Charapatti, Sambho, Akbarpur, Sanbattola, Pirhauli Gosain Tola, Sonbarsa (Rahimpur Tola), Mangal Tola, Barkhandi Tola, Naya Tola, Banni Babu, Bagicha Salarpur, Bharsao, Bishouni, Korehaka, Bharathand & Matihani. The villages facing erosion problem in Patna District are Ramnagar, Sherbukha, Jammunipur, Bariya Tola, Badal Tola, Naku Tola, Naika Tola (E) Naika Tola (W), Naga Tola, Hathi Tola, Kebathan Nil Kanth Tola, Shankerpur, Purani, Bind Tola, Subarana, Rampur, Parsadi, Rai Tola, Ganga Tola, Bhagu Tola, Hira Tola, Bhunidhar Tola, Nav Diarila, Bengwani. Nonia Tola, Gangapur Fatkwa Tola and Biljoy Garh. The precise number of people whose houses and farms have been washed/away or eroded is not available; however according to the State Government in Patna District, 3,414 families have been affected by erosion.

(c) to (e). For the rehabilitation of the population affected by erosion, a Special Cell has been created in the Revenue Department under the charge of a Special Officer. In Patna District out of 3414 families affected by erosion, 1145 have been rahabilitated. In Monghyr all the affected families of Rahimpur Tola of Sonbarsa village which was completely eroded have been rehabilitated. Land is being acquired for rehabilitating the rest. The State Government have decided to bear the entire cost of acquisition of land to help rehabilitation. Each affected family is entitled to receive a maximum of Rs. 200 as house building grant.

Rajasthan Canal Project

49. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA :
SHRI HEM RAJ :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) what is the state of progress achieved in the implementation of the Rajasthan Canal Project in the Bhakra-Nangal system;

(b) whether the Rajasthan Government have conveyed to Central Government their utter incapacity to execute this huge project;

(c) whether the Central Government intend to take over this project and execute it as a top priority scheme, both for relieving immediate distress in the North-Western parts of Rajasthan as well as for finding a permanent solution to the recurring famines in that area; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not taking over the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The present progress of work on the Rajsthan Cannal Project is as under :

The first stage of Rajasthan Canal i. e. upto mile 122 alongwith distribution system is likely to be completed by 1973-74. The entire 134 miles of Rajasthan Feeder, the first 60 miles of Rajasthan Canal, Naurangedesar, Rawatsar Zorawarpura, Khodan and Khetawali distributaries have been completed. The work is in progress between miles 60 and 110 of Rajasthan Canal, on Sardarpura, Chuli and Jesabhati distributaries, the Lift Channel and on the distribution system of Suratgarh Branch and Anupgarh Shakha. Earthwork is also completed on the Link Channel which links the Ghaggar Diversion Channel with Anupgarh Shakha.

(b) The Rajasthan Government are fully geared for the construction of Project, but

the limiting factor is the constraint of resources.

(c) and (d). The question of taking over of large irrigation projects by the Centre had been considered by the Committee on Agriculture and Irrigation of the National Development Council set up in 1964. Taking into consideration all the relevant factors the Committee had recommended that for large irrigation projects, adequate provisions should be made as earmarked Central assistance and these project should continue to form part of the State Plan. The recommendations of the Committee were noted by the National Development Council at its meeting in September, 1965.

In accordance with these recommendations the Rajasthan Canal Project continues to form part of the State Plan.

अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये रिहायशी मकानों का आरक्षण

50. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री 4 अगस्त, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1964 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के सरकारी कर्मचारियों को सामान्य पूल में से क्वार्टर देने में प्राथमिकता देने के प्रश्न पर इस बीच विचार कर लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या परिणाम हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). 'दिल्ली' नई दिल्ली के पात्र कार्यालयों में कार्य कर रहे तथा सामान्य पूल से टाईप III तथा उससे ऊपर के अधिकारी अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन जातियों के मामले में सामान्य पूल की कुल परितुष्टि प्रतिशत की तुलना में परितुष्टि प्रतिशत संतोषजनक है। तथापि, टाईप I तथा II के अधिकारी कर्मचारियों के मामले में परितुष्टि प्रतिशत अपेक्षाकृत कम है, तथा यह निर्णय किया गया है कि दिल्ली नई दिल्ली में सामान्य पूल में 5 प्रतिशत ऐसे कर्मचारियों को आवंटन के लिए दे देना चाहिए।

डा० भगवान दास स्मारक न्यास नई दिल्ली द्वारा निर्मित इमारतें

51. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** :
श्री शिवचरण लाल :

क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वह डा० भगवान दास स्मारक न्यास, 2 एफ लाजपत नगर, नई दिल्ली के आजीवन सदस्य हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उक्त न्यास ने यथोचित विधि से नक्शे मंजूर करवाये बिना ही मकान बनाये हैं और गत पन्द्रह वर्षों से गत वर्ष तक उन मकानों से प्रतिमास लगभग तीन हजार रुपये किराये के रूप में मिलते रहते हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त न्यास ने अनेक मकान तेल के गोदाम, लोहे या तम्बू शामियाने के गोदाम इस तरीके से बनाये हैं कि उनके द्वार मुख्य सड़क की ओर खुलते हैं;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि ठेलों और किरायेदारों की चारपाइयों के कारण सड़कों का मार्ग रुका रहता है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) भूमि आल इन्डिया ब्लाइन्ड रिलीफ सोसाइटी को पट्टे पर दी गई थी ना कि डाक्टर भगवान दास मेमोरियल ट्रस्ट को । बाद में, सोसाइटी ने हस्तान्तरित परिसर को डा० भगवान दास मेमोरियल ट्रस्ट को एक अभ्यर्पण विलेख के निष्पादन द्वारा अभ्यर्पित कर दिया । भूमि पर लगभग 30 रिहायशी क्वार्टर है । भूमि तथा विकास अधिकारी के द्वारा इन क्वार्टरों के सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई आयोजना स्वीकार नहीं की गयी है । क्वार्टरों के स्वामियों द्वारा लिये जाने वाले किराये के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

(ग) भूमि तथा विकास अधिकारी ने स्थान (साइट) का निरीक्षण 14-11-1969 को किया था तथा यह पाया कि लगभग 12 क्वार्टर तो ब्लाइन्ड रिलीफ सोसाइटी के कर्मचारियों के द्वारा दखल में थे शेष विभिन्न किरायेदारों को किराये पर दे दिये गये हैं । किराये पर दिये गये क्वार्टरों के कुछ भाग का उपयोग दूध की डेरी टेन्ट गोदाम, ड्राईक्लीनिंग तथा वाशिंग फैक्टरी तथा एसो केरोसीन डिपो के रूप में किया जा रहा था । कुछ क्वार्टरों के दरवाजे सर्विस रोड की ओर खुलते हैं तथा मेन रोड की ओर नहीं ।

(घ) स्थान के निरीक्षण पर सड़कें दखल में (ओक्यूपाइड) अथवा रुकी हुई (ब्लाकेड) नहीं पाई गयी ।

(ङ) पट्टे की शर्तों को लागू करने की कार्यवाही की जायेगी ।

सुनौली-पोखरा राजपथ निर्माण परियोजना के अंतर्गत लोअर डिवीजन क्लर्क पद से पदोन्नत किये गये अपर डिवीजन क्लर्क

52. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सुनौली-पोखरा राजपथ निर्माण परियोजना के अन्तर्गत कितने लोअर डिवीजन क्लर्कों को पदोन्नत करके अपर डिवीजन क्लर्क बनाया गया; और

(ख) भारतीय राष्ट्रिकों में से ऐसे कितने कर्मचारियों को केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग में नियमित रूप से काम पर लगाया गया है जो सुनौली-पोखरा राजपथ के लिए नेपाल स्थानान्तरित किये गये हैं और उक्त राजपथ के निर्माण कार्य के पूरा हो जाने के बाद शेष कर्मचारियों को कब तक ऐसे लगा लिया जायेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) और (ख) : सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Bailadila Iron Ore Project

53. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the work of the development of Deposit No. 5 of the Bailadila Iron Ore Project in Madhya Pradesh has not been completed;

(b) if so, since when this work was taken in hand; and

(c) the reasons for this long delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a) to (c). The Iron Ore mine at Deposit No. 5, Bailadila with an output of million tonnes of lump ore per annum is being developed for export to Japan and to meet the diversion of the Kiriburu ore, now being exported, to meet the requirements of Bokaro Steel Plant. As per offer made to Japan, exports from this mine are to commence from January 1974. The mine development has also to be synchronised with the development of Vizag Outer Harbour which will be port outlet for the ore.

The work on the development of the mine is progressing keeping in view the above schedule. Preliminary works like detailed survey etc. were taken up by the National Development Corporation following the decision taken in principle in May 1966, to develop a mine. Orders have been placed on Heavy Engineering Corporation for principal items of plant and equipment. Contracts for essential items of civil works are also being awarded shortly.

Review of Compilation of Working Class Index

54. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to review the computation and compilation of the working class index;

(b) if so, the reasons and undertaking this review; and

(c) whether any private organisation will be entrusted with the task of undertaking this review ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The Government periodically reviews various statistical series including the working class consumer price index. A review of the working class consumer price index was recently undertaken; but, no basic change in the compilation of this index is contemplated.

(c) Does not arise.

Recommendation of the Morarka Committee on Reinsurance

55. SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the Morarka Committee with regard to the discontinuance of re-insurance arrangements with foreign companies; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to implement the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) and (b). The recommendation made by the "Morarka Committee" are still under consideration. The Government's decision on some of the recommendntions is expected to be taken soon.

Income Tax Outstanding Against Shri Kudilal G. Seksaria of Bombay

56. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs. 1,30,000 has been outstanding as Income-tax in the name of Shri Kudilal G. Seksaria and others, Bombay;

(b) if so, the time for which this heavy amount has been outstanding; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to recover the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The total income-tax outstanding presently in the name of Shri Kudilal G. Seksaria and others of this Group is Rs. 1,63,48,481 and not Rs. 1,30,000.

(b) The tax outstanding relates to different assessment years for which the demands were raised on different dates. The oldest demand is outstanding since 31st March, 1952.

(c) The collection of taxes amounting to Rs. 15,29,210 has been held in abeyance as it relates to protective assessment. The demands are disputed in appeals at various stages. Recovery certificates have been issued to the Additional Collector in respect of the entire tax outstanding. Part of sale proceeds immovable properties has been appropriated towoards these arrears. The Additional Collector has been moved to auction the remaining immovable property. Movable assets such as book debts, etc. have also been attached.

Shrikrishna Nagar Housing Colony, Patna (Bihar)

57. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 16th October, 1969 wherein it has been stated that the Anti-corruption Department which inquired into the Srikrishna Nagar Housing Colony, Patna (Bihar) scandal has found some officers guilty and have submitted the report to Government ;

(b) if so, the nature of irregularities found ;

(c) the estimated loss of Government due to this negligence ; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the officer involved in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). The requisite information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the House when received.

Project and Non-Project aid from Foreign Countries

58. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :
SHRI SATYANARAIN SINGH :
SHRI P. GOPALAN :
SHRI UMANATH :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the amounts of project-aid and non-project aid which India has received from foreign countries during the last three years and expected during 1969-70; and

(b) the reasons for reduction in this aid in 1969-70 as compared to the last year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). A statement showing the authorisations of project and non-project aid by the foreign countries and international institutions for the years 1966-67 to 1968-69 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See No. LT—1957/69*]

During 1969-70, the non-project and project aid is expected to amount to $ 600

million and $ 250 million respectively. As compared to last year, the shortfall is likely to arise due to reduction in non-project aid commitment by the International Development Association.

Income-Tax Due from M/s Metal Box of India Ltd., Calcutta

59. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge amonnt of Income-tax has been outstanding in the name of M/s. Metal Box Company of India Ltd., Calcutta ;

(b) if so, the amount of Income-tax which is due to the Government and since when ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to recover the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). No Income tax is at present payable by M/s. Metal Box Company of India Ltd., as the demand against the Company has been stayed till the disposal of appeal.

(c) Does not arise.

Income-Tax Due from M/s Sriram Bhagwan-Dass Sriram Hem Raj, Hyderabad

60. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge amount of income-tax has been outstanding in the name of M/s. Sriram Bhagwandas Sriram Hemraj, Hyderabad ;

(b) if so, the amount of income-tax outstanding and since when it is due ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to recover the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The amount of income-tax outstanding in the name of M/s. Sriram Bhagwandas Sriram Hemraj, Hyderabad is Rs. 56,32,000 which is due from 1951 onwards.

(c) The assessee had 29 properties spread over the erstwhile Hyderabad State. The Tax Recovery Officer attached all the properties, but since they were mortgaged to the State Bank of Hyderabad, he could not proceed further with their sale. Further objection petitions have been filed by third parties which are under consideration.

Income Tax due from M/s Esso Standard Refining Company of India Ltd., Bombay

61. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge amount of Income-tax has been outstanding in the name of M/s. Esso Standard Refining Co. of India Ltd. ;

(b) if so, the amount of Income-tax thereof and since when it is due ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to recover the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The amounts of income-tax due at present from M/s. Esso Standard Refining Company of India Ltd., Bombay is as under :

Assessment year	*Amount*	*Due date*
1962-1963	Rs. 64,29,019	8.8.1968
1963-1964	Rs. 53,12,686	4.5.1969

The above demands have however been stayed till disposal of appeals by the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax.

(c) Does not arise.

Income Tax due from M/s. Bharat Barrel and Drum Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Bombay

62. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge amount of Income-tax has been outstanding in the name of M/s. Bharat Barrels & Drums Manufacturing Co., Limited, Bombay ;

(b) if so, the amount of Income-tax thereof and since when this amount is due ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to recover the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The amount of income-tax outstanding is Rs. 14,76,399 which became due on various dates from 2.7.1965 to 5.5.1967.

(c) The assessee company belongs to the Jalan Group of cases. Out of the total outstanding demand a substantial portion pertains to penalty under section 271(1) (c) which has been stayed till the decision of the Supreme Court on the question of legality of such penalties. The recovery of the balance of the tax outstanding is being effected by a scheme of instalments according to which the group will pay a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs before 31.3.1970 in monthly instalments of Rs. 2 lakhs each beginning from November, 1969.

Celling on the Holdings of Urban Property

63. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM:
SHRI DEVEN SEN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to fix a ceiling on the holdings of urban property ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by what time Government propose to bring forth a legislation for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Various specific suggestions on the imposition of limits on urban incomes and property and on connected issues are under close and active examination of Government.

(c) A precise date cannot be indicated at this stage.

चीन का ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी का रुख बदलने का प्रयत्न

64. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री बृज भूषण लाल :
श्री शारदा नन्द :
श्री यज्ञदत्त शर्मा :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री सूरज भान :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री वीरेन्द्रकुमार शाह :

क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि चीन तिब्बत में ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी का रुख बदलने की कोशिश कर रहा है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि चीनी अधिकारियों ने इसी प्रयोजनार्थ मानसरोवर क्षेत्र का सर्वेक्षण भी किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और उसका क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद):(क) और(ख). चीनियों द्वारा ब्रह्मपुत्र का व्यपवर्तन करने अथवा मानसरोवर क्षेत्रों का सर्वेक्षण करने के प्रयत्नों के बारे में भारत सरकार को कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री की विदेश यात्रा

65. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने 13 सितम्बर, 1969 से एक पखवाड़े के लिए विदेश यात्रा पर जाना था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उसे उक्त विदेश यात्रा समाप्त करनी पड़ी क्योंकि उसके लिये विदेशी मुद्रा की मंजूरी नहीं दी गयी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके लिये विदेशी मुद्रा की मंजूरी न दिये जाने के क्या कारण थे ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० च० सेठी) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग). मुख्य मंत्री महोदय को यह बताया गया था कि मंत्रियों द्वारा यात्रा किराये के रूप में आतिथ्य स्वीकार किये जाने की परिपाटी नहीं है। उस के बाद विदेश-यात्रा के प्रस्ताव पर आगे कोई लिखा पढ़ी नहीं हुई।

आय-कर की बकाया राशि

66. **श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय** :
श्री वासुदेवन नायर :
डा० रानेन सेन :
श्री कं० हाल्दर :
श्री जनार्दनन :
श्री धीरेश्वर कलिता :
श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सारे देश में आय-कर की कुल कितनी राशि बकाया है जिसे वसूल किया जाना है; और

(ख) आय-कर की बकाया राशि को वसूल करने के लिये सरकार का भविष्य में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० च० सेठी) : (क) 30 जून 1969 को आय-कर की बकाया रकम 554.08 करोड़ रुपये थी।

(ख) कर की बकाया रकमों की जल्दी-जल्दी वसूली करने के लिये निम्नलिखित विशिष्ट उपाय किये गये हैं :—

(i) वसूली कार्य को राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों के पास से दिल्ली, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात तथा राजस्थान के आयकर आयुक्तों के अधिकार-क्षेत्र में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पूरी तौर से अपने हाथ में ले लिया है; और पश्चिम बंगाल, मद्रास, मैसूर, उत्तर प्रदेश, बम्बई तथा पूना के आयुक्तों के अधिकार-क्षेत्र में भी आंशिक रूप से लिया है। बाकी के अधिकार-क्षेत्रों में वसूली कार्य को यथासंभव शीघ्र ही हाथ में लेने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

(ii) बकाया मांग की वसूली पर सूक्ष्म प्रशासनिक निगरानी रखी जाती है।

(iii) कर्त्तव्य के अनुसार कार्य-विभाजन की चालू की गयी नई योजना के अन्तर्गत कर-संग्रह का कार्य रेंज के एक अथवा अधिक आय-कर अधिकारियों को विशेष रूप से सौंप दिया जाता है, और इस व्यवस्था में आगे भी सुधार किये जा रहे हैं।

(iv) जिन मामलों में 5 लाख रुपये से अधिक की रकमें वसूल होनी बाकी होती हैं, उनकी समीक्षा निरीक्षण निदेशक (गवेषणा, सांख्यिकी तथा प्रकाशन) द्वारा की जाती है।

(v) जिन मामलों में आयकर की बकाया रकमें वसूल होनी बाकी हैं, उनमें उचित कार्यवाही करने की जिम्मेदारी विशिष्ट अधिकारियों पर इस प्रकार रखी गई है :—

आयकर अधिकारी—1 लाख रुपये से कम की बकाया के मामले।

निरीक्षी सहायक आयकर आयुक्त—1 लाख रुपये से अधिक तथा 5 लाख रुपये से कम की बकाया के मामले।

आयकर आयुक्त—5 लाख रुपये से अधिक की बकाया के मामले।

(vi) चालू वर्ष में जारी की गयी मांगों की वसूली पर अधिक जोर दिया जा रहा है।

(vii) बकाया मांगों के मामलों में वसूली के उपाय व्यवस्थित ढंग से लागू किये जा रहे हैं।

(viii) आयकर विभाग अब कर की अदायगी रेखांकित चैक द्वारा भी स्वीकार कर लेता है और इस निमित्त आयकर कार्यालयों में अदायगी लेने के विशेष काउन्टर खोले गये हैं।

(ix) देश भर में बकाया की वसूली करने के पखवाड़े मनाये जाते हैं। इस अवधि में, विचाराधीन समायोजनों / संशोधनों को पूरा करने, अपीलीय आदेशों को कार्यान्वित करने और निर्धारितियों से बकाया मांगों की शुद्ध रकमों की वसूली करने पर विशेष जोर दिया जाता है।

गांधी स्मारक निधि पर आयकर की राशि

67. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय:**

श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने गांधी स्मारक निधि पर जनवरी, 1966 से पूर्व तथा जनवरी 1966 से अब तक कुल कितना आयकर निर्धारित किया है;

(ख) इस संस्थान से सरकार ने उक्त अवधि के अन्तर्गत आयकर की कितनी राशि वसूल कर ली है तथा अभी कितनी राशि वसूल करनी है; और

(ग) आयकर की बकाया राशि को वसूल करने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठाने का विचार कर रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी): (क) कुछ नहीं। आयकर अधिनियम 1961 के अन्तर्गत गांधी स्मारक निधि (गांधी मैमोरियल फंड) पर आयकर नहीं लगता।

(ख) और (ग). ये प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Economic Conferences Abroad

68. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the State Minister for Finance visited and attended the Economic Conferences abroad in September-October ; 1969 ; and

(b) if so, which countries and the specific achievements therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Shri P. C. Sethi, Minister of State for Finance attended the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Meeting held in Barbados on 25th and 26th September 1969 and the Meeting of the Consultative of the Colombo Plan for Economic Develop-

ment in South and South East Asia held in Victoria, Canada, from 28th to 31st October, 1969. Availing himself of the opportunity of attending the meeting in Barbados Shri Sethi also visited enroute London and Washington where he met and held talks with business leaders, ministers and officials dealing with aid and financial matters as well as with the President of the World Bank and the Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund. He also discussed aid prospects for India, the review of I. M. F. quotas and allocation of Special Drawing Rights which are matters of vital concern to India. The topics discussed at the Colombo Plan meeting related to economic development in the Colombo Plan countries such as the break-through in agriculture, the assistance required to maintain the tempo of development, increasing volume of investment terms and conditions of aid; the problem of debt servicing and better use of development resources.

Sale of Gandhi Coins

69. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
SHRI KAMALANATHAN :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI HEM RAJ :
SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that on October 2, the Gandhi coins worth Rs. 11.70 paise (Rs. 10, Rs. 1, 50 paise and 20 paise coins) in a plastic cover were sold for Rs. 20 in Vigyan Bhavan and since then at other places in the country ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefore in view of the anti-blackmarketing law in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). A few special folders containing uncirculated Mahatma Gandhi Centenary coins of the denominations of Rs. 10, Re. 1, 50 paise and 20 paise were sold for Rs. 20 at Vigyan Bhavan on the 2nd October, 1969, and from the Bombay Mint thereafter on the basis of orders received by them. It is a recognised numismatic practice for "uncirculated coins" which are issued directly from the Mints (unlike circulation coins which are issued through the bank of issue at face value) to be sold at a price higher than the face value to those who are interested in purchasing them.

Glazing of Verandah/Windows of South Avenue Flats, New Delhi

70. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some glazing of verandah/windows has been done in the Members of Parliament flats in South Avenue;

(b) if so, in which flats, vacant and occupied ones, separately ;

(c) whether it is a fact that special permission was sought from the New Delhi Municipal Committee for glazing them ;

(d) if so, the number of flats in respect of which the permission from N. D. M. C. was obtained and those which were glazed without permission ; and

(e) the reasons for glazing the verandah/windows without N. D. M. C. permission; and the number of flats which are pending before N.D.M.C. for the requisite permission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A list showing separately the occupied and vacant flats where the work has been done, is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See. No. LT--1958/69*]

(c) to (e). For all additions/alterations

like glazing of verandahs, plans are required to be approved by the New Delhi Municipal Committee and in regard to all the flats shown in the list, their approval had been obtained. No flats have been glazed without the approval of the plans by the New Delhi Municipal Committee. The plans for five more flats *i. e.* Nos. 22, 40, 112, 148 and 163 have been submitted to the New Delhi Municipal Committee but their approval has not so far been received. The work in these flats will be taken up as soon as their approval is received.

Functioning of Nationalised Banks

71. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA :
SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the fourteen nationalised banks have started functioning for the purpose set forth in the Act ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Extension of banking facilities to cover a larger clientale through a wise network of branches is the basic task of the nationalised banks. Several of them have come out with schemes for providing credit facilities to the weaker sections of the community such as small traders, artisans, small entrepreneurs, small farmers, and the self-employed sector. A Working Group, recently set up, is expected to formulate very soon a system of gua rantee for lending by banks in these fields which have remained relatively neglected so far. A Committee of custodians is preparing a comprehensive programme for opening of branches all over the country by the nationalised banks.

Setting up of a New oil Refinery in North West India

72. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM :
SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up a new oil Refinery in North West India ;

(b) if so, what is the actual location of this refinery ; and

(c) when the work is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) to (c). Government have not yet taken any decision in the matter.

Floods in West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh Due to Design and Management of the Farakka Barrage

73. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :
SHRI S. KUNDU :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL :
SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI :
SHRI YAJNA DUTT SHARMA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that design and management of the Farakka Barrage has been the cause of the recent floods in West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether Government have investigated into the causes of these floods in these States; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER(SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No Sir. The barrage has not yet been completed and brought into operation. Further the operation of barrage will have no effect on the floods in these States.

(b) and (c). The floods were caused by

heavy rainfall in the upper catchments of the Ganga and its tributaries during the last monsoon.

Khetri Copper Project

74. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI BAIDHAR BEHERA :
SHRI S. KUNDU :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the post of General Manager of the Khetri Copper Project has been vacant for the past several months;

(b) whether it is also a fact that once terminated General Manager has been reappointed against this post; and

(c) if so, the reasons for keeping this post vacant for such a long time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Violation of Customs Rules by Persons in the Film Industry

75. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a number of cases of violation of Customs Rules against persons in the Film Industry during the last 3 years;

(b) if so, the names and number of such persons; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). The record of offences against the Customs Law maintained by the concerned Customs formations, is kept chronologically for each year and not according to the class or category of persons involved in such offences. The information sought in this question has to be culled and compiled from the general record of offences of the last three years. It is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947

76. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a number of cases of violation of the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 against persons in the film Industry during the last 3 years;

(b) if so, the names and number of such persons; and

(c) the steps teken or proposed to be taken against the persons concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). During the period October, 1966 to October 1969, one person in the film industry, *viz*: Kumari Qamar Sultana, was found by the Director of Enforcement to have violated the provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947. A penalty of Rs. 1,000/-was imposed on Kumari Qamar Sultana under the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947.

Expansion of Nangal Fertilizer Factory

77. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS

be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken by Government to expand the Nangal Fertilizer Factory;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the financial implications thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND MLTALS (DR. TRIGUN A SEN): (a) to (c) The proposal for expansion of Nangal Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India is still under consideration. Details of the scheme are being finalised.

Income-Tax Due From Shri Haridas Mundra, Calcutta

78. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs. 2,45,000 is outstanding in the name of Shri Haridas Mundra, Calcutta as Income-tax arrears;

(b) if so, since when this heavy amount has been outstanding; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to recover the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The total amount of income-tax presently due from Shri Haridas Mundra is Rs. 1,97,27,319 and not Rs. 2,45,000.

(b) The arrear demand referred to in part (a) above relates to a number of assessment years beginning from assessment year 1941-42 to 1963-64. The oldest demand was raised in the year 1954.

(c) All immovable and movable properties of the assessee have been attached. But their disposal is held up pending decision of the competent courts regarding the attachment of the following assets:—

(i) Shares in Joint Stock Companies:

(a) 12500 shares of M/s Lodna Colliery Co. Ltd., in the benami name of Dhuraram Joshi.

(b) 7850 shares of M/s Osmanshahi Mills Ltd., in the name of M/s Commercial combine Ltd.

(c) 89400 shares of M/s F. C. Osler (India) Ltd.

(d) 208300 shares of Brahamaputra Tea Co. Ltd.

(e) 56000 shares of M/s Richardson & Cruddas Ltd.

NOTE:—M/s Eastern Bank Ltd., Allahabad Bank Ltd., and Chartered Bank Ltd., have filed claim petitions in respect of shares in (c), (d) & (e).

(ii) House at No. 2, Roy Lane: The property stands in the name of a benamidar who has objected to its attachment.

(iii) the assessee's interest and shares in M/s Turner Morrison & Co. have been attached, but M/s Bhrahamaputra Tea Co. Ltd., filed a suit bearing No. 93 of 1959 in the Calcutta High Court, claiming prior rights to these shares. A Court Receiver has been appointed. The dividend income from the shares as well as deposit of Rs. 8,59,116 in the court of the Sub-Judge by Messrs Brahamaputra Tea Co. Ltd. have been attached.

(iv) A suit No.600 of 1961 was instituted by Shri Mundra in the High Court at Calcutta claiming the right of the specific performance in respect of option to purchase 51% of the ordinary shares in M/s Turner Morrison and Co. Ltd. The said suit was decreed in favour of Shri Mundra and the option right was attached by the Certificate Officer. Tax Recovery Officer's application seeking permission to attach the shares in hands

of the Receiver is pending before the Calcutta High Court.

Pay of Probationary Officers of Indian Overseas Bank

79. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Overseas Bank pay to its probationary Officers Rs. 450 per month and Rs. 500 per month during the first and second year of their service, respectively;

(b) whether it is also a fact that other Indian Banks pay to their probationary officers Rs. 560 and Rs. 590 per month during the same period;

(c) if so, the reasons for such difference; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to rectify this difference ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The payment to probationary officers by other Indian banks range between Rs. 300/- to Rs. 605/- during the first year and between Rs. 325/-to Rs. 650/- during the second year. The emoluments are determined by the boards of directors of the respective banks and the variations are due to several reasons such as size, area of operation and earning capacity of the bank, qualifications prescribed for the officers, nature of work, period of probation and experience etc.

(d) This and allied matters are engaging the attention of Government.

Assistance for Major Irrigation Projects in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh

80. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assistance has been given to the States of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh for major irrigation projects in those States;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the amount sanctioned is insufficient; and

(c) whether Government will reconsider the sanction of some additional amount for irrigation projects in those States ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The outlays of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh as indicated in the draft Fourth Five Year Plan are Rs. 441.61 crores and Rs. 355.96 crores respectively. Out of this, Central assistance is Rs. 338 crores and Rs. 262 crores respectively. During the Fourth Five Year Plan, the Central assistance is being given in the form of block loans and grants and is not to be related to any individual scheme, group of schemes or head of development.

The Central assistance to States has been made by the planning Commission on the basis of the formula evolved by the National Development Council, keeping in view the resource position.

Amount Given by World Bank for Irrigation Purposes in Bihar

81. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount which has been given by the world Bank to the Government of India for irrigation purposes in the State of Bihar and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): In 1953 the World Bank gave a loan of $ 10.5 million for development of irrigation and power facilities in the Damodar Valley located in Bihar and West Bengal. In addition, the International Development Association, an affiliate of the World Bank, gave a credit of $ 15.00 million in 1962 to improve and extend the Sone Irrigation system in

Bihar. A statement giving details of the two loans is laid on the Table of the House. [*Pleced in Library. See No. LT*—1959 /69]

Pay Scates of the staff of the Indian Bank and Indian Overseas Bank

82. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that paid-up capital and total deposits of Indian Bank are less than those of Indian Overseas Bank;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to bring the pay scales and allowances of officers and staff of Indian Overseas Bank with those of Indian Bank since both the banks are nationalised and are financially almost equal; and

(c) if so, since when and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The terms and conditions of officers and staff of the different banks have been determined by the previus loard of direcrirs of the respective banks and the variations are due to several reasons such as size, area of operation and earning capacity of the bank. This and other allied matters are engaging the attention of Government.

Uniformity in Rules of Nationalised Banks

83. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that some nationalised banks require candidates for joining service as probationary Officers to deposit cash security and exedute a bond for serving in that bank for a minimum period of few years while some other nationalised banks do not have any snch seheme;

(b) if so, the names of each category of banks and the reasons for discrimination;

(c) whether Government propose to make uniformity in such rules of all the nationalised banks in respect of candidates who have joined them after their nationalisation *i. e.* the 19 th July, 1969; and

(d) if so, when and if not, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Four of the nationalised banks, namely, Punjab National Bank, Bank of Maharashtra, United Commercial Bank and Iudian Overseas Bank take cash security in addition to a bond form the probationary officers while two banks namely, Central Bank of India and Syndicate Bank require only the execution of a bond. The terms of appointment were determined by the previous board of directors of the resptective banks.

(c) and (d). This and other allied matters are engaging the attention of Government.

Gold Reserves

84. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any recent geological survey has shown the existence of gold reserves in any part of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) No new sizeable gold ore reserves have been proved by the Geological Survey of India during recent surveys conducted in various parts of the country.

(b) Does not arise.

Paper Currency in Circulation in India

85. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE :
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of paper currency in circulation in India during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the impact of addition/reduction in the amount of money in circulation on the prices in the country; and

(c) the expected increase or decrease in the amount of money in circulation during the next three years, year-wise and their expected inflationary tendencies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Notes in circulation during the last three years were as follows :

Last Friday	(*Rs. crores*)
1966-67	2976.60
1967-68	3150 79
1968-69	3453.50

(b) Price behaviour is the result of the interaction of several factors such as changes in money in circulation and in the levels of agricultural and industrial production. The effect of a change in money in circulation cannot be isolated from that of other factors which operate simultaneously on the economy.

(c) Such estimates are not made in advance.

दिल्ली में बिजली का बड़ा संकट होने की आशंका

86. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :**
श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण :
श्री क० लकप्पा :
श्री बे० कु० दास चौधरी :
श्री ए० श्रीधरन :

क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि निकट भविष्य में बिजली का बड़ा संकट आने की आशंका है और हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश को सप्लाई रोक दिए जाने की संभावना है ।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) दिल्ली में बिजली की पर्याप्त सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) से (ख). यद्यपि दिल्ली विद्युत प्रदाय संस्थान के इन्द्रप्रस्थ बिजली केन्द्र की यूनिट से० 3 (62.5 मेगावाट) की बड़ी मरम्मत हो रही है, तथापि दिल्ली, हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश की बिजली की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति की जा रही है । यूनिट से० के मुरम्मत कार्य में शीघ्रता लाने के लिए सभी प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ताकि दिल्ली में और हरियाणा व उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली सप्लाई करते रहने में कोई दिक्कत न हो ।

भेषज और औषधियों के ऊंचे मूल्य

87. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :**
श्री क० मि० मधुकर :
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :
श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु :
श्री बदरुद्दुजा :
श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल :
श्री के० हाल्दर :
श्री गणेश घोष :
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस तथ्य की जानकारी है कि साधारण बीमारियों के लिये आवश्यक पैटेंट औषधियों के मूल्य भी देश में

बहुत ऊंचे हैं और उनका खरीदना साधारण व्यक्ति की शक्ति से परे है;

(ख) सरकार ने औषधियों के मूल्यों को कम करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ताकि साधारण व्यक्ति उक्त औषधियों को खरीद सकें; और

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में वर्षवार, देश में निर्मित या आयतित प्रत्येक प्रतिजीवाणु औषधि की कितनी कीमत ली गई ?

पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन): (क) यह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि साधारण बीमारियों के इलाज के लिये अपेक्षित सभी पेटेंट औषधियों के मूल्य देश में ऊंचे हैं। यह भली भांति मालूम है कि अत्यावश्यक औषधियां विभिन्न नामों तथा निरुपणों से विभिन्न मूल्यों पर उपलब्ध है, जिससे खरीदार की पसंद की गुंजाइश रहती है। यद्यपि कारटिकोस्टीरोइड्ज, वराड स्पैक्टरम प्रतिजीवाणु जैसी कुछ औषधियों के मूल्य ऊंचे हैं लेकिन पैनिसिलिन,स्ट्रपटोमाइसिन सल्फेट जैसी कुछ औषधियों, विटामिन युक्त सामग्री तथा अनलजेसिकस के मूल्य उचित हैं।

(ख) सरकार ने औषधियों के मूल्य कम करने के लिये निम्नलिखित कदम उठाये हैं :—

1) भेषओं तथा औषधियों को ड्रग्ज प्राइसिस (डिस्पले एंड कन्ट्रोल) आर्डर, 1966 द्वारा नियन्त्रित किया जाता है। इस आदेश में यह निहित है कि नई औषधियों, नई सामग्री के मूल्य निर्धारित करने के लिये और मौजूदा औषधियों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि करने के लिये सरकार की पूर्व स्वीकृति लेना आवश्यक है। वे औषधियां जो उल्लिखित मान्य औषध-कोष में शामिल हैं तथा मान्य औषध नामों के अन्तर्गत बेचे जाते हैं और आयुर्वेदिक तथा यूनानी औषधियां इस आदेश के उपबन्धों से मुक्त है;

2) दो प्रकार का कच्चा माल अर्थात चीनी तथा अल्कोहल नियन्त्रित मूल्यों पर दिया जाता है;

3) निर्माण करने वाले कारखानों को अपनी पूरी क्षमता इस्तेमाल करने के योग्य बनाने के लिये इस उद्योग को प्राथमिक उद्योगों की सूची में शामिल कर दिया गया है और आयातित कच्चे माल की पूर्ण आवश्यकताएं मुहैया की जाती हैं; और

4) क्योंकि निर्माताओं द्वारा ऊंचे मूल्य लेने के बारे में शिकायत थी, टैरिफ आयोग से 18 महत्वपूर्ण बैसिक औषधियों तथा उनके निरुपणों के मूल्यों में जांच करने की अनुरोध किया गया था। आयोग की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हो गई है और उसपर विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ग) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी।

तीसरा वेतन आयोग

88. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :**
श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह :
श्री अदिचन :
श्री के० हाल्दर :
श्री क० मि० मधुकर :
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री जि० मो० विश्वास :
श्री तुलसीदास जाधव :
श्री निहाल सिंह :
श्री शिव चरण लाल :
श्री श्रीनिवास मिश्र :
श्री हरदयाल देवगुण :
श्री मंगलाथुमाडोम :
श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण :

क्या **वित्त मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि श्रम आयोग ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के लिये एक

वेतन आयोग स्थापित करने की सिफारिश की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या निर्णय किया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) राष्ट्रीय श्रम आयोग ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के औद्योगिक कर्मचारियों के लिए एक वेतन आयोग की नियुक्ति की सिफारिश की है।

(ख) सिफारिश सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष की अक्तूबर, 1969 में बैठक

89. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :**
श्री हिम्मतसिंहका :
श्री क० प्र० सिंह देव :

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष की एक बैठक सितम्बर और अक्तूबर, 1969 में वाशिंगटन में हुई थीं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें किन किन विषयों पर चर्चा की गई और क्या-क्या निर्णय किये गये; और

(ग) उक्त निर्णयों का भारतीय हितों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ने की सम्भावना है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) से (ग). अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा निधि के गवर्नरों के बोर्ड की वार्षिक बैठक वाशिंगटन में 29 सितम्बर और 3 अक्तूबर, 1969 के दौरान हुई थी। गवर्नरों के बोर्ड ने, 30 अप्रैल, 1969 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के सम्बन्ध में निधि के कार्यकारी निदेशकों की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के अलावा, हाल ही में बनायी गयी विशेष आहरण अधिकार योजना में भाग लेने वाले देशों को 1 जनवरी, 1970 से शुरू होने वाले तीन वर्षों में 9.5 अरब डालर के विशेष आहरण अधिकारों का नियतन करने का फैसला किया। अनुमान है कि 1970 में 3.5 अरब डालर का और 1971 और 1972 में 3.3 अरब डालर का नियतन किया जायेगा। विशेष आहरण अधिकारों का नियतन सदस्य-देशों के अपने-अपने कोटे के आधार पर किया जायगा। इस आधार पर, यह अनुमान है कि भारत को 1970 में 13 करोड़ डालर और 1971 तथा 1972 में से प्रत्येक वर्ष में 10.5 करोड़ डालर की रकम प्राप्त होगी गवर्नरों के बोर्ड ने एक प्रस्ताव भी स्वीकार किया जिसके द्वारा कार्यकारी निदेशकों से, दिसम्बर 1969 के अन्त तक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा निधि के कोटों की पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय समीक्षा के लिए प्रस्ताव तैयार करने का अनुरोध किया गया।

Constitution of Brahmaputra Commission

90. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :
DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Brahmaputra Commission has been constituted;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay and

(c) whether necessary funds have been earmarked for the Commission?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The proposal to set up an autonomous organisation by the name of "Brahmaputra Flood Control Board" for planning and execution of flood control works in the

Brahmaputra valley is still under consideration.

Availability of Ground Water in Assam

91. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the total availability of ground water in Assam has been assessed by the Geological Survey of India; and

(b) whether this water is enough for furture irrigation purposes in the Assam State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OE PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) No, Sir. Only partial assessment of groud water resources in selected areas has been carried out by the Geological Survey of India.

(b) No assessment has been made in this regard by the Geological Survey of India.

चिकित्सा की होम्योपैथी प्रणाली का लोक-प्रिय बनाया जाना

92. **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :**
श्री बृज भूषण लाल :
श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री सूरज भान :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सच है कि सरकार चिकित्सा की अन्य प्रणालियों की तरह चिकित्सा की होम्योपैथी प्रणाली पर पूरा ध्यान नहीं देती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार भविष्य में चिकित्सा की होम्योपैथी प्रणाली का अधिक प्रचार करने का है ताकि और अधिक लोग इससे लाभ उठा सकें ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि चिकित्सा की अन्य प्रणालियों की अपेक्षा चिकित्सा की होम्योपैथी प्रणाली सस्ती है और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार गरीब लोगों को होने वाली कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए देश में उक्त प्रणाली को लोकप्रिय बनाने का है ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि चिकित्सा की होम्योपैथी प्रणाली द्वारा पुराने रोगों का उपचार भी किया जा सकता है ; और

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि बच्चों के रोगों के उपचार के लिए यह प्रणाली विशेषत: अधिक कारगर सिद्ध हुई है ; और यदि हाँ, तो इस प्रणाली को अधिक लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिये सरकार द्वार क्या उपाय किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री : (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) (क) और (ख). स्वास्थ्य राज्य का विषय है और इसलिए यह राज्य सरकारों का काम है कि होम्योपैथी चिकित्सा प्रणाली को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए वे जो भी कदम उठाना चाहें, वे उठायें। इस सम्बन्ध में 18 अगस्त, 1969 को लोक सभा में दिये गये अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 3712 के उत्तर की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है। केन्द्रीय सरकार ने दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना के अधीन दो होम्योपैथिक डिस्पेन्सरियाँ खोली हैं।

(ग) होम्योपैथिक औषधियां बहुत से रोगों में प्रभावकारी होने तथा अपेक्षाकृत सस्ती होने के कारण केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को पहले से ही इस चिकित्सा प्रणाली की डिस्पैन्सरियां एवं अस्पताल खोलने की सलाह दी है।

(घ) और (ङ) होम्योपैथी प्रणाली कुछ पुराने रोगों तथा बाल-रोगों के उपचार में भी लाभकारी एवं प्रभावकारी हो सकती है।

इस प्रणाली को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिए निम्नलिखित कदम उठाए गये हैं :—

(i) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस प्रणाली की शिक्षा तथा अनुसंधान के लिए डेढ़ करोड़ रु० रखे जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ii) भारत सरकार ने इस चिकित्सा प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत एक चार वर्षीय समरूप वाला डिप्लोमा कोर्स तथा डिग्री के लिए दो वर्षीय अतिरिक्त कोर्स का अनुमोदन किया है। कुछ राज्यों ने इन पाठ्यक्रमों को क्रियान्वित करना आरम्भ भी कर दिया है।

(iii) भारतीय चिकित्सा एवं होम्योपैथी की एक केन्द्रीय परिषद गठित करने के लिए एक विधेयक संसद में प्रस्तुत किया गया है। यह विधेयक संसद की संयुक्त प्रवर समिति के विचाराधीन है। सभी राज्यों में इस परिषद के माध्यम से होम्योपैथी चिकित्सा प्रणाली के प्रशिक्षण में एकरूपता लाने तथा इस प्रणाली को विनियमित करने का विचार है।

(iv) भारतीय चिकित्सा प्रणाली एवं होम्योपैथी में अनुसंधान के लिए इस वर्ष भारत सरकार ने भारतीय चिकित्सा अनुसंधान परिषद जैसी एक स्वशासी केन्द्रीय परिषद का भी गठन किया है।

दिल्ली में चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टरों की खराब स्थिति

93. **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों के क्वार्टर बहुत खराब स्थिति में हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों की कालोनियों में स्थित क्वार्टरों में स्नानागारों और शौचालयों के दरवाजे टूटे पड़े हैं और उनकी मरम्मत के उचित प्रबन्ध नहीं किये गये हैं, इस सम्बन्ध में सेवा नगर के क्वार्टरों की स्थिति विशेष रूप से दयनीय है और इसके परिणाम स्वरूप महिलाओं को स्नानागारों और शौचालयों का प्रयोग करने में बहुत असुविधा होती है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि जब केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के पूछताछ कार्यालयों में इस बारे में शिकायत की जाती है तो यह कह कर कि यह कार्य ठेकेदार करेगा इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती और ऐसा गत बहुत महीनों से चल रहा है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने का है और इन कठिनाइयों को कब तक दूर किया जायेगा; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क). जी नहीं। तथापि डी० आई० जेड०, मिन्टो रोड, तिमारपुर तथा पंचकुईयां रोड क्षेत्र के पुराने टाईप I के क्वार्टरों पर निरन्तर ध्यान देना आवश्यक है।

(ख) सिवाय सेवा नगर के अन्य बस्तियों में स्नानागृह तथा शौचालय के दरवाजे ठीक हैं।

जहां तक सेवा नगर का सम्बन्ध है दरवाजों की बदली का कार्य चल रहा है तथा शीघ्र पूरा होने की संभावना है।

(ग) जी नहीं। शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिए शीघ्र कार्यवाही की जाती है।

(घ) और (ङ) : प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

सेवा नगर औषधालय, नई दिल्ली

94. **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सेवा नगर औषधालय के कर्मचारियों और यहां तक कि डाक्टरों का व्यवहार भी रोगियों के प्रति अच्छा नहीं है ।

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ।

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उपरोक्त कर्मचारियों का वहां से स्थानान्तरण करने का है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या करण है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री : (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) (क) और (ख) : चतुर्थ श्रेणी कल्याणकारी सभा, कस्तूरबा नगर के अवैतनिक सचिव के नाम से एक शिकायत मिली थी । इसमें चिकित्सा अधिकारी तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों के व्यवहार के बारे में आरोप लगाये गये थे । शिकायत कर्त्ता से पूछ-ताछ की गई और उन्होंने कहा कि यह शिकायत मैंने नहीं की है । उन्होंने चिकित्सा प्रभारी अधिकारी की सराहना की तथा औषधालय की सेवाओं को सन्तोषजनक बतलाया !

(ग) जी नहीं

(घ) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

नई दिल्ली में नार्थ तथा साउथ एवेन्यू होम्योपैथी औषधालय की स्थापना

95. **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :**

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ संसद् सदस्यों ने यह मांग की है कि नार्थ एवेन्यू तथा साउथ एवेन्यू में केन्द्रीय सरकारी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना के अन्तर्गत एक होम्योपैथिक औषधालय खोला जाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इन क्षेत्रों में केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना औषधालयों के अन्तर्गत वर्तमान हितग्राहियों की संख्या को देखते हुए वहां और अधिक औषधालय खोलना न्याय संगत नहीं है । गोल मार्किट क्षेत्र में एक होम्योपैथिक औषधालय पहले से ही चल रहा है और जो संसद् सदस्य होम्योपैथिक उपचार करना चाहते हैं वे इस औषधालय की सेवाओं का लाभ उठा सकते हैं ।

Conference of Colombo Powers

96. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the main decision arrived at the arrived Conference of the Colombo Powers held in Canada late in October, 1969;

(b) whether any move has been made to revive the Colombo Proposals for aid to India beyond 1970; and

(c) if so, the details of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The 20th meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Colombo Plan was held at Victoria, Canada, from October 28th to 31st. The purpose of the Annual Consultative Committee Meetings is to review the economic progress of the Colombo Plan region and to finalise the Annual Report of the Colomo Plan. Specific aid decisions are

negotiated bilaterally under the Colombo Plan and are not reviewed at the Consultative Committee meetings. The Consultative Committee does, however, discuss matters of common interest relating to aid and economic development in the Colombo Plan region. The major topics discussed this year included : the prospects and problems arising out of the green revolution; the terms and conditions of aid and the problem of debt servicing; more effective technical cooperation under the Colombo Plan; the better use of development resources; and increasing the volume of investment in the Colombo Plan region. The Consultative Committee also had the benefit of exchanging ideas with Mr. Lester B. Pearson, Chairman of the Commission on International Development, on the recommendations of the Pearson Report and the action for implementing them.

The Consultative Committee also takes decisions about institutional arrangements for the Colombo Plan. It adopted this year a number of procedural changes aimed at streamlining future meeting and increasing the effectiveness of its annual discussions. The Committee also set in motion a review of the working of the Colombo Plan Council and the Colombo Plan Bureau with a view to receiving recommendations for possible improvements.

(b) and (c). The Consultative Committee agreed upon a further extension of the Colombo Plan to 1976. This of course was not with special reference to aid for India but was with reference to the development needs of the Colombo Plan region.

Supply of Furnace Oil to 'C' Power Station, New Delhi

97. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI K. HALDER :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI J. M. BISWAS :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been complaints of short supply of furnace oil to 'C' Power Station in New Delhi by the Indian Oil Corporation;

(b) whether any investigation was ordered into the alleged short supply;

(c) whether it is a fact that the deliveries of furnace oil from IOC to the Power Station are transported by contractors; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent the short supply in future?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Supplies of furnace oil are transported by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited both in Corporation owned and hired tank lorries.

(d) Does not arise.

Upgradation of Cities

98. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :
SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI :
SHRI K. HALDER :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI J. M. BISWAS :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to upgrade 39 cities and towns on the basis of a special All India Census Survey for the purpose of granting house rent allowance has been considered by Government ; and

(b) if so, the details of the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A sample survey of the growth in population was conducted in respect of 38 cities/towns whose population, according to 1961 Census, was within 10% of the qualifying limit for the next higher class of cities.

The sample survey, conducted by the Registrar General of India, however, revealed wide fluctuations in the population growth as between different cities/towns. Meanwhile, representations for upgradation were also received on behalf of employees of some other towns not taken up for the sample survey. Hence the matter is still under the consideration of the Government.

New Techniques for Construction of Tenements

99. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a three-room tenement was recently constructed in Hyderabad in 24 hours by Shri G. M. Naidu of the Coimbatore Industries ;

(b) if so, the new techniques used in the construction of the tenement ;

(c) how far the new method will help the tempo of the low-cost house construction in the country ; and

(d) whether Government intend to encourage this new method ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING ; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) A report about the construction in 24 hours of a 4-room tenement (not 3-room) in Hyderabad by Mr. Naidu has appeared in the local press.

(b) The details of the new technique used in the construction of the type of tenement have been called for study.

(c) and (d). This can be ascertained only after the technique is studied.

Payment of Royalty on Coal to States

100. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI C. JANARDHNAN :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether coal industry has submitted a new formula to the Centre on payment of royalty to the States :

(b) if so, what are the main features of the formula ;

(c) whether the State Governments of Bihar and West Bengal have been consulted in the matter and if so, what are their views; and

(d) what decision has been taken by the Centre in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

New DDT Plant at Bombay

101. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a new 5,000 tonne DDT Plant at Bombay ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the expenditure involved thereon ;

(d) when it is likely to be commissioned ; and

(e) how far it is going to help achieve self-sufficiency in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) to (e). A proposal to set up a new DDT Plant to augment the present installed capacity for Technical DDT is under consideration. A detailed project report is under preparation. It will not be possible to give any further details an this stage.

Public Provident Fund Scheme

102. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the response to the Public Provident Fund Scheme introduced in July last year has been very poor ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether any further steps are envisaged to make the scheme more attractive ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (d). The number of accounts opened under the Public Provident Fund Scheme till the end of October, 1969 was 3919, the subscriptions being Rs. 141 lakhs. Perhaps the advantages of the Scheme have not yet been fully realised and publicity of the Scheme has, therefore, been intensified through exhibition of cinema slides, more frequent advertisements in the Press and through the Commercial Broadcasts of All India Radio. The Field Staff of the National Savings Organisation, spread over all the districts in India, have also been entrusted with the responsibility of publicising the Scheme by personal contact. To give impetus to the publicity on a personal plane, a Scheme of Authorised Agents for canvassing the accounts has also been introduced from 1.11.1969.

Plant for Off-shore Drilling Gulf of Cambay

103. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the design for off-shore plant to drill oil has been completed by the Azerbhaijan engineers of Soviet Union and submitted to the Government of India for production of oil from the Gulf of Cambay ;

(b) whether the design has been approved by Government ;

(c) the details of the design and expenditure involved with expected production of oil; and

(d) when the proposal is likely to be finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) The first stage design for a fixed platform prepared by the design institute of Baku in USSR, was received on the 21st August, 1969.

(b) Out of the four alternative proposals submitted, the O. N. G. C. has since selected one.

(c) The fixed platform consists of 7 blocks; 6 for the main drilling equipment and machinery and the 7th for housing the operating crew, and a helipad. Complete project including drilling and testing of one offshore well is likely to cost about Rs. one crore. It is not possible to forecast the expected production of oil before drilling is completed.

(d) According to the programme of the ONGC, the first well in offshore in the Gulf of Cambay is scheduled to be spudded by the 31st March 1970.

Pilot Scheme in the Income-Tax Department

104. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether she is aware that since last year a new scheme called the Pilot Scheme or American Scheme has been introduced in the Income-tax Department on the advice of some American Experts ;

(b) if so, what are the distinguishing features of this system as compared to the old one and in what respects it is expected to increase the disposals and or collections ; and

(c) whether she has made any assessment that the scheme is working satisfactorily and sufficient progress has been made in disposals and collections as expected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Functional System of work was introduced in the Income-tax Department in 75 units during the financial year 1967-68 and extended to 8 more units in 1968-69.

(b) In the past, all functions of an Income-tax Officer i. e. administration, assessment and collection of tax, were being performed by each Income-tax Officer in respect of the cases in his jurisdiction. Under the new system of work, these functions have been separated. There is now, in a functional unit, an Income-tax Officer incharge of administration, one or two Income-tax Officers incharge of collection and a number of Income-tax Officers incharge of assessment. The work is, therefore, divided amongst Income-tax Officers on a functional basis. Likewise, the various aspects of work in the office, such as preparation of notices asking for returns, tax calculations, appeal effects, refunds, revisions, rectifications etc., are also allocated to groups of clerks designated as cells, and each cell discharges a specific function allotted to it.

Under this system of work, each officer and member of staff concentrates on a specific job and his output is expected to improve quantitatively and qualitatively.

(c) The Functional Scheme has been generally working satisfactorily. It has shown overall improvement in respect of disposals of cases and collection of tax and has led to better attention being given to other items of work, such as giving effect to appellate orders, rectification of mistakes, attending to audit objections, etc., which were generally not getting sufficient attention in the past.

Central Loan to West Bengal Government

105. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(i) the total amount of the existing central loan (excluding the requested Rs. 20 crores loan which the Government of West Bengal have to pay back with interest) ;

(ii) the yearly instalment for repayment of the loan ;

(iii) the total interest on the total loan payable during the current year;

(iv) the scheme on which the balance of Rs. 20 crores loan after paying the current year's instalment and interest will be spent by the State Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (i) Rs. 515.24 crores approximately as on 31st July, 1969.

(ii) & (iii). The current year's dues are estimated at Rs. 56.09 crores—principal Rs. 34.41 crores and interest Rs. 21.68 crores. In addition, the State Government have to clear arrears pertaining to the previous years aggregating Rs. 27.83 crores—principal Rs. 18.07 crores and interest Rs. 9.76 crores.

(iv) The assistance sought was meant for clearance of the arrear dues.

Financial Assistance to States to provide Relief to the Flood-Affected People

106. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI :
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :
SHRI DEVEN SEN :
SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that various State Governments have approached the Central Government for financial assistance to provide relief to the flood-affected people and for carrying out necessary repairs to

canals, roads, embankments, irrigation tanks, Government buildings and for distribution of seeds in the areas in which the floods this year have caused destruction on a large scale ;

(b) if so, the State-wise demands ;

(c) the amounts sanctioned by Government to each State whether as loans or grants together with the conditions of repayment, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1960/69.]

Fertiliser Plant in Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu

107. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have sanctioned the setting up of a Fertilizer Plant in Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu (Madras);

(b) if so, the total amount which this plant will cost; its capacity, the time by which the project will be completed;

(c) the percentage of Centre and State shares in the capital including the constructional cost;

(d) the foreign collaboration, if any, and the percentage of such collaboration financially, if any; and

(e) whether it will be on the basis of public limited company?

THE MINISTER OE PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS : (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) A letter of Intent has been issued to M/s. Madras State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., for establishment of a fertilizer factory at Tuticorin.

(b) The present estimates which are subject to revision are as follows;

(i) Total cost Rs. 43.0 crores

(ii) Capacity.

Nitrogen		152,000 tonnes per annum
Phosphorous ($P_2 O_5$)	...	70,000 tonnes per annum
Potash (K20)		42,350 tonnes per annum

(iii) Time of completion. End of 1973-74.

(c) No contribution by Centre to the Share capital is envisaged. The Madras State Industrial Development Corporation Limited, is expected to contribute to the extent of Rs. 1.5 crores.

(d) No foreign financial collaboration is envisaged.

(e) Yes.

Fire in Coking Coal quarry near Dhanbad (Bihar)

108. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that serious fire broke out in a quarry containing reserve of coking coal amounting to nearly three lakh tonnes and worked by the Lower Upper Jharia Colliery, a mile away from Dhanbad (Bihar) in the second week of September, 1969;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a huge loss had already been caused before experts of the Coal Board and the Directorate General of Mines Safety visited the scene of fire; and

(c) if so, the details of the matter including the cause of fire, the total loss in terms of value and the amount of coal destroyed, the expenditure incurred and the furture course of action to be taken in such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) :

(a) This is an old fire. In September, 1969 smoke was detected coming out from gallery openings on the quarry face. The total reserves of coal where presence of fire has been detected are estimated to be 0.78 m. tonnes. The collery is at a distance of about 9 miles from Dhanbad in Tisra area of the Jharia coalfield.

(b) and (c). The fire area has been under the constant vigil of the officials of the Coal Board and the Director General of Mines Safety since the fire broke out in 1964 and there has been no slackness of efforts. The loss of coal till the coming out of the smoke which was detected in September, 1969 was negligible. The fire is most probably due to spontaneous heating. The integrated problem of mines subsidence and fire has been reviewed by an Expert Committee set up under the Planning Commission and currently the Coal Board is considering its report to formulate, if necessary, further measures.

Reorganisation of L.I.C.

109. SHRI ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:
DR. RANEN SEN:
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(A) whether the proposal to re-organise the Life Insurance Corporation has been considered by Government ; and

(b) if so, the details of the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR):

(a) and (b). The matter is being considered along with the various recommendations made by the Administrative Reforms Commission and the Morarka Committee.

A.R.C. Recommendations on Central Direct Taxes Administration

110. SHRI ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:
DR. RANEN SEN:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3760 on the 18th August, 1969 and state whether the recommendations made in the report of the Administrative Reforms Commission on the Central Direct Taxes Administration for the writing off of outstanding demands which are clearly irrecoverable have since been considered by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Yes, Sir. The recommendations made in the report of the Administrative Reforms Commission on Central Direct Taxes Administration for the writing off of outstanding demands which are clearly irrecoverable have been accepted broadly with certain procedural modifications.

Underground fire in Jharia Colliery Fields

111. SHRI ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & CHEMICALS AND MINES & METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an underground fire, with 60 feet high columns of leaping flames, has recently burst forth in one of the quarries of the Jharia Colliery threatening to engulf the entire Thira Zone of the Jharia Coalfields;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to prevent the fire from spreading to other areas;

(c) whether it is a fact that the

unauthorised extraction of coal pillars had caused the fire ;and

(d) if so, what action has been taken against those responsible for the unauthorised extraction of coal pillars in the area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO): (a). A fire has been in existence in the colliery since August, 1964 and the same was being tackled. In September, 1969 smoke and flames were detected coming out from some of the gallary openings adjoining the quarry face. The fire unless controlled is likely to spread into the adjoining mines.

(b) The entire quarry face is being balanketed with earth and surface overburden.

(b) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Private Practice by Government Doctors in Urban Areas

112. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI RABI RAY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Medical Association had made suggestions against private practice by Government doctors in Urban areas;

(b) whether it has also made suggestions that Government doctors should be allowed to do private practice in rural areas; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take action regarding these suggestions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) :(a) and (b). The I ndian Medical Association has suggested that private practice by doctors working under the Central and State Governments and in Public Sector Undertakings, Mines, Corporations etc. should be abolished and such practice to a limited extent permitted in special cases, e.g., to those working in rural areas only if the scales of pay recommended by the Association are accepted and implemented.

(c) At present, different scales of pay are in existence for the doctors working in the Central Health Service and the State Health Services. While private practice is prohibited under the Central Health Service it is still permitted in some States. The scales of pay suggested by the Indian Medical Association as a condition precedent for the abolition of private practice are higher than those in existence under the Central Health Service and the State Health Services. These scales have not been accepted by the Government.

Taking Over of Birla House, New Delhi

113. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:
DR. RANEN SEN:
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be plesased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 140 on the 21st July, 1969 and state:

(a) whether the questlon of taking over the Birla House in view of the public opinion in the country has since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING, AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY):(a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Press Reports in Pakistan About Siltation Caused by the Farakka Barrage in the River Padma

114. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI K. HALDER:
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI J. M. BISWAS:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the officially inspired reports in Pakistan press that Siltation in the river Padma at Paksey and Goalundo in East Pakistan which has affected navigation has been caused by the Farakka Barrage; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a). Yes,Sir.

(b) The reports are totally incorrect. Actually, no diversion of water has yet taken place at Farakka and it is wholly wrong to attribute siltation in Pakistan to the Farakka Barrage. In fact, the flows in the Ganga at Farakka this year in October were generally higher than the previous two years. Some siltation due to a fall in the river levels at this time of the year is a normal feature of rivers. Pakistan used to take measures in the past to deal with the siltation problems and it was undoubtedly necessary for them to take similar measures this year also. These incorrect reports have been rebutted and the Pakistan Government has also been apprised of the correct factual position.

Report of Study Team on Oil Refining Capacity in Public Sector

115. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI K. HALDER:
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA:
SHRI J. M. BISWAS:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether team set up to study the question of further augmenting the oil refining capacity in the public sector has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the team; and

(c) the decisions taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a). Yes.

(b) and (c). The report is under examination.

Loans given by L. I. C,, I. F. C. and I. D. B. to various Institutions

116. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN LAL:
SHRI SURAJ BHAN:
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI:
SHRI RAMGOPAL SHALWALE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 13 on the 21st July, 1969 and state:

(a) the names of the institutions to which loans were given by the Life Insurance Corporation, Industrial Finance Corporation and Industrial Development Bank during the last three financial years, the amount given to each institution and the terms and conditions on which these loans were advanced to each of the institutions; and

(b) the proporation of the loans given to small industries and the farmers in relation to the total amount of loans given ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

दिल्ली के नागरिकों के लिए सामूहिक आवास योजना

117. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :**
श्री सूरज भान :
श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
श्री बृज भूषण लाल :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री 2 दिसम्बर, 1968 और 24 मार्च, 1969 के क्रमशः अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2917 और 4076 तथा 21 जुलाई, 1969 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 17 के उत्तरों के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दिल्ली के नागरिकों के लिए सामूहिक आवास योजना मंजूर कर ली है;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में धन के बारे में निर्णय कर लिया गया है या दिल्ली प्रशासन को कोई आदेश जारी कर दिये गये हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इस असाधारण विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) और (ख). अन्तिम निर्णय अभी नहीं लिया गया है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(घ) मामले पर पूर्णरूपेण विचार की आवश्यकता है।

जीवन बीमा निगम की निधियों का विनियोजन

118. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :**
श्री बृज भूषण लाल :
श्री सूरज भान :
श्री शारदा नन्द :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा :
श्री देवकी नन्दन पाटोदिया :

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जीवन बीमा निगम की कुल निधियों में से लगभग 11 प्रतिशत निधियां गैर-सरकारी कम्पनियों में तथा 83 प्रतिशत पूंजी सरकारी समवायों में लगी हुई है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस निगम को सरकारी समवायों से 3 प्रतिशत और गैर-सरकारी समवायों से 7 प्रतिशत कमाई होती है;

(ग) क्या सरकार यह उचित मानती है कि बीमा-पालिसीधारियों के (जनसाधारण जो कि निगम की सम्पत्ति के वास्तविक स्वामी हैं) हित की दृष्टि से निगम को यह गारंटी दी जाये कि उसे सरकारी समवायों से भी कम से कम 7 प्रतिशत लाभ मिलेगा;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ङ) जिन समवायों में इस निगम के 10 प्रतिशत या इससे अधिक अंश हैं, क्या उनके प्रबन्धक-मंडलों में इस निगम को प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जायेगा; और

(च) यदि हां, तो इसे किस रूप में प्रतिनिधित्व प्राप्त होगा और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पूर्ति मंत्रालय तथा वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य

मंत्री (श्री र० के० खाडिलकर) : (क) से (च). जीवन बीमा निगम से सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और इकट्ठी होते ही सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

फरक्का बांध के लिए जापान से खराब माल का आयात

119. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :**
श्री सूरज भान :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री बृज भूषण लाल :
श्री शारदा नन्द :
श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा :

क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 9 अगस्त, 1969 को 'आर्गेनाइजर' में छपे इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि एक करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य की विदेशी मुद्रा जापान से आयतित आई स्टील पाइलें फरक्का बांध के लिए बेकार सिद्ध हुई हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ऐसी इस्पाती चादरें भारत में भी बनाई जा सकती हैं;

(ग) खराब माल के लिए किस व्यक्ति को जिम्मेदार ठहराया गया है;

(घ) इसके परिणामस्वरूप फरक्का बांध के निर्माण में कितने विलम्ब होने की संभावना है; और

(ङ) दोषी व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) :(क) और (ख). फरक्का बराज परियोजना के लिये कोई 'आई' शीट पाइलें अर्जित नहीं की गई हैं। बहरहाल, यदि "यवता वाई एस पी एफ" शीट पाइलों की ओर इशारा किया गया है तो स्थिति यह है—सेलुलर काफर बाँध के निर्माण की कुछ आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए जापान से फ्लेट बैब की 7,497 मीट्रिक टन शीट पाइलें अर्जित की गई थीं। ये शीट पाइलें 74,12,309 रुपये की मूल राशि जमा 14,64,425 रुपये के सूद पर आस्थगित अदायगी की शर्तों पर प्राप्त की गई थीं। कार्य क्षेत्र को फरक्का बराज के निर्माण के अन्तिम चरणों के घेरे में लाने के लिए पहले सेलूलर काफर बांध का निर्माण आवश्यक समझा गया था। परन्तु 1968-69 की कार्य ऋतु के दौरान नदी की अनुकूल स्थितियों के कारण बराज की शेष सभी 40 खाड़ियों को स्वयं काफर बांध के घेरे में लाना संभव हो गया। अतः फ्लेट बैब की शीट पाइलों से कीमती सेलूलर बांध के निर्माण की आवश्यकता सौभाग्यवश दूर हो गई।

सेलूलर बांध के निर्माण के लिए फ्लैट बैब की शीट पाइलों की कुल आवश्यकता का अनुमान 30,000 टन था। क्योंकि अपेक्षित सैक्शन की पाइलें देश में नहीं बनती थीं, इस लिए आरंभ में 7,497 टन शीट पाइलें आयात की गई और देश में इन शीट पाइलों के निर्माण का प्रश्न हिन्दुस्तान स्टील लि० के भिलाई कारखाने के साथ उठाया गया। सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों के साथ परामर्श कर के शीट पाइलों के उपयुक्त सैक्शन का विकास भी किया गया। बहरहाल, क्योंकि ऊपर निर्दिष्ट बाद की घटनाओं से इन शीट पाइलों की आवश्यकता दूर हो गई थी, भिलाई कारखाने द्वारा इन शीट पाइलों के निर्मित किये जाने के प्रश्न पर आगे कोई कार्यवाही न की गई।

जापान से आयात की गई कुल 7,497 मीट्रिक टन शीट पाइलों में से लगभग 1,200 टन शीट पाइलें ट्रायल सेलों के निर्माण और मिट्टी के काफर बांध के बचाव के लिए संतोषजनक रूप से काम में लाई गई। शेष शीट पाइलें अन्य परियोजनाओं पर स्थानान्तरित कर दी जाएंगी।

(ग) से (ङ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

चीन को बिस्कुटों की तस्करी

120. **श्री बृज भूषण लाल :**
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री सूरज भान :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा :

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 2 अगस्त, 1969 को 'आर्गेनाइजर' (दिल्ली) में प्रकाशित हुए इस आशय के समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि लगभग 60 प्रतिशत बिस्कुट, अर्थात् 4,000 मन बिस्कुटों को, जो कानपुर की लगभग 200 बिस्कुट फैक्टरियों में बनते हैं; तिब्बत में तैनात चीनी सैनिकों के लिए तस्करी की जाती है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस संबंध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) इस संबंध में जांच से पता चला कि कानपुर के कुछ कारखाने नेपाल को बिस्कुट भेज रहे हैं, क्योंकि नेपाल को बिस्कुट निर्यात करने पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं है । परन्तु, ऐसी कोई सूचना नहीं है कि ये बिस्कुट, बाद में, चीनी सैनिकों के लिये चोरी-छिपे तिब्बत ले जाये जाते हैं ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता है ।

"लिंक" और "पैट्रियाट" में श्रीमती अरुणा आसफअली द्वारा खरीदे गये अंश

121. **श्री बृज भूषण लाल :**
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री सूरज भान :
श्री शारदा नन्द :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री यज्ञ दत्त शर्मा :

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 'लिंक' और 'पैट्रियाट' समाचार-पत्रों में कितनी राशि के अंश श्रीमती अरुणा आसफ-अली के हैं और इन संस्थाओं को उन्होंने कुल कितना धन विभिन्न तरीकों से दिया है;

(ख) श्रीमती अरुणा आसफअली ने गत तीन वर्षों में कितनी राशि का आय कर और सम्पत्ति कर दिया है;

(ग) श्रीमती अरुणा आसफअली की आय का साधन क्या है;

(घ) क्या कुछ विदेशों में भी उसका कुछ धन है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कितना और किस प्रकार से उन्होंने इतना धन अर्जित किया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) से (ङ). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Transfer of Officers in Hindustan Latex Ltd.

122. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of times the Officers of the Hindustan Latex Ltd., Trivandrum have been replaced; and

(b) if not, the resons for allowing these officers to continue in the same post for more than 3 years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR: (a) None.

(b) Two Officers viz. Project Officer and Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer have been in the Hindustan Latex Limited, Trivandrum for more than three years. They have been continued in their respective posts in the interest of the Company in view of their experience and usefulness.

Rest houses maintained by Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore, Limited, Kerala

123. SHRI K. ANIRUDHAN:
SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:
SHRI P. P. ESTIJOSE:
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state;

(a) how many rest houses are maintained by the Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., Kerala, all over India;

(b) the total amount incurred for these rest houses per year; and

(c) the total maintenance expenses of these rest house per year ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a). The Feritlizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. do not maintain any rest house as such besides the guest house at Udyogamandal. There are, however, a guest rooms attached to the Regional Offices at Madras, Bombay and New Delhi.

(b) The total amounts spent in 1968-69 are as follows:—

Bombay	Rs. 17,841.30
Delhi	Rs. 25,241.12
Madras	Rs. 28,504.16

(c) The net amounts incurred after deduction of income are as follows :—

Bombay	Rs. 11,431.15
Delhi	Rs. 20,331.37
Madras	Rs. 18,949.26

Employment Facilities under Alternative Loan Scheme by the Union Bank of India

124. SHRI D. AMAT:
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether consequent on the Bank Nationalisation Government are considering to build a strong base of the middle class in the conntry and accordingly the Union Bank of India has introduced an alternative loan scheme to provide employment facilities; and

(b) the number of Doctors, Engineers, tailors and artists who have the initiative and drive, to start their own independent ovation and have received loans under this scheme, Category-wise and the amount of loan so far advanced to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI):(a) Several banks have, after nationalisation, come out with new schemes for lending to small borrowers in particular to farmers, retailers, road transport operators and self-employed persons. The Union Bank of India has also prepared schemes for financing small entrepreneurs, agriculturists, small traders, self-employed persons such as engineers, technicians, professional men like doctors, lawyers, etc. and artisans like tailors, draftsmen etc.

(b) The schemes have come into force only recently and the number of borrowers who have availed of them are not yet available.

Alleged Smuggling by caravelle Aircraft of Indian Airlines Corporation

125. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether a show cause notice has been issued by the Customs to the Indian Airlines Corporation to show a Caravelle aircraft

allegedly used for smuggling should not be confiscated under Customs Act, 1962, if so when;

(b) the names of the crew of I.A.C. charged with smuggling on a Caravelle flight from Kabul to Delhi;

(c) the value and type of goods found by the Customs on intercepting the members; and

(d) the action taken against individual members of the crew apart from the proposed confiscation of aircraft under the Customs Act, 1962 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Show cause memo has been issued by the Customs authorities to the Indian Airlines Corporation on 27th August, 1969 to explain as to why a caravelle aircraft allegedly used for smuggling should not be seized for action under the Customs Act, 1962.

(b) The names of the crew of Indian Airlines Corporation charged with smuggling on a caravelle flight No. IC 452 which arrived in Delhi from Kabul on 25th August, 1969 are as under :—

1. Shri Om Kumar (Flight Engineer)
2. Shri H Bhattacharjee (Captain)
3. Shri D.K.Mehta (Flight Steward)
4. Miss N. Malik (Neelam Malik Air Hostess)
5. Miss. Chanchal Kapur (Air Hostess)

(c) Statement of goods seized and value thereof is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library Sec. No.* LT—1961/69]

(d) Show cause memos have been issued to the individual members of the crew and the adjudication proceedings are in progress.

Levy on Coking Coal

126. DR. P. MANDAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to increase the existing levy on coking coal or alternatively to increase such levy of 80 paise per tonne on coking coal and 40 paise per tonne on non-coking coal has been discussed by the Committee of Economic Secretaries; and if so, the Final decision in this connection;

(b) the reasons for making the consumer suffer the burden of levy rather than those who benefit from the industry;

(c) whether any sums of money are being given or will be given by Government for development purposes; and

(d) whether the statement of the Minister for Railways to the effect that the Railways were not in a position to offer anything more than 70 paise per tonne as against the demand for a price increase of coal at Rs. 1.75 per tonne has been taken into consideration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (d) : Do not arise.

(c) A proposal is under consideration regarding the implementation of the scheme of financial assistance for development purposes.

Clinical Tests on Hamycin Drug

127. DR. P. MANDAL :
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the results of the clinical tests by foreign companies of an anti-fungal drug developed and being marketed in India by the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pimpri and named as Hamycin, have been carried out in favour of the drug ;

(b) if so, what are the prospects of its being sold in the world market ; and

(c) what are the specific features of the drug and what foreign exchange is likely to be earned by its export ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) M/s. Cooper/Sherman Laboratories of U. S. A. are actively pursuing the clinicaltrials in respect of Hamycin with a view to submit to the authorities in U. S. A., its successful application as a drug at an early date. As soon as this is achieved this product could be placed in the market in that country.

(b) Hamycin vaginal tablets are already being marketed by Cooper/Sherman Laboratories in Mexico, Peru, Chile and South Africa under the trade name 'Pramamycin'. Hamycin is also being tried on Chicks and it holds promise as an animal feed. While the former use is under investigation in this country the latter use is being considered abroad. Success in these lines will hold a very bright future for this product and its capacity to earn foreign exchange.

(c) As for external applications, Hamycin and its formulations are specific against fungal infections incited by *Candida Albicans* and *Trichomonas* vaginals. Its use orally to control fungal diseases of lungs and deep seated organs in undergoing clinical investigations, specially in cases of tuberculosis patients after treatment with antituburcular drugs.

With the limited field of operation, a foreign exchange of nearly 25,000/ Dollars has already been earned. If it is released in U. S. A. the foreign exchange to be earned would be much more.

Incentive Scheme in Sindri Fertilizers

128. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN:
SHRI P. RAMAMURTI :
SHRI E. K. NAYANAR :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any incentive scheme in Sindri Fertilizers ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken for the implementation of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) Yes, with regard to bagging in the Bagging Plant.

(b) and (c). The Incentive Bonus Scheme has been in operation ever since the factory started production in 1952.

The minimum quantity to be loaded before bonus accrues to a gang of 17 persons consisting of 8 Loaders, 2 Fillers, 1 Stitcher, 2 Helpers and 4 Loader helpers in the old Bagging Plant is 400 bags of 100 kg. each. The rates of bonus are 37 paise for a loader, 28 paise for a filler and stitcher and 19 paise to a helper for every 100 bags.

The Incentive bonus scheme was also introduced in 1959 with slight modifications in the new Bagging Plant which was installed with the commissioning of the Uria and Double Salt Plants.

कृषि पुनर्वित्त निगम द्वारा राज्यों को वितरित ऋण

129. **श्री रामावतार शर्मा** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कृषि पुनर्वित्त निगम ने अब तक जितनी राशि का ऋण बांटा है, उसका राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) जिन-जिन कृषि कार्यों के लिए ऋण दिया गया था उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या उक्त निगम ने ऋण देते समय देश के विभिन्न राज्यों के आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन को ध्यान में रखा है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी): (क) स्वीकृत योजनाओं के वितरण और निगम से लिए गए ऋणों की जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [**ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या** LT-1962/69]।

(ख) स्वीकृत योजनाओं के प्रयोजन-वार विभाजन और निगम से लिये गये ऋणों की जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [**ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या** LT-1962/69]।

(ग) निगम की यह नीति है कि आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त योजनाओं को प्राथमिकता दी जाय। लेकिन निगम के पास योजनाएं भेजने में पहल करने का काम, यथा स्थिति राज्य सरकारों और/अथवा राज्यों के भूमि विकास बैंकों या अन्य प्राथमिक ऋण-दाताओं का है।

(घ) यह सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता।

कोर्बा (मध्य प्रदेश) में कास्टिक सोडा कारखाने की स्थापना

130. **श्री रामावतार शर्मा** : क्या **पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश औद्योगिक विकास निगम ने नवम्बर, 1966 में भारत सरकार से कोर्बा में कास्टिक सोडा बनाने का एक कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिये लाइसेंस देने का अनुरोध किया था ताकि सरकारी क्षेत्र में स्थापित किया जाने वाला एल्यूमिनियम कारखाने की आवश्यकता पूरी हो सके ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपरोक्त निगम ने यह सिद्ध कर दिया है कि प्रस्तावित कारखाने से 40 लाख रुपये की वार्षिक बचत होगी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो लाइसेंस कब तक जारी किया जायेगा ?

पैट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) निगम का अनुमान है कि इससे एल्यूमिनियम कारखाने को 30 लाख रुपये की वार्षिक बचत हो जायेगी।

(ग) निगम को 15 दिसम्बर, 1969 तक एक संभाव्य रिपोर्ट भेजने के लिए कहा गया है जिसमें स्पष्ट रूप से बताया जाये कि वे क्लोरीन कास्टिक सोडा के अपने समस्त उत्पादन का इस्तेमाल किस तरह करेंगे। संभाव्य रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने के पश्चात् औद्योगिक लाइसेंस देने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जायेगा।

चोरी-छिपे चीन से भारत में जाली नोटों का आना

131. **श्री रामावतार शर्मा** :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह भी सच है कि चीन ने भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था को नष्ट भ्रष्ट करने के लिए पुराने सैनिक दांव-पेच छोड़कर नये दाव पेंचों का प्रयोग आरम्भ कर दिया है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि चीन ने भारत में जाली नोट, विशेषकर 100 रुपये और 10 रुपये के मूल्य के नोट, भेजने आरम्भ कर दिये हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि तस्कर लोग इन जाली नोटों को चीनी एजेंटों के माध्यम से

भारतीय क्षेत्र में गोरखपुर और रक्सौल के मार्ग से चोरी-छिपे लाते हैं ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि अनेक भारतीय व्यापारी चीनी ट्रांजिस्टर, रेडियो, पैन और घड़ियों के साथ जाली नोट भी चोरी छिपे लाते हैं; और

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि चीनी एजेंट 100 रुपये का भारतीय नोट 20 रुपये में और 10 रुपये का नोट केवल 2 रुपये में बेचते हैं और यदि हां, तो सरकार इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री प्र०चं० सेठी) : (क) से (ग). सरकार के पास इस प्रकार की कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

(घ) हालांकि कुछ भारतीय, चीन के बने ट्रांजिस्टर, रेडियो, फाउण्टेनपेन, घड़ियां आदि चोरी छिपे नेपाल से भारत लाते पाये गये हैं लेकिन जाली नोटों के तस्कर आयात का कोई मामला सरकार के देखने में नहीं आया है ।

(ङ) ऐसा कोई मामला देखने में नहीं आया है । फिर भी तस्कर आयात निर्यात को रोकने की कार्यवाही तेज कर दी गई है ।

रूस से मिट्टी के तेल का आयात

132. **श्री रामावतार शर्मा :**
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या **पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1969 में रूस से भारत में 2 लाख 70 हजार मीटरी टन मिट्टी का तेल मंगाया जायेगा ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि मिट्टी के तेल की मांग 10 प्रतिशत बढ़ गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसकी मांग को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार ने किन साधनों का सहारा लिया है और तेल के मामले में आत्मनिर्भरता कब तक प्राप्त कर ली जायेगी ?

पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन और खान तथा धातु मंत्री (डा० त्रिगुण सेन): (क) 1969 के दौरान मिट्टी के तेल के 410,000 मीटरी टनों की कुल मात्रा का आयात किये जाने की आशा है ।

(ख) 1969 के दौरान मिट्टी के तेल की मांग 1968 की मांग से 9 प्रतिशत बढ़ जाने की आशा है ।

(ग) आवश्यकताओं को पूर्ण रूप से पूरा करने के लिये जापान तथा मध्य-पूर्वीय देशों से कुछ आयात करने का प्रबन्ध किया गया है । मिट्टी के तेल (और अन्य उत्पादों) में आत्म निर्भरता प्राप्त करने के लिये, चौथी योजना अवधि में मौजूदा शोधक कारखानों में से तीन कारखानों के विस्तार के अतिरिक्त शोधन-क्षमता स्थापित की जा रही है । मांग की वृद्धि को पूरा करने के लिये बाद के वर्षों में अतिरिक्त क्षमताओं के लिये पहले से ही अध्ययन किये जा रहे हैं ।

दिल्ली में राजनैतिक दलों पर किराये की बकाया राशि

133. **श्री रामावतार शर्मा :**
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी आवास के सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली में कुछ राजनैतिक दलों की ओर किराये की राशि बाकी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सम्बन्धित राजनैतिक दलों के नाम क्या हैं और प्रत्येक दल की ओर कितनी राशि बाकी है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री, (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) राजनैतिक दलों के नाम तथा उनके द्वारा देय राशि निम्नांकित है :—

राजनैतिक दल का नाम	31 अक्तूबर, 1969 को देय राशि
1. आल इण्डिया कांग्रेस कमेटी	1,158,88 रुपये
2. संसद में स्वतंत्र पार्टी	919,91 रुपये
3. निर्दलीय संगठन पार्टी	97,01 रुपये
4. प्रजा सोशलिस्ट पार्टी	300.32 रुपये
5. संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी	748.74 रुपये
	कुल : 3,224.86 रुपये

दिल्ली में अधिक संख्या में आयुर्वेदिक तथा होम्योपैथिक डिस्पेन्सरियां खोलना

134. **श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :**
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली क्षेत्र में सरकार द्वारा केवल एलोपैथिक डिस्पेन्सरियां ही चलाई जा रही हैं तथा होम्योपैथिक डिस्पेन्सरियों की संख्या केवल दो ही हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि अधिकतम लोगों का विश्वास आयुर्वेदिक तथा होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सा प्रणालियों में है परन्तु विवश होकर वे एलोपैथिक दवाओं का उपयोग करते हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार और अधिक आयुर्वेदिक तथा होम्योपैथिक डिस्पेन्सरियां खोलने का है; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री : (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) एलोपैथिक डिस्पेन्सरियों के अलावा, केन्द्रीय सरकार, दिल्ली नगर निगम तथा नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका द्वारा स्वदेशी चिकित्सा पद्धतियों की निम्नलिखित डिस्पेन्सरियां भी चलाई जा रही हैं :—

केन्द्रीय सरकार	
आयुर्वेदिक डिस्पेन्सरियां	5
होम्योपैथिक डिस्पेन्सरियां	2
दिल्ली नगर निगम	
आयुर्वेदिक	28
यूनानी	7
होम्योपैथिक	1
नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका	
आयुर्वेदिक	3

(ख) से (घ). स्वदेशी चिकित्सा पद्धतियों तथा होम्योपैथिक पद्धति से उपचार कराने की अधिकाधिक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिए कदम उठाये जाते रहते हैं बशर्ते इसके लिए धन उपलब्ध हो। अधिकांश लोगों का इन पद्धतियों में विश्वास है या नहीं, यह अपना अपना विचार है।

Credit to Unemployed Engineers By Nationalised Banks

135. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI K. HALDER :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI KARTIK ORAON :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to give easy credits to the unemployed engineers from the Nationalised Banks ; and

(b) If so, the terms of credit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Nationalised banks have formlated schemes for providing credit facilities to small entrepreneurs, engineers and technicians to set up small scale industrial units. Banks have to be satisfied about the viability of the project, the repaying capacity of the unit and intergity and capability of the entrepreneur, Unemployed engineers will be able to take advantage of these schemes.

(b) Broadly, loans up to 100 per cent of the value of machinery and equipment and for initial working capital are given on the security of assets acquired. Depending on the merits of each case, third party guarantees or assignment of life insurance policies are also taken as collateral security. The rate of interest ranges between $8\frac{1}{2}\%$ and $9\frac{1}{2}\%$.

Permission to Dr. S.C. Seal for doing Research at All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health

136. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that well known Scientist Dr. S. C. Seal of Calcutta was made professor by the Government of India and that he was asked to choose a place anywhere he could pursue his line of research;

(b) whether it is a fact that Dr. Seal had made the all India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health where he worked previously for years together as the place of choice ;

(c) whether he has been refused permission by the Director of the said Institute to pursue his research there ;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(e) whether any representation has been made by him or on his behalf to allow Dr. Seal to work in the said Institute and if so, with what result ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.S. MURTHY) : (a) Dr. Seal has been selected as an Emeritus Medical Scientist by the Indian Council of Medical Research so that he may conduct research at an institution of his choice.

(b) Yes.

(c) to (e). The All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta has agreed to provide the necessary facilities to Dr. Seal.

Utilisation of Irrigation Potential

137. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:
DR. RANEN SEN:
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to ensure full utilisation of the additional irrigation potential created in the country and the latest position in this respect ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD). The developmental period for full utilisation from irrigation projects used to be about 10 years before Independence for the construction of field channels, land shaping etc. by the farmers. This has now been consi-

derably reduced. The State Governments have been requested to take up area development programmes for providing the farmers with credit facilities, improved seeds, facilities for fertilisers, pesticides, communication to market centres and guidance on scientific methods of cultivation (crop planning) and application water. The Irrigation Department have also been asked to excavate water courses upto 2 cusees and dig field channels where the farmers delay them. In some States, compulsory irrigation cess is being levied. Some have fixed promotional rates for water. Every encouragement is being given to the farmers to use the waters as soon as they are made available.

A statement showing the potential and utilisation, Statewise, by end of 1968-69 is attached.

STATEMENT

(000 Acres)

STATE	Potential by end of 1967-68	Utilisation by end of 1968-69	Percentage of utilisation.*
Andhra Pradesh	1729	1412	81.7
Assam	—	46	@
Bihar	2374	2022	85.2
Gujarat	1119	606	61.3
Haryana	2179	2223	@
Jammu & Kashmir	45	38	84.4
Kerala	434	499	@
Madhya Pradesh	941	456	48.5
Maharashtra	758	499	65.8
Mysore	1065	966	90.7
Orissa	36	1585	96.9
Punjab	1681	1683	@
Rajasthan	1531	1500	98.0
Tamil Nadu	776	723	93.2
Uttar Pradesh	2398	2325	97.0
West Bengal	1550	1530	98.7
	23216	18193	90.0

* Utilisation is viewed in relation to the potential of the previous year. The lag is estimated by taking the difference of utilisation for 1968-69 and potential for 1967-68.

@ Indicates that potential created in 1968-69 was also utilised.

Non-Utilisation of Construction Equipment at Projects

138. DR. RANEN SEN:
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:
SHRI JAGESHWAR YADAV:
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA:
SHRI R. K. AMIN:
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:
SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI:
SHRI N. K. SOMANI:
SHRI D. N. DEB:
SHRI K. M. KAUSHIK:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of earth-moving machineries and other equipment are lying idle at various irrigation and power projects due to lack of spare parts for them;

(b) if so, the value of such machineries and equipment; and

(c) the steps taken to put them into operation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Based on the annual census figures relating to construction equipment in use with various River Valley projects in the country, about a third of the total available Earthmoving Machines were idle as on 31-12-1968, mostly for want of certain items of spare parts.

(b) The value of such machineries is Rs. 23 crores approximately.

(c) Special allocation of foreign exchange amounting to Rs. 1.5 crore has been secured to expedite the import of spare parts urgently required.

Misappropriation of Money from Trichur Branch of Life Insurance Corporation

139. DR. RANEN SEN:
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:
SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI:
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it was detected recently that a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs was misappropriated from the Trichur Branch of the Life Insurance Corporation;

(b) whether any enquiry has been made in this connection;

(c) if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) the action taken against the culprits in this case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (d). A case of misappropriation in the Trichur Branch Officer of the Life Insurance Corporation has come to light. According to a preliminary estimate, an amount of Rs. 28,000 appears to have been misappropriated. On a complaint filed by the Corporation, the police have arrested an office assistant who has been also placed under suspension. Detailed investigation in the matter is in progress.

British Consultant's Report on Off-shore Drilling in Combay Region

140. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:
DR. RANEN SEN:
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the British Consultant's report on off-shore drilling in the Cambay region has since been received;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof;

(c) whether any final decision has been taken on off-shore drilling in the region based on the British Consultant's report; and

(d) if so, the main details of the decision taken ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CAEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendations are:

(i) A self-elevating, preferably self-propelled mobile drilling unit is the only offshore drilling unit considered capable of fulfilling the overall requirements of the minimum and probable programme of exploratory drilling on a year-round basis in the deepwaters off the gulf of Cambay, adjoining portion of the Arabian sea nnd the Coromandel Coast offshore.

(ii) Technical personnel should be trained in the Persian Gulf by developing the policy already initiated through India's association with the National Iranian Oil Company in the IMINOCO Group.

(iii) Initially 8 exptariate experts will be required for operating the unit, All but two will be replaced progr ssively by Indian experts after drilling 3 or 4 wells.

(c) and (d). Dialogues will be initiated with foreign groups on the basis of the IMEG Report for obtaining the necessary foreign exchange and technical assistance.

Reduction in Price of Imported Crude Oil by foreign Oil Companies

141. DR. RENEN SEN:
SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR:
SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES & METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the foreign oil companies operating in India have not yet reduced the price of imported crude oil as demanded by Government; and

(b) if so, whether Government intend to take any action against these companies for not reducing the price of crude oil ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) As against Government's suggestion to reduce the price from $ 1.38 to $ 1.218 per barrel for Aghajari crude, Burmah-Shell and Caltex have notified their new rate of $ 1.34 barrel; Esso have switched over to Arabian Mix crude and their price is $ 1.35 per barrel.

(b) The Government will pursue with the foreign oil companies the question of further price reductions to bring it in line with the current market price of $ 1.28 per barrel for Aghajari crude. In the meantime, Government have, with effect from june 1969, reduced the monthly foreign exchange allocations of the foreign oil companies by 7½%, which corresponds to the difference between the price of $ 1.38 charged by foreign oil companies upto May, 1969, and $ 1.28 new prevailing.

जीवन बीमा निगम की पूंजी का कृषकों तथा लघु उद्योगों के लिये उपयोग

142. **श्री बृज भूषण लाल :**
श्री सूरज भान :
श्री शारदा नन्द :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :

क्या **वित्त** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जीवन बीमा निगम के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद से इसकी कितनी पूंजी का उपयोग कृषकों, लघु उद्योगों और पिछड़े वर्गों के लिये वर्षवार किया गया है तथा इसका उपयोग किस प्रकार किया गया है और कितने प्रतिशत राशि का ?

पूर्ति मंत्रालय तथा वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री र० के० खाडिलकर) : यह सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है क्योंकि जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा इन वर्गों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना अलग से संकलित नहीं की जाती। जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा सहकारी तथा भू-बंधक बैंकों को दिये गये ऋणों/निवेशों से देहाती इलाकों को केवल अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से ही लाभ पहुँचता है और इसी प्रकार जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा राज्य वित्त निगमों तथा औद्योगिक सहकारी समितियों में रुपया लगाने से उनकी मार्फत छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों को लाभ पहुँचता है।

Accommodation for Handicapped Government Employees

143. SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI : will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to provide accommodation for the handicapped employees of various Ministries in Delhi and other 'A' class cities; and

(b) whether any quota has been fixed for such handicapped disabled employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). No request, as such, has been received in the Directorate of Estates from the handicapped, disabled Central Government employees for the fixing of a quota of houses from the general pool for allotment to them. No quota of houses has been fixed for allotment to such employees. Individual requests of such employees for out-of-turn allotment on medical grounds are considered on merits of each case and after taking into consideration the totality of circumstances.

डा० भगवान दास स्मारक न्यास तथा अखिल भारतीय नेत्र-सुधार संघ के लेखों में घाटा दिखाया जाना

144. **श्री शिव चरण लाल** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा डा० भगवान दास स्मारक न्यास को तथा दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा अखिल भारतीय नेत्र-सुधार संघ को आदर्श अस्पताल, 2-एफ, लाजपतनगर, नई दिल्ली को चलाने के लिये कुछ अनुदान दिया गया था;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1966-67 के दौरान अखिल भारतीय नेत्र-सुधार संघ तथा डा० भगवान दास स्मारक न्यास को क्रमशः 1,02,076.07 रुपये तथा 12,356.55 रुपये का घाटा हुआ था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन व्यक्तियों तथा संस्थाओं के क्या नाम हैं जिन्होंने इस घाटे को पूरा किया, तथा प्रत्येक ने कितनी धन राशि दी ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय द्वारा डा० भगवान दास स्मारक न्यास, नई दिल्ली को निम्नलिखित अनुदान दिये गये :

1.	1955-56	25,000 रु०
2.	1962-63	50,000 रु०
3.	1963-64	12,000 रु०
4.	1964-65	1,000 रु०

दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा दिये गये अनुदान के बारे में उनसे सूचना मंगाई गई है। सूचना के प्राप्त हो जाने पर उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

(ख) और (ग). भारत सरकार के पास कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है और दिल्ली प्रशासन से इस बारे में सूचना भेज देने के लिए कहा गया है। इसके उपलब्ध हो जाने पर उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

डा० भगवान दास स्मारक न्यास, लाजपत नगर नई दिल्ली को अनुदान

145. **श्री शिव चरण लाल** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका मन्त्रालय डा० भगवान दास स्मारक न्यास, 2-एफ०, लाजपत नगर, नई दिल्ली को आखों का एक अस्पताल चलाने के लिये, वर्ष 1961 से वर्ष 1967 तक अनुदान देता रहा था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अनुदान की धनराशि का वर्ष-वार ब्यौरा क्या है तथा यह अनुदान किस उद्देश्य के लिए दिया गया ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) स्वास्थ्य मन्त्रालय ने डा० भगवान दास स्मारक न्यास 2-एफ, लाजपत नगर, नई दिल्ली को वर्ष 1962-63 से 1964-65 तक अनुदान दिए थे।

(ख) इस न्यास को 1962-63 मे निम्न-लिखित अनुदान दिए गए :—

(i) 1962-63 50,000 रु० जनरल बार्ड को पूरा करने, सफाई सम्बन्धी उपकरणों तथा उपकरण खरीदने के लिए।

(ii) 1963-64 12,000 रु० बरामदा, सीढ़ियां, चबूतरा तथा एक बहिरंग मण्डप के निर्माण के लिए (6,000 रु०) और उपकरण की खरीद के लिए (6,000 रु०)।

(iii) 1964-65 1,000 रु० मनो भौतिक चिकित्सा योग संस्थान, भगवान दास सेवा सदन, नई दिल्ली के लिए उपकरण खरीदने के हेतु।

डा० भगवान दास स्मारक न्यास, लाजपत नगर, नई दिल्ली

146. **श्री शिव चरण लाल** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका मन्त्रालय डा० भगवान दास स्मारक न्यास, 2-एफ, लाजपत नगर, नई दिल्ली को अनुदान दे रहा था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वह न्यास तथा कुछ अन्य व्यक्ति अथवा संघ एक साथ मिलकर कोई सामाजिक शिक्षण-संस्थान चला रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस न्यास ने निम्नलिखित ऋण दिये है :—

1961-62 : 33653.96 रुपये (ऋण लेने वाले का नाम नहीं दिया गया है)।

1962-63 : (1) 10,000.00रुपये (आनन्द फिनेन्स, प्राईवेट लिमिटेड, दिल्ली)

(2) 6,017.05 रुपये (इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ सोशियल गाइडेन्स)

(3) 973.76 रुपये (डाक्टर कुमार पाल)

(4) 6,317.60 रुपये (ऋण लेने वाले का नाम नहीं दिया गया है); और

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऋण पाने वालों के नाम और पते क्या है, उन्हें कितना ऋण दिया गया

है, ऋण पाने वालों ने कितना रुपया वापस अदा किया है, किस तारीख को अदा किया है, तथा अभी कितना रुपया वापस अदा किया जाना है?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति): (क) स्वास्थ्य विभाग ने इस ट्रस्ट को 1962/65 में अनुदान दिये।

(ख) से (घ). भारत सरकार के पास कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। सूचना उपलब्ध हो जाने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

नई दिल्ली स्थित आदर्श नेत्र अस्पताल के लेखों की जांच

147. **श्री शिव चरण लाल :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा डा० भगवान दास स्मारक न्यास को तथा दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा अखिल भारतीय नेत्र-सुधार संघ को आदर्श नेत्र अस्पताल, 2-एफ, लाजपत नगर, नई दिल्ली को चलाने के लिये कुछ अनुदान दिया जा रहा था;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन के स्थानीय निधि लेखा के परीक्षक ने इन संस्थाओं के वर्ष 1967-68 तथा 1968-69 के लेखों की जांच की थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त लेखा--जांच प्रतिवेदनों में क्या आपत्तियां उठायी गई हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री (ब० सू० मूर्ति): (क) स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय द्वारा डा० भगवान दास स्मारक न्यास, नई दिल्ली को निम्नलिखित अनुदान दिये गये :—

1. 1955-56	25,000 रु०
2. 1962-63	50,000 रु०
3. 1963-64	12,000 रु०
4. 1964-65	1,000 रु०

दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा दिये गये अनुदान के बारे में उनसे सूचना मंगाई गई है। सूचना के प्राप्त हो जाने पर उसे सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

(ख) और (ग). भारत सरकार के पास कोई सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं और दिल्ली प्रशासन से इस बारे में सूचना भेज देने के लिए कहा गया है। इसके उपलब्ध हो जाने पर उसे सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

Effect of Devaluation of French Franc on Indian Economy

149. SHRI HEM BARUA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evaluated the effect that the devaluation of the French Franc is likely to have on our economy;

(b) if so, a brief outline of the effect on our economy and the steps taken by Government to safeguard our economy from such effect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As a result of the devaluation of the French Franc Indian export to France will be costlier by 12.5 per cent. Our exports to France are about 1.5 per cent of India's total exports and have in recent years ranged between Rs. 15.5 and Rs. 20 crores annually. The nature of the commodities exported from India is however such that the effect of a small price rise is not likely to be greatly adverse.

Imports from France will be cheaper by 11.11 per cent as a result of devaluation. Imports from France are about 2 per cent of our total imports and have recently amounted to about Rs. 35 crores a year. The gain to

the economy on account of their being cheaper will not therefore be very large.

French economic assistance, which amounted to $110 million in the Third Plan period and $30 million in each of the three subsequent years, is not likely to be affected by devaluation. If anything the recovery of the French economy consequent upon devaluation may have some beneficial effect on France's capacity to provide aid. While devaluation may not have any effect on the burden of India's debts expressed in French Francs, the debt burden would be reduced by the extent of the devaluation on loans expressed in rupees or dollars.

On the whole devaluation of the French Franc will not have any significant impact on the Indian economy and therefore there is no need to take any special measures in this regard.

Measures to Control Floods and Erosion in Brahmaputra in Assam

150. SHRI HEM BARUA:
SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA:

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he had visited certain parts of Assam, including Dhubri, for inspection of erosion caused by the Brahmaputra and its tributaries; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking for control of floods and erosion in Assam ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes. The Union Minister for Irrigation and Power visited the site of erosion by the Brahmaputra at Dhubri in Assam on 16-9-1969 and the site of erosion by the river Gangadhar near the National Highway on 17-9-1969.

(b) The State Government have undertaken the following short term flood control measures from the year 1954 onwards:—

(1) Construction of embankments along the main rivers and their tributaries

(2) Raising and strengthening of existing embankments

(3) Town protection and River Training works

(4) Providing of sluices in embankments

(5) Providing raised platforms for sheltering people affected by the floods

(6) Construction of drainage channels.

Taking into account the suggestions made by the Minister for Irrigation and Power during his visit to Dhubri, the State Government have prepared a scheme for the protection of Dhubri town. For tackling the problem of erosion by the River Gangadhar, model studies are proposed to be conducted and based on these, spur projections will be designed. Other erosion problems will be dealt with as indicated by river conditions.

World Bank's Assistance to Public Sector Projects for Fertilizers

151. SHRI UMANATH:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:
SHRI P. GOPALAN:
SHRI SATYA NARAIN SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has assured all possible assistance to Public Sector Projects in India, especially Fertilizers;

(b) if so, the details of assistance;

(c) whether Government have approached the Bank for assistance to enable the expansion programme of Cochin Fertilizer Project;

(d) reaction of the World Bank; and

(e) whether any agreement has been reached between India and the World Bank on the question of expansion of Cochin Fertilizer, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (e). The World Bank has indicated its willingness to consider proposals

for loan assistance for Fertilizer Projects in the public sector. Proposals have been made for assistance from the World Bank Group for Cochin Stage II and Nangal Expansion projects. These are currently under the consideration of the World Bank.

देश में बीमारियों का फैलना

152. **श्री जगेश्वर यादव :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में सन्निपात ज्वर (टायफाइड), कैंसर तथा फाइलेरिया की बीमारियां फैल रही हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश के वे कौन से भाग हैं जहां ये बीमारियां अधिक फैल रही हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सन्निपात ज्वर तथा फ़ाइलेरिया के रोग बुन्देलखन्ड में अधिक फैल रहे हैं; यदि हां, तो इस बारे में ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) फाइलेरिया मच्छरों का नाश करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार का विचार बुन्देलखण्ड में फाइलेरिया के बढ़ते हुए रोग को रोकने के लिए कुछ अनुदान देने का है और क्या फाइलेरिया का रोग बुन्देलखण्ड के बान्दा में अधिक फैला है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री) (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति): (क) और (ख). देश में सन्निपात ज्वर (टायफाइड) तथा कैंसर के फैलने का कोई प्रमाण नहीं है। जहां तक फ़ाइलेरिया का सम्बन्ध है तटवर्ती क्षेत्रों तथा बडी बड़ी नदियों के किनारों के साथ वाले क्षेत्रों में जहाँ साल में अधिकतर मौसम गर्म तथा नमी वाला रहता है उन क्षेत्रों से इस बीमारी के फैलने की सूचना मिली है।

(ग) सन्निपात ज्वर के बारे में सूचना राज्य सरकारों से एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी। जहां तक फाइलेरिया का सम्बन्ध है, उत्तर प्रदेश में झांसी और मध्य प्रदेश में दतिया तथा छत्तरपुर के शहरी क्षेत्रों को छोड़कर, जहां मामूली स्थानिकमारी है, बुन्देलखण्ड एक कम स्थानिकमारी क्षेत्र है। उत्तरप्रदेश तथा मध्य प्रदेश के जिलों में स्थानिकमारी के विस्तृत विवरण इस प्रकार है:—

उत्तर प्रदेश	**माइक्रोफाइलेरिया दर प्रतिशत**	
झांसी	शहरी	7.3
	ग्राम	2.9
जालौन		5.7
हमीरपुर	सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया	
बांदा		3.9
इलाहाबाद	सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया।	
मध्य प्रदेश		
टीकमगढ़	शहरी	4.1
पन्ना	शहरी	0.6
दतिया	शहरी	9.5
छतरपुर	शहरी	10.4

(घ) राष्ट्रीय फाइलेरिया नियन्त्रण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न स्थानिकमारी वाले राज्यों में स्थित 67 शहरों तथा नगरों में तेल को लार्वा निरोधक के रूप में उपयोग करके पुनरावर्तक लार्वा निरोधी उपायों द्वारा मच्छरों पर नियंत्रण किया जा रहा है।

(ङ) राष्ट्रीय फाइलेरिया नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत इस कार्यक्रम के क्रियान्वयन के लिए सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों को शत प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाती है। बुन्देलखण्ड में फाइलेरिया रोग अधिक फैल रहा है, इसका कोई प्रमाण नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश के बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र में कोई फाइलेरिया एकक नहीं है और ना ही राज्य सरकार ने किसी एकक के लिए कहा है। मध्य प्रदेश में टीकमगढ़ तथा छतरपुर में एक एक फाइलेरिया एकक है और पन्ना में एक ग्राम-सह-प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र है। राज्य सरकार ने और अधिक एककों के लिए अनुरोध नहीं किया है।

औषध-निर्माण सम्बन्धी अनुसन्धान करने के लिये चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उत्तर प्रदेश को धन का नियतन

153. **श्री जगेश्वर यादव** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) औषध-निर्माण में अनुसन्धान करने के लिये चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को कितना धन नियत किया गया है ;

(ख) उक्त राशि को उत्तर प्रदेश में विकसित क्षेत्रों में अधिक तथा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में कम व्यय करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने बुन्देलखण्ड के लोगों का स्वास्थ्य सुधारने पर उपर्युक्त धनराशि का एक भाग व्यय करने के बारे में चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना शामिल की है और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति): (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

उत्तर प्रदेश में विभिन्न योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता

154. **श्री जगेश्वर यादव** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में विभिन्न परियोजनाओं के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता के रूप में प्राप्त धनराशि में से विकसित क्षेत्रों के लिए अधिक राशि तथा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के लिये कम राशि खर्च करने के क्या कारण है ;

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यक्रम शामिल किया है ; तथा क्या इस कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बुन्देलखण्ड के विकास के लिए भी कुछ धनराशि खर्च करने की सम्भावना है ;

(ग) क्या बान्दा तथा इलाहाबाद के बीच, यमुना पर पुल बनाने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से कुछ धनराशि की मांग की गई है, यदि हां, तो कितनी धनराशि मांगी गई है ; और

(घ) चिल्ला घाट, ओगामी घाट और राजपुर घाट में से किन घाटों पर इस प्रस्तावित पुल का निर्माण किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना की अवधि में राज्यों की आयोजनगत योजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता की रकम समग्र आधार

पर एकमुश्त ऋणों और अनुदानों के रूप में दी जा रही है। विभिन्न प्रदेशों के लिए आयोजना सम्बन्धी व्यय के बारे में निश्चय करना राज्य सरकारों का काम है।

(ख) राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, उत्तर प्रदेश की चौथी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के लिए स्वीकृत कुल 951 करोड़ रुपये के आयोजना-परिव्यय में से राज्य के आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े प्रदेशों के विकास के लिए 338.66 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने का प्रस्ताव है। इसमें से 54.02 करोड़ रुपया उन योजनाओं के लिए है जिनसे बुन्देलखण्ड प्रदेश को प्रत्यक्ष लाभ पहुंचेगा।

(ग) और (घ). राज्य सरकार ने बांदा और इलाहाबाद के बीच यमुना नदी पर पुल बनाने के लिये कोई केन्द्रीय सहायता नहीं मांगी है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिये धन का नियतन

155. **श्री जगेश्वर यादव :** 'सिंचाई तथा विद्युत्' मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सिंचाई योजनाओं के लिए योजनाओं में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा नियत की गई धनराशि का उत्तर प्रदेश में विकसित क्षेत्रों में अधिक तथा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में कम व्यय किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) सरकार ने पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में क्या कार्यक्रम शामिल किया है तथा क्या उपर्युक्त कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत बुन्देलखण्ड के पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में भी कोई सिंचाई योजनायें आरम्भ की जायेंगी और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या केन नदी की सिंचाई क्षमता बढ़ाने के लिये चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कोई कार्य-क्रम शामिल किया गया है, और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) से (ग). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से जानकारी एकत्रित की जा रही है और उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली के विकास के लिए योजनाओं में धन का नियतन

156. **श्री जगेश्वर यादव :** क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजनाओं में नियत धन का प्रयोग बिजली का विकास करने के लिये भी किया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उत्तर प्रदेश में विकसित क्षेत्रों में अधिक तथा पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में कम धन व्यय करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या माताटीला बिजली घर से पैदा की जाने वाली बिजली का उपयोग बुन्देलखण्ड के विकासार्थ किया जाता है अथवा वह कानपुर को भी सप्लाई की जाती है और यदि हां, तो कितनी मात्रा में ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद): (क) और (ख) बिजली विकास के लिये आंवटित धनराशियां विकसित तथा पिछड़े दोनों प्रकार के क्षेत्रों के लिए योजना आयोग द्वारा अनुमोदित योजना में शामिल स्कीमों पर व्यय की जा रही हैं।

(ग) एक समझौते के अनुसार माताटीला पर उत्पन्न बिजली की ऊर्जा का एक-तिहाई भाग मध्य प्रदेश को सप्लाई किया जाता है। मध्य प्रदेश को होने वाली सप्लाई के पश्चात् शेष बिजली का उपयोग मुख्यतः उत्तर प्रदेश के बुन्देलखंड क्षेत्र में किया जाता है। कानपुर को माताटीला से बिजली की कोई सप्लाई नहीं दी जा रही है।

Revolving Funds for Acquisition and Development of Land and Urban Expansion

157. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD :
SHRI D. N. PATODIA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the main Working Group on Health and Urban Development proposed an outlay of Rs. 50 crores to be included in the Fourth Five Year Plan for giving loan assistance to the State Governments for setting up revolving funds for acquisition and Development of land and for urban expansion;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the said proposal has not been agreed to by the Planning Commission; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the further action proposed to be taken in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT(SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Schemes relating to land acquisition and urban development now fall in the State Sector. A provision of Rs. 136.70 crores has been proposed in the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74) for urban development and housing schemes. In chapter 18 of the Draft Plan, it has been suggested that the States may utilise a large share of these allocations for projects of land acquisition, development and sale of developed land.

Inclusion of Dimba Hydel and Bargi Projects of M.P. in 4th Plan

158. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased be state :

(a) whether it is fact that the Madhya Pradesh Government had approached the Central Government for the inclusion of the Dimba Hydel Project and Bargi Project in the Fourth Five Year Plan costing Rs. 90 crores with a view to augment irrigational facilities in the area;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no allocation exclusively for the same has been envisaged by the Planning Commission; and

(c) if so. the reasons therefor and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Fourth Plan is yet to be finalised.

(c) Does not arise.

Officers Permitted to go abroad on Study Leave

159. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4807 on the 25th August, 1969 regarding the Officers who went abroad on study leave and state :

(a) whether the information has been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : No, Sir.

(b) All Ministries/Departments of the Government of India were addressed in July 1969 to furnish the information. It has been received from most of them. The remaining Ministries etc. have been reminded from time to time and the information will be laid on the Table of the House shortly.

Smuggling on Indo-Nepal Border

160. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several factors are involved in the smuggling of goods through Indo-Nepal borders;

(b) whether Government propose to send

a Parliamentary delegation to study the factors and submit a detailed report; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). At the moment there is no proposal to send a Parliamentary delegation to study the factors involved in the smuggling of goods through the Indo-Nepal border. The problem is essentially one requiring administrative measures by the Government of India and proper cooperation from the Nepalese Government. This problem is constantly reviewed by all the concerned Ministries of Government of India and appropriate measures are taken.

Unearthing of International Smuggling Racket in Delhi

161. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Customs authorities unearthed a smuggling racket with international links being operated from Delhi some time in August, 1969 ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No smuggling racket with international links being operated from Delhi was unearthed in August, 1969.

(b) Does not arise.

Implementation of Wage Board Recommendations by Sindri Fertilizer

163. SHRI B. K. MODAK :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :
SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRI SATYANARAIN SINGH :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sindri Fertilizers has implemented the recommendations of the Wage Board for Heavy Chemicals and Fertilizers ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement the same ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) No.

(b) The workmen in the Sindri Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India are at present governed by the Award of the Bihar Industrial Tribunal. The recommendations of the Wage Board for Heavy Chemicals and Fertilizer Industries can be implemented only after the workmen exercise their option in favour of the recommendations. The Unions at Sindri have not so far exercised their option. Hence the management has not been able to implement the recommendations.

(c) The management at Sindri has made a reference to the State Labour Department seeking their assistance and guidance in implementing the Award.

Family Planning Programme in States

164. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether 25 births per year in per 1,000 of population is the ideal before Goverment to further promote the Family Planning Programme ;

(b) whether Government are aware of the varied conditions from State to State in the country ; and

(c) if so, what new formula or new scheme Government have evolved to comp t these conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH, FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. S. CHANDRASEKHAR) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Efforts are being made to expedite development of Rural Family Planning Centres and Sub-Centres throughout the country according to the prescribed patterns. This will reduce the disparity between different States regarding motivational and service aspects. Intensive District and Selected Areas Programme have been evolved to invigorate the programme in populous areas and these programmes have been taken up in a larger measure in the States where the progress has been lagging. Considering the varied conditions available in different States, the targets of performance under Family Planning Programme are now being laid on the basis of the need and capacity of performance based on the availability of various services and relevant local conditions.

Income tax Due from M/s. Prakash Cotton Mills, Bombay

165. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge amount as Income-tax has been outstanding in the name of M/s. Prakash Cotton Mills Ltd. Bombay ;

(b) if so, the amount of Income-tax thereof and since when this amount is due ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to recover the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The amount of income-tax outstanding is Rs. 69, 88,152 which became due on various dates from 3.5.1965 to 28.4.1969.

(c) The assessee company belongs to Jalan Group of cases. Out of the total outstanding demand a substantial portion pertains to penalty under section 271(1)(c) which has been stayed till the decision of the Supreme Court on the question of legality of such penalties. The balance of the tax outstanding for collection is disputed. The recovery is being effected by a scheme of instalments according to which the group will pay a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs before 31.3.1970 in monthly instalments of Rs. 2 lakhs each beginning from November, 1969.

Income-tax Outstanding in the name of Filmistan Private Ltd. Bombay

166. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge amount as Income-tax has been outstanding in the name of Filmistan Private Ltd., Bombay ;

(b) if so, the amount of Income-tax thereof and since when this amount is due ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to recover the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). The amount of Income-tax outstanding is Rs. 1,38,35,416 which became due on various dates from 5th May, 1966 to 13th May, 1969.

(c) The assessee company belongs to the Jalan Group of cases. Substantial additions made in the assessments are disputed in appeals. The Group has been granted instalments, according to which a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs will be paid before 31st March, 1970 in monthly instalments of Rs. 2 lakhs each commencing from November, 1969.

Ayurvedic Universities in the Country

167. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH :
SHRI N. K. SOMANI :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up Ayurvedic Universities in the country;

(b) if so, the names of such States where such Universities will be set up; and

(c) the time by which they will be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) to (c). The Uttar Pradesh Government is considering a proposal to set up an Ayurvedic University. It is not possible to indicate when the proposal would be finalised.

Different Rates of Stamp Duty in States/ Union Territories

168. SHRI N. K. SOMANI:
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the different rates of Stamp Duty in the various States of the country;

(b) the rates of Stamp Duty in force at present in each State/Union Territory;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to introduce uniformity in the rates of the Stamp Duty in all the States/Union Territories of the country and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The power to prescribe rates of Stamp Duty in respect of instruments falling in entry 63 of the State List vests in the Legislatures of the States and, therefore, the rates of Stamp Duty on such instruments are not uniform. However rates of Stamp Duty in respect of the ten instruments listed in entry 91 of the Union List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India are fixed by the Parliament and the rates in respect of these instruments are uniform throughout India.

(b) A statement showing the rates of Stamp Duty on instruments listed in entry 91 of the Union List is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1963/69.] The rates of duty chargeable on instruments falling in the State List are given in the Schedules to the Stamp Acts of the various States.

(c) No proposal is under consideration at present to bring about uniformity in the rates of Stamp Duty falling within the jurisdiction of the State Legislatures, as the power to prescribe the rates of Stamp Duty on instruments falling in the State List vests in the State Legislatures.

Drinking Water Supply Scheme of Rajasthan during Fourth Plan Period

169. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the cities and the number of villages in the State of Rajasthan which are proposed to be supplied with drinking water during the Fourth Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether Government have also noticed that there has been a great shortage of water in the State of Rajasthan during the last 3 years due to failure of rains in that State; and

(c) if so, the concrete steps taken by Government and to give financial assistance to that State for meeting the shortage of drinking water in the State of Rajasthan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) Since the implementation of the Plan schemes is the responsibility of the State Government, it is for the State Government to draw priorities and allocate funds. Central assistance to State Governments is given by way of block loans and block grants without reference to any particular scheme/programme.

(b) Yes.

(c) Central assistance of Rs. 158.14 lakhs was released during 1968-69. Assistance of Rs. 160 lakhs has been fixed for the year 1969-70.

This is in addition to the Plan outlay.

Royalty on Minerals

170. SHRI N. K. SOMANI:
SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a fall of royalty for minerals extracted in some States;

(b) if so, how the figures compare with the previous three years; and

(c) the details of the minerals in respect of which various States earn royalties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House when available.

Reduction in Price of Crude Oil

171. SHRI N. K. SOMANI:
SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK:
SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA:
SHRI MAHENDRA MAJHI:
SHRI D. N. DEB:
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:
SHRI D. N. PATODIA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government recently made attempts to persuade the Oil Companies for reducing prices of crude oil;

(b) what has been the reaction of the oil companies in this regard;

(c) whether such an initiative on the part of Government resulted in heavy losses even to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, a Public Sector Undertaking; and

(d) whether the attention of Government has been invited in this regard to a report in the Economic Times of the 7th September, 1969 ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As againts the Government's demand for a reduction by 10 cents per barrel, Burmah-Shell and Caltex have reduced the import price of Aghajari Crude from $ 1.38 to $ 1.34 per barrel; Esso have switched over to Arabian Mix Crude but brought down their import price frome $ 1.37 to $ 1.35 per barrel with effect from 1.9.69.

(c) Crude Oil produced by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is priced on import parity basis. Any reduction in the prices of imported crude, therefore, result in corresponding reduction in the price of indigenous crude produced by the Commission.

(d) No, Sir.

योगाश्रम को नई दिल्ली स्थित गोल डाकखाने के निकट भूमि का दिया जाना

172. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नई दिल्ली में गोल डाकखाने के निकट योगाश्रम के लिए कुछ भूमि दी गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो भूमि का क्षेत्रफल कितना है और उसका कितना मूल्य लिया गया है और भूमि किन शर्तों पर दी गई है;

(ग) क्या भूमि खरीदने के लिये किसी अन्य विभाग ने भी धन दिया है, और

(घ) किस विशिष्ट उपयोग के लिए यह

आश्रम संसद्-भवन के बहुत निकट स्थापित किया जा रहा है जबकि संसदीय अध्ययन की कुछ संस्थाओं को इतने पास में भूमि नहीं दी गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति): (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) योगाश्रम को लगभग 1,866 एकड़ भूमि निम्न प्रकार से आवंटित की गई है :—

(i) क्षेत्रफल	दर	उद्देश्य
1.393 एकड़	5,000 रुपये प्रति एकड़ प्रीमियम के रूप में तथा 5 प्रतिशत वार्षिक भूमि का किराया ।	कार्यालय, पुस्तकालय, कक्षाओं के कमरे और योगिक थेराप्यूटिक रिसर्च लेबोरेटरी ।
0.463 एकड़	एक लाख रुपये प्रति एकड़ प्रीमियम के रूप में तथा 1800 रुपये प्रति एकड़ भूमि के वार्षिक किराए के रूप में ।	स्टाफ़ क्वार्टर्ज़ ।

आवंटन की अन्य शर्तें

(ii) स्थान पर खड़े मौजूदा ढांचे योगाश्रम को 62,674 रुपये की राशि पर बेच दिया गया है, यदि दो वर्ष से पूर्व गिराया जाता है । यदि ढांचे आवटन की तारीख से दो वर्ष की समाप्ति से पूर्व नहीं गिराये जाते तो आश्रम 86,176 रुपये की और राशि अदा करेगा ।

(iii) योगाश्रम चार वर्षों के भीतर अपने भवन पूरे कर लेगा ।

(iv) योगाश्रम भूमि का उपयोग ऐसे उद्देश्यों के लिए नहीं करेगा जिसके लिए भूमि आवंटित नहीं की गई और भूमि पर निर्मित किए जाने वाला भवन, उनकी वास्तविक आवश्यकताओं से अधिक नहीं होना चाहिए । आश्रम भूमि पर बने भवन का कोई भाग किराए पर नहीं देगा ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) योगाश्रम समाज के हित के लिए योगिक तथा शारीरिक शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में अच्छी सेवाएं प्रदान कर रहा है । संसद भवन के निकट भूमि को आवंटन के लिए इन्स्टीच्यूट आफ़ पार्लियामेन्टरी स्टडीज के अनुरोध पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ।

परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम सम्बन्धी कानून

173. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री कार्तिक उरांव :

क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार परिवार नियोजन योजना सभी धर्मों के अनुयायियों पर समान रूप से लागू करने के लिए कोई कानून बनाने का है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ऐसा कानून न होने के कारण जनसंख्या के सन्तुलन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ा है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सर्वेक्षण भी किया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० श्रीपति चन्द्रशेखर): (क) जी नहीं। भारत में परिवार नियोजन आन्दोलन सभी समुदायों पर लागू है और सभी को उपलब्ध है। यह आन्दोलन बौद्धिक, वैज्ञानिक और स्वेच्छिक आधार पर चलाया गया है। यह कार्यक्रम सभी समुदायों के लोगों के सामाजिक और आर्थिक विकास से सम्बन्धित है।

(ख) से (घ). अखिल भारतीय आधार पर कार्यक्रम के अपनाने सम्बन्धी आंकड़ों का समुदायवार हिसाब नहीं रखा जाता है, फिर भी अनेक स्थानीय अध्ययनों से उपलब्ध सूचना से पता चलता है कि सभी समुदायों के लोग लगभग अपनी जनसंख्या के अनुपात के अनुरूप ही परिवार नियोजन सेवाओं का लाभ उठा रहे हैं और जनसंख्या के सन्तुलन पर कोई उल्लेखनीय प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है।

Damages Caused by recent Floods in Rajasthan

174. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :
SHRI YASHPAL SINGH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the findings of the study team sponsored by the Central Government in connection with the damages caused by recent floods;

(b) whether there are any recommendations by the team and if so the action Government propose to take on them; and

(c) the money already spent by Government in various flood affected areas, particularly in Rajasthan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). During the current financial year, Central study teams have so far visited Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Kerala, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal to assess the requirement of funds for various flood relief measures for purposes of Central assistance to the State Governments concerned. The Government of India have adopted the following ceilings of expenditure recommended by the Central teams for the current year :—

State	Rs. in crores
Andhra Pradesh	15.60
Assam	3.55
Kerala	2.16
Orissa	3.64
Rajasthan	2.93
Uttar Pradesh	2.90
West Bengal	5.33

Central assistance towards natural calamities relief expenditure is released in the light of the progress of expenditure to be reported by the State Governments concerned, subject to the ceilings adopted. The total assistance released to the States affected by floods this year in this manner so far (upto 15th November, 1969) amounts to Rs 10.20 crores. No amount has so far been sanctioned to the Government of Rajasthan since they have not yet reported the progress of expenditure incurred on various flood relief measures.

Denture Facilities for General Public in Delhi

175. SHRI S.C. SAMANTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the so called dental clinics, dental surgeons and quacks have roaring business in Delhi for lack of adequate facilities provided by Governments; and

(b) the steps being taken to provide facilities to the general public for availability of denture at reasonable cost ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). There is no evidence to suggest that quacks have roaring business in Delhi. It is an offence under

the Dentists Act, 1948, to practise dentistry without being registered as a dentist. There are dental departments in all Government Hospitals which provide facilities for dental treatment to the public.

Artificial dentures are being provided to the general public at the Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi, and the Irwin Hospital, Delhi, reasonable rates which vary from Rs. 20/- to Rs. 175/- depending upon the income of a person.

Fifth Finance Commission Recommendations

176. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Cotton Mills Federation has opposed the Fifth Finance Commission's recommendations for replacing the additional excise duty on sugar, tobacco and taxtile by sales tax; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Commission's recommendation in this matter is proposed to be placed before the National Development Council.

Allocation of Centres among the Nationalized Banks

177. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee of Custodians set up to look into the branch expansion programmes of the nationalised banks has formulated guidelines for mutual adjustments in regard to allocation of centres among the banks; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The report of the Committee is expected shortly.

Conversion of Burmah-Shell Marketing into Rupee Company

178. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the offer by the Burmah-Oil Company and Shell to convert their subsidiary Burmah-Shell Marketing into a rupee company;

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) No such offer was received.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Renovation of Prime Minister's House

179. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :
SHRI M.H. GOWDA:
SHRI S. KUNDU :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that present residence of the Prime Minister is being given a face-lift;

(b) if so, the reasons for this additional expenditure; and

(c) the amount sanctioned for this expenditure on the renovation of the Prime Minister's residence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Only routine annual maintenance works like distempering, colour washing, painting etc. have been taken up and the total estimated cost of the work is Rs. 9,800/-.

Field Workers of L.I.C. Delhi Area

180. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :
SHRI J. AHMED :
SHRI BAIDHAR BEHRA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been serious discontent among the field workers of the Life Insurance Corporation Delhi area;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some field workers were recently arrested outside the premises of the Life Insurance Corporation Offices in Delhi;

(c) if so, the reasons of their arrest; and

(d) the steps taken to meet the demands of the field workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) The Development Officers of the Northern Zone of the L.I.C. have started an agitation against (i) work norms fixed by the Corporation for Development Officers and (ii) the suspension of the Zonal President of the National Federation of Insurance Field workers.

(b) and (c). On a complaint lodged by one of the Branch Managers of the Corporation that he was manhandled, some of Development Officers in Delhi were arrested and subsequently bailed out.

(d) The work norms are more liberal than the norms recommended by the Morarka Committee. Further, the Scheme itself provides for an adequate transition period.

बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात् गरीब लोगों की आर्थिक दशा में सुधार

181. **श्री रणजीत सिंह :**
श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :

क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के पश्चात् बैंकों के माध्यम से किस प्रकार निर्धन लोगों की आर्थिक दशा सुधारने का विचार है;

(ख) जिन लोगों के पास गिरवी रखने के लिये मकान, भूमि अथवा आभूषण नहीं हैं उन्हें किस आधार पर ऋण दिये जायेंगे;

(ग) क्या बैंक निधियों से अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों को विशेष सुविधाएं देने की कोई योजना है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी): (क) बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिये जाने के बाद बहुत से बैंकों ने छोटे ऋण लेने वालों, खासकर किसानों, खुदरा व्यापारियों, सड़क परिवहन चालकों और अपना काम स्वयं करने वाले व्यक्तियों को ऋण देने के लिए नयी योजनाएं तैयार की हैं। इन योजनाओं में से अधिकतर योजनाओं का उद्देश्य छोटे ऋण लेने वाले लोगों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करना है।

(ख) यदि ऋण लेने वाले किसी व्यक्ति के पास कोई उपयोगी योजना हो, तो बैंक उस योजना के लिए ऋण मंजूर करने के उद्देश्य से, उसके प्रयोजन और आर्थिक दृष्टि से उसकी सक्षमता पर अवश्य विचार करेगा परन्तु ऋण लेने वाले व्यक्ति द्वारा दी जाने वाली जमानत को ध्यान में रखना उतना जरूरी नहीं है।

(ग) से (ङ). अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए कोई विशेष योजनाएं नहीं हैं। बैंक, ऋण दिये जाने के योग्य सभी व्यक्तियों को ऋण देते हैं चाहे वे किसी भी जाति के हों।

Setting up of Ammonia-Urea Complex in Mangalore

182. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether arrangements for setting up of an ammonia-urea complex in Mangalore have since been finalised;

(b) if so, the details of the plan indicating the production capacity of each item, to be raised in the complex and the cost thereof; and

(c) the details of the collaborations to be made for implementing the projected complex and foreign exchange content of each scheme under the Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) The arrangements for setting up a fertilizer factory at Mangalore are being finalised.

(b) The production capacity envisaged is as follows : -

(i) Ammonia 198,000 tonnes per annum

(ii) Urea ... 340,000 tonnes per annum

The total cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 40 crores.

(c) Financial and Technical Collaboration agreements have been entered into by M/s. Malabar Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited with M/s. Humphreys and Glasgow Ltd., London, and with M/s. Stamicarbon NV., Netherlands. The foreign collaborators will participate in the equity capital to the extent of Rs. 3.30 crores in the form of foreign exchange and will provide technical know-how and undertake technical management. The total foreign exchange cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 16.84 crores.

Construction of Railway Line from Cochin Refinery to Ernakulam

183. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a dispute had arisen between the Cochin Refineries Limited and the Indian Oil Corporation as to who should bear the cost of Construction of the railway line from the refinery to Ernakulam, the Refinery or the Indian Oil Corporation who are the sole marketing agents for this Refinery;

(b) if so, how the dispute has been resolved; and

(c) the stage of completion at which the Cochin Refinery has reached so far ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) and (b). The dispute relates to whether the Indian Oil Corpn. should bear the capital costs incurred on the construction of a railway line from the refinery site to Ernakulam or whether the amortised cost should be paid by them on the products moved by rail. It has since been agreed that:

(i) For payments prior to 1-9-69, Indian Oil Corpn. is to pay to Cochin Refineries Ltd. @ Rs. 2.30 per ton of products moved over the rail lines built at the expenses of Cochin Refineries Ltd.

(ii) For subsequent periods, Indian Oil Corpn. will pay to Cochin Refineries Ltd. actual amount incurred, if any, during a particular year for capital replacements.

(iii) Interest will be paid by IOC @ $6\frac{1}{4}\%$ p. a. on the net capital cost excluding amount already paid by IOC for amortisation of capital cost for the period prior to 1-9-69.

(iv) A review of the arrangement will be made every five years commencing 1st Sept., 1969. This is

subject to deductions of any amounts paid by FACT on the use of the site.

(c) The refinery is already in operation since September, 1966.

Petro-Chemical Complex near Madras Refinery

184. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government have drawn up a Rs. 20.00 crore plan for a petro-chemical complex near Madras Refinery;

(b) if so, the broad features of the complex indicating the nature of the industries to be set up and their proposed production capacity for each items; and

(c) the steps so far taken in that direction ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN): (a) and (b). Tamil Nadu Government have sent to the Central Government a note on the need to set up a Petro-chemical Complex near the Madras Refinery.

(c) The matter is under examination.

Linking of Ganga with Southern Rivers

185. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI P. VISHWAMBHARAN :
SHRI MANGLATHUMADAM :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :
SHRI SRINIBAS MISHRA :
SHRI DEORAO PATIL :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government, as a long term measure to maximise the exploitation of irrigation facilities and to provide drinking water facilities to all areas, are still considering the desirability and feasibility of linking the Ganga with Southern rivers ;

(b) if so, whether any broad outlines of the phased programme to be launched in that direction have been worked out ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the steps taken in that direction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (d). A large volume of water, after allowing for all possible upstream development and the requirements downstream, would be available in the Ganga during the monsoon months for diversion. On the other hand, in most of the other rivers, particularly in the peninsula, the flows are inadequate and erratic. These depend largely on the south west monsoon, which is quite often delayed or withdraws early or has a long break leading to scarcity conditions in these basins.

The possibility of diverting a small portions of the surplus waters of the Ganga by connecting it with the Cauvery and further south with feeder canals to serve areas in Rajasthan and the peninsula, therefore, has been examined in a preliminary manner. The link canals from the Ganga from near Patna to Mettur dam will have to cross the various major river basins of the country, namely Sone, Narmada, Godavari and Krishna and smaller basins like Palar, Pennar, etc. The links will require the construction of a number of dams and barrages on the various sub-basins to store up the water more than 2,000 miles of canals with cross-drainage works, adequate pumping stations, etc. The work involved is of a considerable magnitude and would require substantial investments. The project has to be first thoroughly investigated, if necessary by stages, and this may take about 10 to 15 years.

Further economic and engineering studies are being made for considering the feasibility and phasing of these investigations.

Grant of Dealership of Petrol Pumps to Educated Unemployed

186. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN :
SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :
SHRI HIMATSINGKA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether with a view to helping the educated unemployed, Government have prepared schemes to grant dealership of petrol pumps and retail outlets of other petroleum products like the Kerosene and Indane or light diesel to unemployed engineering and other graduates formed in cooperative societies or a partnership concerns ;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and through which agency the scheme will be implemented in the different States and the Union Territories ; and

(c) the likely employment potential to be created under this Scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) and (b). Government have advised the Indian Oil Corporation to give preference in the award of dealerships for its retail outlets (pumps), kerosene and light diesel oil and also the distributorship for INDANE GAS (domestic and commercial use only), to unemployed graduates, including engineering graduates. In the award of dealership for retail outlets and distributorship for INDANE GAS, engineering graduate applicants would be given preference over ordinary graduates. In selecting graduates, Indian Oil Corporation will give preference to local young unemployed graduates coming from lower income groups who can bestow wholetime attention. Further details of this scheme are being worked out by the Indian Oil Croporation and will be notified in the press from time to time. Tentatively Indian Oil Corporation has decided to introduce this scheme effective from 1.2.1970.

(c) On a broad reckoning the employment opportunities each year could be of the order of over 1,000 graduates and another over 2,000 cleaners, attendants and others.

पटना सुधार न्यास द्वारा भूमि के अर्जन के विरुद्ध दुजारा के निवासियों का अभ्यावेदन

187. **श्री लखन लाल कपूर :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दुजारा पटना मौहल्ला के निवासियों के प्रतिनिधियों ने तत्कालीन मंत्री महोदय को एक अभ्यावेदन भेजा था, जिसमें पटना सुधार न्यास द्वारा उक्त मौहल्ले की भूमि के अर्जन और वह भूमि बुद्ध गृह निर्माण सहयोग समिति को दिये जाने के प्रस्ताव का विरोध किया गया था;

(ख) क्या तत्कालीन मंत्री महोदय ने 10 जून, 1968 को अभ्यावेदन देने वाले व्यक्तियों तथा बुद्ध गृह निर्माण सहयोग समिति के सचिव की एक बैठक आयोजित की थी;

(ग) क्या मंत्री महोदय ने मूल सदस्यों की सूची और पंजीकरण के बाद बने सदस्यों की सूची मंगाने का निदेश दिया था;

(घ) क्या समिति के सचिव ने सदस्यों की सूची दे दी है; और

(ङ) यदि उपर्युक्त भागों के उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हों, तो क्या इस सूची की जांच कर ली गई है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) से (ङ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

पटना इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट

188. **श्री लखन लाल कपूर :** क्या **स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटना इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट "पटना शहर का विकास" के बहाने पटना स्थित दुजारा

मौहल्ले की 64 : 68 एकड़ भूमि अर्जित कर रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने ऐसा निर्णय किया है कि उपरोक्त भूमि में से 32:64 एकड़ भूमि बुद्ध गृह निर्माण सहयोग समिति, पटना को दी जायेगी;

(ग) यदि हां, तो ऐसा निर्णय कब लिया गया था और क्या सरकारी आदेश की एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी;

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (ख) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हो, तो क्या ऐसे निर्णय से बिहार टाउन प्लानिंग इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट एक्ट की धारा 85 के उपबन्धों का उल्लंघन नहीं होगा जिस में यह व्यवस्था है कि भूमि के आवंटन के मामले में भू-स्वामियों को प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिये; और

(ङ) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (घ) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हो, तो सरकार उपरोक्त आदेश को रद्द करेगी और पटना इम्प्रूवमेंट ट्रस्ट को भू-स्वामियों को पहले भूमि आवंटित करने का अनुदेश देगी और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार नियोजन और निर्माण, आवास तथा नगरीय विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ब० सु० मूर्ति) : (क) से (ङ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Central Ministers' Accounts in Banks

189. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI.
SHRI BANSH NARAIN SINGH :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Central Ministers who deposited more than a lakh of rupees in India or outside the country at any time in the last three years in their names or in the name of their dependents, including wives;

(b) the sources of their investment;

(c) the names of the Banks and the amount deposited each time; and

(d) which of the amount has not been declared to the Income-tax Department ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (d). As the House knows, information relating to the accounts of any particular constituent of bank is not divulged.

Foreign Private Investments

190. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether the Minister of State for Finance assured the Industrialists in Washington in September last that India still welcomed foreign private investments even though it was committed to attaining socialism ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): In the luncheon address to the India Council at the International Club, Washington D. C., on the 22nd September, 1969, the Minister of State for Finance stated that the technological gap between the developing and the industrially advanced countries continued to remain and that was why, although foreign collaborations had to be on a selective basis, there were areas, where foreign investment and collaboration was welcome. He also said that India's plan recognised the contribution that foreign private investment could make and her policies in this regard were well established. He went on to say that India welcomed private foreign investment in those sectors, where such investment could make a useful contribution. It will be seen that the statement made by the Minister did not conflict with the policy of the Government.

Fertilizer and Chemical Travancore Ltd.

191. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to state whether the Minister of State in his Ministry appreciated the work of the Managing Director, Fertilizer and Chemicals

Travancore Ltd. (Alwaye) and further stated that the Central Government was not taking any action in respect of the allegations against him during his visit to Kerala in the second week of September, 1969 ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : The Minister of State during his visit to Kerala in September last did appreciate the work of the Managing Director, Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd., but did not state that the Central Government was not taking any action in respect of the allegations against him.

Economics in Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.

192. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2011 on the 4th August, 1969 and state:

(a) when the Committee of the Board of Directors to go into the question of effecting economics in FACT was constituted;

(b) whether the Committee has submitted its report and if so, when;

(c) what are the recommendations of the Committee; and

(d) whether any decision regarding the continuance of the Regional Offices at Bombay and Delhi has been taken, and if so what is the decision ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : (a) The Committee to go into the systems procedures, budget control, economy measures and connected matters in FACT was constituted on 27-9-1968.

(b) Yes, on 27-9-1969.

(c) The important recommendations are listed in the attached statement.

Statement

1. A more detailed procedure regarding budget and financial control be followed.

2. More ellaborate financial statements and returns to be placed before the Board.

3. Production capacity should be assessed on the basis of 317 days stream efficiency.

4. An examination of the need to replace old sulphuric acid plants be made.

5. The Government be moved for a lump allotment of foreign exchange needed for critical maintenance spares.

6. A project report for market development and sales promotion, to face stiff competition that will be arising soon be worked out for 4 years.

7. The Regional Offices at Delhi and Bombay be continued as it is in the interest of the Company to do so.

8. It would be economical for the Company to maintain the guest rooms at Delhi, Bombay and Madras.

(d) The Committee of Directors which went into the question of necessity of these offices has come to the conclusion that it would be in the interest of the Company to continue to have these Regional Offices.

Defrauding the Customs of Import Duty by a Foreign National

193. SHRI P. VISHWAMBHARAN : SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a foreign executive of a Bombay firm was arrested on 21st August on a charge of defrauding the Customs of import duty;

(b) if so, what is the extent of the customs loss due to non-payment of import duty by this foreign national; and

(c) the action taken against the foreign national ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) A foreign executive of a Bombay firm was arrested on 25th August on a charge of evasion of Customs duty and contravening the provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulations Act and Imports and Exports (Control) Act.

(b) The extent of loss of Customs duty is estimated to be about Rs. 70,000/-.

(c) The seized documents are under scrutiny and the investigations are in progress. On the basis of the results of the investigations in hand, appropriate action will be taken according to the relevant laws.

Shifting of Silver Refinery from Calcutta to Khetri

194. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :
SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM :
SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to shift the Silver Refinery from Calcutta to Khetri in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the reasons of this proposed shifting; and

(c) the number of employees to be rendered unemployed due to the shifting of this silver refinery ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Restrictions on Foreign Banks for opening new Branches

195. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN :
SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM :
SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a restriction has been placed on the foreign banks in the country to open new branches and compete with the Indian banks;

(b) if so, whether in the past such restrictions were in existence; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons for putting these restrictions now ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b). Under the present policy, the Reserve Bank considers the requests of foreign banks to open new branches on a very limited scale and that too generally in port towns keeping in view specialised services which these banks provide such as facilities for foreign trade and tourism. No new restrictions in this regard have been placed in the recent past.

(c) Does not arise.

Raids on Birla Firms

196. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA :
SHRI SEZHIYAN :
SHRI YAJNA DATT SHARMA :
SHRI S.M. BANERJEE :
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :
SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the reports appearing in the Press about raids on Birla firms are correct;

(b) if so, for what purpose the raids were made and whether any documents have been recovered indicating malpractices; and

(c) if so, how long the investigations are likely to take place and whether Government have found enough material to launch prosecution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). In pursuance of information alleging that certain firms of the Birla group were guilty of violation of the

provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, the premises of those firms and other premises connected therewith, were searched under the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, in October, 1969. As a result of these searches, a large number of documents were seized.

(c) The seized documents are under scrutiny and further investigations in the matter are in progress. It is only when the investigations are complete that it will be possible to take a view whether there is material to launch a prosecution, or take any other action with regard to such contraventions of law as are found to be established. The documents under scrutiny are voluminous and it is not possible at this stage to state with any degree of certainty as to when these investigations are likely to be completed, but all possible efforts are made to get the documents expeditiously examined.

Conditions of Service of Chairman and Managing Directors of Nationalised Banks

197. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) who were the Chairmen and Managing Directors of the 14 Banks before nationalisation and their conditions of service, salaries and other amenities;

(b) whether by making them Custodians of nationalised banks any changes have been made in their powers and emoluments and if so, what are the changes;

(c) where are the headquarters of these banks and whether it is intended to bring the Head-Offices of all the nationalised banks in Delhi; and

(d) which of the banks have formulated schemes after nationalisation which will benefit farmers, small-scale industries and people of lower-middle classes; if so, what are those schemes and their details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (c). A statement showing the names of the nationalised banks with their registered offices, the names of the custodians, their salaries and other amenities is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1964/69]. There is no proposal to shift the registered offices of all the banks to Delhi.

(d) Section No. (3) of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1969, provides that the custodian shall receive the same emoluments as he was receiving immediately before the commencement of the Act. Pending the constitution of the Boards of directors for each of the nationalised banks, the general superintendence and direction of the affairs and business of the banks is now vested in the respective custodians and they are empowered to exercise all powers and do all acts and things as may be exercised or done by the bank.

(d) Information is being collected and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Allotment of Housing plots to M.Ps.

198. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:
SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA:
SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL:
SHRI SITARAM KESRI:
SHRI MOHAMMED SHERIFF:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he told the Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament that Delhi Development Authority would allot plots to M.Ps. with an income of less than Rs. 15,000 per year for houses;

(b) if so, the size of each plot and the price to be paid for it; and

(c) the reasons for giving this concession to the Members of Parliament and whether this concession would remain in force for all time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B.

S. MURTHY): (a) Yes. The plots to be allotted will be those under the Middle Income Group Scheme and will be of a size not exceeding 200 square yards each.

(b) and (c). Plots are proposed to be allotted at predetermined rates by the Delhi Development Authority to those having an annual income of up to Rs. 15,000/- who fulfil, amongst others the conditions that they do not own any land or house in Delhi and that they will build a house within 2 years of the possession of the land and will vacate Government accommodation allotted to them. It is the provisional view that a quota of plots in each scheme developed by the D.D.A. should be reserved for the Members of Parliament. This reservation will be available so long as new schemes are under development. Government believe that the proposal may held to augment the stock of housing available in Delhi and reduce the pressure on Government accommodation.

The full details of the proposal are expected to be finalised shortly.

Turnover Tax on Textile Trade

199. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rajasthan Textile Mills Association had opposed the turnover tax on the textile trade; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No such representation has been received in the Ministry of Finance.

(b) Does not arise.

Protest Day on Ist July, 1969

200. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Doctors, physicians and Surgeons from all over the country marched in a silent procession to Nirman Bhavan on the Ist July, 1969 protesting against the deteriorating health conditions in the country and the Government's careless attitude towards the health of the people; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY): (a) and (b). The Indian Medical Association came in a deputation and presented a memorandum to the Health Minister on 1-7-1969. The memorandum is largely a plea for safeguarding the interests of the medical profession and for higher remuneration from various sources. The memorandum does not say anything about the alleged deteriorating health conditions in the country or the Government's allegedly careless attitude. The Association have suggested that they should be associated more closely in the shaping of policy, planning and administration of health services in the country. These questions are under examination.

12.07 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Communal Riots in Gujarat

MR. SPEAKER: Now Shri Madhu Limaye.

SHRI P.K. DEO (Kalahandi): Before you go to the next item, I rise on a point of order...

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): If they have got any political self-respect, then they should agree to answer that question.

SHRI P. K. DEO: I rise on a point of order. I would like to draw your attention to rule 199 which categorically says this. There is a mandatory provision there that if any Minister resigns from the Council of Ministers, he owes a statement to this House as well as to the country.

MR. SPEAKER: If any Minister comes forward to make a statement, then I can consider.

SHRI P. K. DEO: I am referring to rule 199. Four Cabinet Ministers have resigned. We would like to hear from them about their resignation because no light has been thrown on it so far.

MR. SPEAKER: We shall take up the calling-attention-notice by Shri Madhu Limaye.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East): Before this notice is answered, I would submit that I had already written to you for permission to suggest that this subject being of such an importance, it ought to be discussed by the House thoroughly by way of a motion and from that point of view, I would merely suggest to you that you may let us have whatever facilities are needed for that purpose.

MR. SPEAKER: Let Government make a statement, and I think we shall find some time to discuss it later on. But it depends on the business before the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I had also tabled an adjournment motion to this effect, and I would suggest that our adjournment motion should take precedence.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : पहले ध्यान आकर्षण आए, बाद में जो करना हो वह करिएगा नो कांफिडेंस भी उस पर दे सकते हैं, मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है ।

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Kozhikode): Sir, the House must have a discussion on the communal situation in the country, which is deteriorating.

MR. SPEAKER: After my observations, he should now resume his seat. I have allowed Shri Madhu Limaye to raise his calling-attention-notice. Shri S. M. Banerjee's name has been clubbed together in the notice. So, what is the sense in getting up now ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं पढ़ने के लिए खड़ा हो रहा हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उनको बोल रहा हूं, आपको नहीं ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am sorry that in the confusion everybody is misunderstood. What I said was that I had also tabled an adjournment motion on that. That is all that I have said. What is your decision on that ?

MR. SPEAKER: That will be seen when the adjournment motion comes. Why should he interrupt on the previous item ? Now, we are having the calling-attention-notice.

SHRI P. K. DEO: We had also tabled an adjournment motion on the death of Shri Pheruman.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर गृह कार्य मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूं और प्रार्थना करता हूं कि वह इस के बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

"अहमदाबाद और गुजरात के अन्य भागों में बड़े पैमाने पर हुए साम्प्रदायिक दंगे ।"

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN): Sir, I place on the Table of the House a detailed statement on the subject based on reports received from time to time from the Government of Gujarat. [*Placed in Library. See.* No. LT—1954/69].

I may be permitted, however, to express our sense of horror at the recent communal violence in Gujarat, which has given a serious setback to the growth of communal harmony and goodwill as the basis of our secular democracy. [*Shri M. L. Sondhi : He should resign*].

It is heartening to note that all political parties in the country have recognised the threat posed by the communal problem to the very basis of our secular democracy and have felt that the effective weapon for fighting communal conflict and disintegration is joint mass campaign and education by all political parties in favour of communal amity and harmony. I am sure that the programme evolved by the all-party conference in New Delhi on

November 4, 1969 to undertake such a mass campaign will go a long way in strengthening the forces of goodwill and harmony in this country.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : *rose—*

MR. SPEAKER : If members want a debate on this matter, then I would request that they save this time.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: No, no. That is afterwards.

MR. SPEAKER : All right.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Pearmade): That does not mean that a debate is shut out.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने कहा है कि गुजरात सरकार से इन को जो जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है, उसी के ऊपर वह बोल रहे हैं। क्या मैंने ठीक सुना है ? क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिये अपनी कोई मशीनरी नहीं है ? केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यरो है, पचासों किस्म के इनके पास हथियार हैं, इन का गवर्नर भी वहां पर है, क्या इन के जरिये इन्होंने जानकारी प्राप्त करने की कोई कोशिश नहीं की ? मैं आज बहुत गम्भीरतापूर्वक कहना चाहता हूं कि 1947 के बाद जिस तरह का दंगा-फिसाद अहमदाबाद और गुजरात में हुआ, हिन्दुस्तान के किसी भी इलाके में नहीं हुआ, हालांकि 22 साल तक दंगा-फिसाद होते रहे। मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार कम से कम चार-पांच हजार इन्सान मारे गये हैं, मासूम लोगों की हत्यायें हुई हैं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे एक-एक प्रश्न का उत्तर गृह मंत्री जी सफाई के साथ दें.....(**व्यवधान**).....आप चाहे जो कहें, अगर मुझ से सहमत नहीं हैं तो अपनी बात रख सकते हैं, लेकिन मुझे न टोकिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इनसे यह सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या इन को केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यरो हो या गुजरात सरकार हो, इस बात की जानकारी प्राप्त हुई थी कि एक अर्से से अहमदाबाद और गुजरात में संगठित ढंग से दंगे-फिसाद होने वाले हैं ? क्या इस के बारे में इन के पास कोई जानकारी आई थी ? क्योंकि मुझे पता चला है कि 12 सितम्बर को अहमदाबाद में 22 लोगों ने और पालनपुर में 9 लोगों ने रायट-इन्शोरेंस लिया था। रायट-इंशोरेंस लेना कोई मामूली काम नहीं है। जब अन्देशा होता है, सन्देह होता है कि दंगा-फिसाद होने वाला है, तब ही लोग इस तरह का इंशोरेंस लेने का काम करेंगे। इस तरह की बात पहले से चली थी। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि गुजरात सरकार और केन्द्र सरकार इस के बारे में क्या कर रही थी ?

क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी कांग्रेस के अन्तर्गत जो संघर्ष चल रहा है, उसमें आशा करती थीं कि हितुभाई देसाई अपनी गद्दी को बचाने के लिये हो सकता है कि उन के साथ जायेंगे, इस लिए पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार को तो आपने बरखास्त कर दिया, लेकिन गुजरात में जब बड़े पैमाने पर कानून टूटा, अल्पसंख्यकों और दूसरे नागरिकों की हत्यायें हो रही थी, गुण्डागर्दी हो रही थी, आगजनी चल रही थी, तो क्या वजह है कि संविधान के तेहत, जब कि आपका यह परम कर्तव्य था कि हर एक नागरिक के वित्त और जान की हिफाजत करें, इस कर्त्तव्य को आपने नहीं निभाया। अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस तरह से गुजरात सरकार निकम्मी है, उसी तरह से नागरिकों की जान की रक्षा करने में यह केन्द्रीय सरकार भी निकम्मी और असफल रही है। पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार को आपने बरखास्त किया, लेकिन गुजरात सरकार को आपने इस लिये बरखास्त नहीं किया, क्योंकि कांग्रेस के आन्तरिक संघर्ष में हितुभाई देसाई को आप अपने साथ रखना चाहती थीं। जिस तरह सुखाड़िया को ब्लैक-मेल कर के आपने अपने साथ लिया, उसी तरह से आपने यहां भी प्रयत्न किया।

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि क्या यह बात

(श्री मधु लिमये)

सही नहीं है कि दंगा-फिसाद शुरू होने के बाद तकरीबन 10 दिन तक गुजरात सरकार के मंत्री सचिवालय तक नहीं गये। 10 दिन तक घर में मंत्री-मंडल की बैठकें करते रहे ? मुझे यह भी पता चला है कि फौज मंगवाने में देरी हुई और मंगवाने के बाद तीन दिन तक केन्द्रीय सरकार ने फौजें भेजने में देरी की...(व्यवधान) ...मैं तो दोनों को खत्म करना चाहता हूं। गुजरात सरकार भी गन्दी है और ये भी गन्दे हैं। उधर फौजें मंगवाने में देरी हुई, इधर फौजें भेजने में देरी हुई, फौजों का इस्तेमाल करने में देरी हुई। जब हमारे दल के जनरल सैक्रेटरी जार्ज फरनान्डीज़, अहमदाबाद पहुंचे, राज्यपाल से मिले, राज्यपाल से उन्होंने कहा—आप इस बड़ी कोठी में बैठे हुए हैं, आप कोठी-वादी हैं या गांधीवादी हैं, ज़रा बाहर निकलिये। तब पहली बार राज्यपाल जार्ज फरनान्डीज़ के साथ बाहर निकले —शान्ति और अमन स्थापित करने के लिए। मुझे यह भी पता चला है कि राज्यपाल की इन गतिविधियों पर चादर डालने के लिये, उन को दबाने के लिये गुजरात सरकार ने समाचार-पत्रों को यह हिदायत दी कि इन की गतिविधियों के बारे में कोई बात प्रकाशित न की जाय। 18 तारीख को जब जगदीश मन्दिर की घटना हुई, तो क्या सरकार का फर्ज नहीं था कि जो गुण्डा तत्व है, चाहे किसी भी मजहब का क्यों न हो, उन को तत्काल गिरफ्तार करना चाहिये था। लेकिन जब एक गुण्डा—जिसका नाम टेंगा है, यह ब्रह्म कुमार भट्ट के वोट इकट्ठे करने का काम करता है—गिरफ्तार किया गया तो उस इलाके में हड़ताल मनवाई गई मंत्रियों के द्वारा। गुण्डे की गिरफ्तारी पर हड़ताल मनवाई जाती है और उसके पीछे मंत्री लोग हैं।

मुझे यह भी पता चला है कि बादशाह खान जब अहमदाबाद पहुंचे तो जानबूझ कर जो शरणार्थी लोग थे...मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान खास तौर से इस बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं.. बादशाह खान के पहुंचने के पहले ही शरणार्थी कैम्पों को विघटित कर दिया गया, लोगों को वहां से भेज दिया गया, इतना ही नहीं गुजरात सरकार ने कहा कि अगर आप अपने अपने इलाकों में चले जायेंगे तो फ्री टिकट दिया जायगा। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है—इधर मुसलमानों को खुश करने के लिये, उन का वोट हड़पने के लिए आप खात में जाने का शर्मनाक काम करते हैं और उधर जब हमारे देश के अल्पसंख्यकों और निष्पात नागरिकों का कत्ल होता है तो उस से आप उन को बचा नहीं पाते हैं। मुंह दिखाने के लिए आप के पास क्या रह गया है। धर्म-निरपेक्षता हमारी विदेशी नीति में होनी चाहिये—मैं इस बात को मानता हूं, लेकिन आन्तरिक नीति में भी होनी चाहिए, केन्द्र सरकार इन प्रश्नों का साफ़ तौर से उत्तर दे।

अन्त में यह पूछना चाहूंगा—जांच कमेटी बैठी है, लेकिन केन्द्र सरकार ने क्यों नहीं बैठाई। गुजरात के दो जजेज़ को क्यों लिया गया ? मैं मांग करता हूं कि इस कमेटी को बरखास्त किया जाय और सुप्रीम कोर्ट का एक जज और बाहर के दूसरे दो जज इस जांच कमेटी में बैठें और उस का जो निर्णय आयेगा, वह हम लोगों के सामने आये और उसके ऊपर कार्यवाही की जाय।

अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि नागरिकों की जानों की रक्षा करने के लिये, दंगे-फिसाद को रोकने के लिए गृह मंत्री जी नेशनल इन्टीग्रेशन का स्वांग और नाटक बन्द कर दें और राज्य सरकारों को निर्देश दें कि यह काम कैसे किया जाय। और जो राज्य सरकारें इस तरह से कार्य न करें, उनको संविधान के अनुसार रहने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। इस प्रकार के दंगा फिसाद को रोकने से ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण सवाल और कोई दूसरा हो नहीं सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने इसको डिबेट बना दिया है। आपको सीधी तरह से प्रश्न करना चाहिए था।

I am not going to allow it in the form of debate now...(**Interruptions**). Only those Members whose names appear on the motion can put a question.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As for debate, the Government will be willing to have a full debate on this question. We do not want to avoid any debate, not only on riots in Ahmedabad but also on the general communal situation in the country as a whole... (*Interruptions*). I hoped that the hon. Member would ask some specific questions but he had mixed many questions with his general observations.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप उन आब्जर्वेशन्स को छोड़ दीजिए । आपने अफसोस प्रकट किया, मैंने भी अपनी भावनाओं को रखा ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The first question was: why was the statement based on the report of the Gujarat Government ? That is exactly what has to be done. For information on what happens in a State, we have to depend upon the reports of the State Government concerned; though we may have our own sources of information, that cannot be used as a basis for a statement in parliament.

Secondly, the hon. Member said that 4,000 or 5,000 persons had been killed. According to my information, it is not true. The specific figure that was reported by the Gujarat Government had been mentioned in the statement that I laid on the Table of the House.

श्री मधु लिमये : आपकी जानकारी क्या है ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की जो रिपोर्ट है वही मेरी जानकारी है ।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) : आपने उस समय इनकार किया था, आपने कहा था कि वे आंकड़े गलत हैं । ...(**व्यवधान**)... आपने उस समय कहा था कि राज्य सरकार के जो आंकड़े हैं वे गलत हैं । इसलिए आप सही बात कहिए । आप वहां पर दो दिन रहे हैं, आप सभी बातें जानते हैं ।...(**व्यवधान**)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो इस सदन के बहुत अच्छे मेम्बर हैं ।

श्री मनुभाई पटेल (डभोई) : श्री मधु लिमये और श्री जार्ज फरनेंडीज इसका राजनीतिक फायदा उठाना चाहते हैं—यह बात ठीक नहीं है । मन्त्री महोदय जी जानकारी दें उसको उन्हें स्वीकार करना चाहिए ।...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. SPEAKER : I did not allow him and he should not speak without my permission.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The other point was this ..(*Interruptions*).

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi) : Why should he pass the buck to the other person ? Are there two standards ?... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : I have so far not discovered any methods of control.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member Mr. Limaye referred to certain situations prevailing before the riots in Ahmedabad city. The Government of India had no information or intimation that the riots would take place on the day or in the way they took place. We have no information. What I had said was quite different. Shri Goerge Fernandes was trying to remind me of what I had stated in the Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament. There, I had stated that earlier in 1969, looking to the trends of happening in Gujarat, the Home Secretary had written to the Gujarat Government about the possibility of a rising tension in Gujarat and drawn their attention to this matter. This is what I stated then.

SHRI GOERGE FERNANDES : What about the figures of the number of people who died ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : No ; I have not said.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : अहमदाबाद से लौटने के बाद दिल्ली का जो आपका बयान है

(श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज़)

और अहमदाबाद में पत्रकारों को जो आपके उत्तर हैं, जरा उनको आप याद कीजिए ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I remember whatever I had said and I also stand by that statement.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज़ : और वह यह है कि गुजरात सरकार जो कहती है उससे ज्यादा लोग मरे हैं । यह आपका स्टेटमेंट है ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I had said that about 400 people were reported dead by the Gujarat Government, and at that time I said it is quite possible that this number may be added to. This is what I had stated. I said that this is the information that I have got on the basis of the report from Gujarat Government. I cannot say anything else.

The hon. Member mentioned about certain riot insurance in the Ahmedabad City. Personally I have no information.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को पता चला ? आपके कर्मचारियों, आपकी मशीनरी को पता चला ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : No information was received by me even through... (*Interruption*).

श्री मधु लिमये : इनके केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो को पता ही नहीं है ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Merely having riot insurance does not indicate prior knowledge of any communal riot. For example riot insurance may possibly be taken by some, because, at the present moment, the political situation is so tense and some parties also try to organise *bandhs* etc. That also may prompt some people to take out riot insurance. It has nothing to do with this. Riot insurance does not necessarily indicate communal riot (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BADRUDDUJA (Murshidabad): I would ask the Home Minister, what is the report of the Gujarat Governor ? (*Interruption*).

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : As far as the army is concerned, I am sure that the army was alerted on the very first day, that is, on the 20th.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : BSF and CRP ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The BSF and the CRP were actually in position on the 21st morning. They were asked for, and they were alerted ; they were shifted from Jodhpur and some other places. The BSF and CRP were in position on the 21st.

As far as the army is concerned, they were alerted on the 20th. It naturally took sometime to reach. (*Interruption*).

श्री मधु लिमये : रायट तो 18 को शुरू हुआ ।

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : 19 की रात को शुरू हुआ ।

Personally I remember that I discussed in Poona with the army Commander the question of sending troops immediately. Now, the alert was one thing and actual positioning of the army was a different thing. At a later stage the army took the entire position in its own control.

As far as the refugees are concerned, I know that there are some complaints about the refugees. A large number of refugees were camping in different areas, and I had visited them. I know it was such a big problem. It was rather an unmanageable situation because at one place I found more than 15,000 people camping in one police stadium. It is likely, in course of time, there were reports that some people were sent to their homes by giving certain railway fares, etc. (*Interruption*).

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT : Their houses were burnt down ; and they had no homes at all. Where could have they gone ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I am stating the facts as given by the Gujarat Government. (*Interruption*) I entirely agree that in such circumstances, Government has to do its utmost to give due protection to the

minorities and look after their releif and rehabilitation work. I have no doubt about it. But my information is that the Gujarat Government is even now doing it and the information that they have supplied to me, what steps they took about relief and rehabilitation work etc., has also been included in the statement.

श्री मधु लिमये : इनक्वायरी कमेटी के बारे में मैंने पूछा था।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Mr. Limay mentioned about the enquiry. I forgot to answer that point. (*Interruptions*).

SHRIMATI JAYABEN SHAH (Amreli) : *rose—*

MR SPEAKER : The hon. lady member is rising every time. Let me hear her.

SHRI BADRUDDUJA : On a point of order, Sir. The home Minister has misled the House by shielding the real facts.

I wanted to know the actual state of things.....

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. member may kindly resume his seat. I have called the lady member...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI BADRUDDUJA : I wanted to have the report of the Gujarat Governor and the objective assessment by the CIB. Your Government is sitting tight over it. Why not dismiss this Gujarat Administration which has been discredited and condemned before the bar of public opinion ? (*Interruptions*).

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह : मैं यह पूछना चाहती हूं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य का नाम इसमें नहीं है।

SHRI C. C. DESAI (Sabarkantha) : I want to ask a simple question of the Prime Minister, whether she realises that it is universally understood throughout the country, that because of these communal riots, the Gujarat Government has failed to Maintain law and order and protect the lives and properties of the citizens of Gujarat ? In view of this universal judgment, will the Prime Minister advise the Chief Minister of Gujarat to own up responsibility, because rightly or wrongly directly or indirectly he is responsible for the state of affairs and that the best democratic tradition requires that a Chief Minister under whose administration or regime such things have happened should resign and make room for another Chief Minister belonging to the same party ?

Secondly, may I know whether it is true that the Prime Minister sent a delegation from here to spy on the Gujrat Government and she sent her Deputy Minister or somebody from the Law Ministry with the specific mission to spy on the Chief Minister and on the Gujarat Government? If it is true, is this correct and proper for the Central Government to do?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. member has certainly the right to advise anybody, but this Government has no intention of advising any Government to resign or not to resign. Certainly the situation in Ahmedabad was unprecedented and bad in its whole character. There was to a certain extent failure of law and order, but the entire matter is the subject-matter of enquiry. After the report of the Enquiry Commission is received, I have no doubt that the Gujarat Government itself will certainly like to accept its recommendations.

As far as the other Question is concerned there is no question of the Government of India sending any Minister, Duputy Minister or others to spy on anybody.

SHRI C. C. DESAI : Three Members of Parliament, the so-called Young Turks, were sent there.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : No, not at all. Members of Parliament are free to go any where they like .....(*Interruptions*)

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहती हूं.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्या बैठ जायं। कौलिंग अटैंशन मोशन जिन मेम्बर साहबान ने दी है प्रोमीज्योर के मुताबिक उनको ही बुलाया जा रहा है और इस तरह से वह बीच में दखल क्यों दे रही हैं ? यह एक अहम मामला है और अगर माननीय सदस्य जरूरत महसूस करें तो इसके बाद इस पर डिबेट रखवा जा सकता है। लेकिन कौलिंग अटैंशन मोशन के

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

ऊपर केवल उन्हीं मैम्बर साहबान को सवाल पूछने दिया जाता है जिनके कि नाम उसमें होते हैं। जब माननीय सदस्य को प्रोमीज्योर का पता है तब वह क्यों इस तरह से बीच में बोलना चाह रही हैं ?

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह : मेरा सबमिशन है कि कोई भी प्वाएंट औफ़ आर्डर मूव कर सकता है।

श्री अब्दुल गनी डार (गुड़गांव) : औन ए प्वाएंट औफ़ आर्डर। मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से पूछना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने ऐसी निकम्मी सरकार को जिसमें यह सब हुआ उसको उन्होंने डिस्मिस क्यों नहीं किया ?

इस सरकार के ज़माने में पिछले तीन साल में देश में 136 से लेकर 319 फिर सन 68 में 331 कम्युनल राएट्स हुए हैं तो यह होम-मिनिस्टर साहब और प्राइममिनिस्टर साहब रिज़ाइन क्यों नहीं करते ?

[شری عبدالغنی ڈار (گڑگانوں) آن اے پوائنٹ آف آرڈر۔ میں ہوم منسٹر صاحب سے پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے ایسی نکمی سرکار کو جس میں یہ سب ہوا اس کو انہوں نے ڈیسمس کیوں نہیں کیا۔ اس سرکار کے زمانے میں پچھلے تین سال میں دیش میں ۱۳۶ سے لیکر ۳۱۹ پھر ۶۸ء میں ۳۳۱ کمیونل رائٹس ہوئے ہیں تو یہ ہوم منسٹر صاحب اور پرائم منسٹر صاحب ریزائن کیوں نہیں کرتے]

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह : मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि जबकि वहां एक कमिशन आफ़ इनव्वायरी बैठा हुआ है तो ऐसे करसरी मैनर में यहां पार्लियामेंट में उसकी चर्चा करने का अधिकार है या नहीं ?

MR. SPEAKER: When a member has given notice of a Calling Attention he is entitled to ask for clarifications arising out of the replies.

श्री सीताराम केसरी (कटिहार): अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सत्य है कि गुजरात में जो दुखद घटनाएं हुईं और साम्प्रदायिक झगड़ों के दौरान अल्पसंख्यकों की जो हत्याएं हुईं वह केवल गुजरात के लिए ही नहीं अपितु सारे देश के लिए, प्रजातंत्र के लिए और सभी लोग जो यहां उपस्थित हैं उनके लिए शर्म की बात है। गांधी जी की जन्मभूमि में यह दुखद कांड हुए वह वाक़ई बड़े दुख व लज्जा की बात है। यह चीज और भी दुखद हो जाती है कि यह ऐसे समय हुए जबकि हम गांधी शताब्दी समारोह मना रहे हैं और गांधी शताब्दी समारोह के साल में अल्पसंख्यकों के साथ यह जो अन्याय हुआ वह एक अत्यन्त दुखद व शर्मनाक चीज है। मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि विशेष कर उन्होंने अपने वक्तव्य में यह कहा कि दंगे होने के कत्ल शायद 1969 के मार्च में ही उन्होंने सभी स्थानीय प्रदेशीय सरकारों को इस बात की चेतावनी दी थी कि साम्प्रदायिक भावनाओं के कारण दंगे हो सकते हैं इसलिए आप हर तरीक़े की ऐहतियाती कार्यवाही कीजिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उन्होंने गुजरात सरकार को इस तरीके की चेतावनी दी थी और अगर दी थी तो गुजरात सरकार ने किसी तरह का प्रीकाशन लिया या नहीं जिससे कि इस तरह के भयंकर साम्प्रदायिक दंगे रुक सकते ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि क्या श्री जयप्रकाश नारायण ने 29 सितम्बर को अहमदाबाद में अपने एक भाषण के सिलसिले में यह कहा है कि श्री मधोक ने गांधी जी को इस बात के लिए क्रेडिट देने से इंकार किया कि उन्होंने देश को आज़ादी नहीं दी और इस वजह से वहां वह गड़बड़ी पैदा हुई और दुखद घटनाएं घटीं ? मंत्री महोदय से मैं इन दोनों प्रश्नों के उत्तर चाहता हूं।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : In my reply I have mentianed that the Government of India had brought to the notice of the Gujarat Government certain trends that were developing in Gujarat at that time. That was all that was done. We received no reply to that communication.

As far as what Jaya Prakash has said in Ahmedabad is concerned, personally I have not seen the detailed report of it so, I cannot answer.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (Souh Delhi) : On a point of personal explanation. He has just now referred to what Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan has said about me. I went to Ahmedabad on the 14th September in connection with the Public Undertaking Committee of Parliament.....(*Interruption*). There I made a speech, which was a memorial lecture organised by the Rifle Association, Ahmedabad under Captain Modak Memorial Lectures Service....(*Interruption*) and the subject was "Pakistani Threat". In the course of the speech I mentioned what the British Prime Minister had said at the time of the passing of the Indian Independence Act, namely, that in the matter of freedom of India it was the revolt in the Army, the Navy and the police which was one factor which had effected the most and because of which they decided to withdraw from this country. I said that if there was one man whose contribution to India's freedom was the greatest, it was Subhas Chandra Bose. It is my opinion...(*Interruption*) and I stand by it. He was a great man who must be given the greatest credit for India's Independence. I stand by it...(*Interruption*).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : What right has he got to discredit Mahatma Gandhi ? That is the only inference we can draw from the speech that he made..... (*Interruption*).

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम गुजरात के रायट्स के बारे में मंत्री जी से जो कुछ जानने की आशा करते थे वह स्टेटमैंट में हमें नजर नहीं आया । उन्होंने गुजरात सरकार की रिपोर्ट को ही, जिसके हाथ अक्लियत के खून से रंगे हुए हैं, सदन में रक्खा है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : अक्सरियत के लोगों का कत्ल हुआ है । (**व्यवधान**)

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : जरूर हुआ होगा । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अभी मैंने शुरू ही किया था कि श्री देवगुण ने टोक दिया । इससे मालूम होता है कि चोर की दाढ़ी में तिनका ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह कत्ल करने वालों को मालूम है ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : जो एम पीज यहां से गये थे उनमें सभी पोलिटिकल पार्टीज के मेम्बर थे । उन्होंने भी एक रिपोर्ट गृह मंत्री और प्रधान मंत्री को दी है । उससे साफ जाहिर था कि जो कुछ भी सूचना यहां से दी गई थी, जो कि इंटेलिजैंस सोर्सेज से मालूम हुआ था कि गुजरात में फिर्केवाराना दंगे होने वाले हैं, उसको गुजरात सरकार में कोई अहमियत नहीं दी गई । इससे यह हुआ कि तकरीबन तीन-चार हजार मर्दों, औरतों और बच्चों का कत्ल हुआ ।

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : May I know if they want to provoke other riots in the country ? If they want to do this, we will also reply to them. They want to create riots in the country. These are the people who are behind the riots... (*Interruption*) This is not the way of behaving.

MR. SPEAKER : I am very sorry, the hon. Member goes on speaking without the permission of the Chair. Many things might not be so his liking, but that does not mean that he should flout the procedure. (*Interruptions*).

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : जो कुछ उनकी तरफ से कहा गया है वह हमने सुना है । श्री मधोक साहब चाहे कुछ कहें...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मधोक साहब को छोड़िये ।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मुझे अफसोस है । मैंने टोका नहीं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर श्री बनर्जी और श्री मधोक में ही बातें होनी हैं तो फिर मेरी क्या जरूरत है ?

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : वहां पर तीन-चार हजार लोगों का खून हुआ है, और आज हालत यह है, यह मेरी बात नहीं है, जिनको हम लोग महबूब और हरदिल अजीज रहनुमा कहते हैं, बादशाह खान, उन्होंने कहा है । अभी उनको नेहरूअवार्ड दिया गया, उस वक्त उन्होंने कहा...

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: I would request you to call Mr. Badshah Khan here. Let him address all of us. We want Mr. Badshah Khan to be heard. Let the Prime Minister call him on any day. Let him speak... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Banerjee may ask a direct question wihout entangling himself into other things...(*Interruptions*)

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : बादशाह खान ने कहा है, जब अभी उनको नेहरू अवार्ड दिया गया तब वह भाषण देने लगे ।

Mr. Badshah Khan said that a Gujarat Muslim girl told him recently that Muslims were being asked...(*Interruption*)

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : I object. Let us hear Mr. Badshah Khan...(*Interruptions*) These people prevented him from coming here...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : The House is helpless. He is holding the whole House to ransom.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Mr. Badshah Khan must be invited to this House. He is here in Delhi...(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The Houe should control this gentleman. I do not want to call the Marshal, but if he forces, I will have to...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : I have only one word to say...

MR. SPEAKER : Let Mr. Banerjee, ask the question. I will listen to you afterwards.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : May I submit that it is dangerous to give figures here as to how many were killed. If we want Hindu-Muslim unity, it is dangerous to give figures until they are investigated by a tribunal; otherwise, there will be more bitterness between Hindus and Muslims than what is there already.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Banerjee may now finish in one minute. Most of his time has been taken away by Mr. Sondhi.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : उन्होंने बताया है कि वहां के कम्युनलिस्ट—

श्री समर गुहा (कन्टाई) : बादशाह खां का नाम नहीं लेना चाहिये इस कन्ट्रोवर्सी में ।

If anybody makes use of the name of this great man, it would be an insult to the whole House and to the whole nation.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैं नाम नहीं ले रहा हूं । फिरकापरस्ती को सत्य करने के लिए जो देश में हवा चल रही थी उसको बिगाड़ने में साम्प्रदायिकता में जो विश्वास करते हैं, वे एक तरफ थे, फिरकापरस्त एक तरफ थे और साथ ही साथ सी० आई० ए० के एजेन्ट भी थे । हमारे मित्र सोंधी जी नाराज हो गए हैं । उन्होंने कहा है कि फारेन हैंड इसके पीछे था । मैं भी कहता हूं कि फारेन हैंड था । इम्पीरियलिस्ट फोसिस के एजेन्ट और दूसरी तरफ फिरका परस्त लोग थे । उनका मकसद यह था कि देश में ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा की जाए कि भारत सरकार जो रबात कान्फ्रेंस में जाना चाहती है उसको बदनाम किया जाए । पाकिस्तान और दूसरे देश उसका मुंह काला करें और उनसे कहने का मौका मिले कि अपने देश में लोगों की हत्या करके यहां पर मुसलमानों की रहनुमाई करने के लिए ये आए हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सैंट्रल एजेंसी द्वारा इसकी क्या इनक्वायरी कराई गई है और क्या आप एक इनवेस्टीगेशन कमिशन बिठायेंगे ? मैं इस बात की ताईद करता हूं कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जज इसका चेयरमैन हो । ऐसी व्यवस्था भी की जानी चाहिए कि गवाहियां देने के लिए बिना किसी डर के लोग उसके सामने आएं । ऐसे लोग है फिरकापरस्त जो यह चाहते हैं कि एक तरफ तो अमन रहे लेकिन दूसरी तरफ फिरकापरस्ती आग सुलगती रहे । ऐसे लोग गवाहों को आने नहीं देंगे और जो गवाहियां देना चाहते हैं वे नहीं दे सकेंगे । इस वास्ते लोग निर्भीक होकर गवाहियां दे सकें इसकी व्यवस्था आप करायेंगे । क्या सैंट्रल एजेन्सी से

इनवैस्टीगेशन कराने के बाद एक कमिशन जिसका चेयरमैन सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जज हो, उसकी स्थापना आप करेंगे ताकि लोगों में विश्वास की भावना पैदा हो ? अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो लोगों का विश्वास सरकार से हट जायगा और वे कहेंगे कि अकलियतों की हिफाजत आप नहीं करना चाहते हैं ।

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Sir, the hon. Member has not asked any new question. He has tried to repeat what other Members have said. He has mentioned...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Did you get it investigated by central investigation agency ? There was a hand of CIA.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As to what happend in Ahmedabad can be found out by two Methods. One was a report from the Gujarat Government and the other by having an objective judicial inquiry. Whatever information we had from Gujarat Government I have placed it before the House. The other method has also been accepted.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kindly hear me. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Hem Barua.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai) : Communal violence of any sort of violence wherever it might take place is most reprehensible because it disrupts our national life. At Jagatdal in West Bengal a similar communal rioting has taken place but the United Front Government of West Bengal has not ordered any inquiry. In that context, Sir. (*Intetruptions*). The State Government of Gujarat has ordered an investigation into the communal riots. We must know the basic fact. In the context of this, may I know whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister has said that the debacle or controversy at Rabat could have been avoided if there had not been any communal trouble in Ahmedabad. May I know in that context whether when the unanimous invitation was extended to India by the nations meeting in a conference at Rabat, Ahmedabad did not exist ? Ahmedabad very much existed as far as I know. Whether a great man as Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan has said...

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan is too great a man. Don't quote him.

13 hrs.

SHRI HEM BARUA: So great a man as Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan has said that a foreign agency is taking a hand and they were responsible for encouraging this communal trouble.

If so, may I know whether Government have succeeded in locating those foreign agents, and if they have succeeded in locating the foreign agents, whether they have taken any measures against them ? May I also know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the objection taken by the State Government of Gujarat to the utterances and statements of Shri M. Yunus Saleem who is a Deputy Minister in the Central Government ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As far as the inquiry is concerned, the hon. Member has said about foreign spies etc. All these inferences have been drawn by many people, but it is very difficult to go by these inferences ..

SHRI HEM BARUA: Which inferences ?

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: The inferences as to whether there were foreign spies etc. These are some of the inferences that are drawn, because nobody has got any specific information. Naturally, when such things are mentioned, it is Government's duty to find out whether there are any elements of foreign intervention, and we shall certainly look into that matter.

As far as the other investigation matters are concerned, I would suggest to hon. Members that if they have got any specific information, it would be much better for them, for the country and for everyone of us that they place this information before the inquiry

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

commission so that they can go into this matter objectively.

SHRI HEM BARUA: The hon. Minister has not replied to my question whether the Prime Minister had said yesterday that what happened at Rabat would not have been taken place if there had not been any trouble at Ahmedabad Secondly, I wanted to know whether the Government of Gujarat had taken objection to the utterances and statements of the Deputy Minister Shri M. Yunus Saleem.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: As far as the Rabat conference is concerned, it is true that the trouble had started there, but the detailed information was not available at that time.

As far as the Deputy Minister Shri M. Yunus Saleem is concerned, I think the Chief Minister wrote something about it to the Prime Minister here...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: You should have dismissed him.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN: I think the Deputy Minister was there in his right. Where is the question of dismissing him ? He was there in his right.

13.3 hrs

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

INDIA'S PARTICIPATION IN ISLAMIC CONFERENCE AT RABAT

Mr. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received notices of a number of adjournment motions on various subjects, such as the Rabat Summit Conference, communal riots etc.

There are a number of motions on the Rabat Summit Conference, and the first one is in the name of Shri Piloo Mody.

He may ask for the leave of the House.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): I wish to seek the leave of the House to move my adjournment motion, which reads as follows:

The future of the Government of India's...

SHRI RABI RAY (Puri): There is no future for them.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The future is very much linked with the failure.

The motion reads thus:

"The failure of the Government of India's foreign policy as is evidenced from the happenings at the Islamic Conference at Rabat by Government of India needlessly inviting humiliation of India being ejected from the Conference in an ignominous manner consequent upon the Government extracting a last-minute invitation."

MR. SPEAKER: Has the adjournment motion read out by Shri Piloo Mody the leave of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): We oppose it.

MR. SPEAKER: Those who are in favour of leave being granted may kindly rise in their places. There are more than 50 members supporting this. Leave is granted. When should this motion be taken up ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: 4 O'clock.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, it will be taken up at 4 O'clock today. As far as the other notices are concerned, they are all covered by this.

13.05 hour

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

MANHANDLING AND ARREST OF SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA.

MR. SPEAKER : There is a Motion of privilege given notice of by Shri Shri Chand

Goyal and others. Shri Goyal may just read it. No speech will be allowed at this stage.

श्रीचन्द गोयल (चन्डीगढ़) : अध्यक्ष, महोदय मैं संसद के सामने एक विशेषाधिकार का प्रश्न रखना चाहता हूं ।

MR. SPEAKER: No speech now. I could as well have read it out. But I wanted him to do it. The motion is about 'the manhandling and arrest of Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha' it is in these terms.—

> the reported manhandling and arrest of Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha, M.P. outside the Parliament House on the 13th November, 1969 and alleged wrong information furnished by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Parliament Street Courts, New Delhi.

If the house agrees, I can send it to the Committee of Privileges.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Yes, yes.

MR. SPEAKER. This is referred to the Committee of Privileges.

13.06 hour

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF DELHI DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY, ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AIMS, NEW DELHI AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION ACT.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING ; AND WORKS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI B. S. MURTHY) : On behalf of Shri K K. Shah, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Certified Accounts of the Delhi Development Authority for the year 1967-68 together with the Audit Report thereon, under Sub-Section (4) of section 25 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT—1938/69.]

(2) A copy of the Annual Report of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi for the year 1968-69, under section 19 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956 [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1939/68]

(3) (i) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 :—

(a) The Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Rules, 1968, published in Notification No. G S.R. 1533 in Gazette of India dated the 24th August, 1968.

(b) G.S R, 2163 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th December, 1968 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 1533 dated the 24th August, 1968.

(c) G. S. R. 1764 published in Gazette of India dated the 26th July, 1969 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 1533 dated the 24th August, 1968.

(d) The Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Rules, 1968 (Hindi version).

(ii) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the Notifications mentioned at (a) to (c) above.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1940/69]

FOREIGN EXCHANGE REGULATION (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 1969.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTRY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969 (No. 9 of 1969) (Hindi and English versions) promulgated by the President on the 13th November, 1969, under provisions of article 123 (2) (a) of the Constitution. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1941/69]

ANNUAL REFERANCE OF LIC AND AGRICULTURAL REFERANCE CORPORATION BOMBAY, AND DELHI SALES TAX (2ND AMENDMENT) RULES, ETC. ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY (SHRI R. K.

KHADILKAR): On behalf of Shri P. C. Sethi, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the year ended the 31th March, 1969 along with the Audited Accounts, under section 29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1942/69.]

(2) A copy of the Annual Report of the Agricultural Refiance Corporation, Bombay, for the year ended the 30th June, 1969, along with the Audited Accounts, under sub-section (2) of section 32 of the Agricultural Corporation Act, 1963. [*Placed in Library. See.* No. LT—1943/69.]

(3) A copy of the Delhi Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1969 (English and Hindi version) published in Notification No. F. 4(144)/68-Fin. (G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 23rd September, 1969, under sub-section (4) of section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941, as in force in the Union territory of Delhi. [*Placed in Library. See.* No. LT—1944/69]

(4) A copy of the Central Sales Tax (Registration and Turnover) Second Amendment) Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2364 (English version) and G. S. R. 2365 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1969, under sub-section (2) of section 13 of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See.* LT—1945/69.]

(5) A copy of the Additional Duty Rules, 1969, (Hindi version) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2133 in Gazette of India dated the 6th September, 1669, under section 11A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934. [*Placed in Library See.* No. LT—1946/69.]

(6) A copy each of the following Notifications issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :—

(i) G. S. R. 1968 and 1969 (English version) and 1970 and 1971 (Hindi version) dated the 16th August, 1969, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G. S. Rs. 2007 and 2008 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd August, 1969 together with an explanatory memerandum.

(iii) G. S. R. 2085 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th August, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iv) G. S. R. 2095 (English version) and G. S. R. 2095A (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th August, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(v) G. S. R. 2137 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th September, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vi) G. S. R. 2273 published in Gazette of India dated the 20th September, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library. See.* No. LT—1947/69]

(7) A copy each of the following Notification under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 :—

(i) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Thirty-fifth Amendment Rules 1969, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2148 (English version) and G. S. R. 2149 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 30th August, 1969.

(ii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Thirty-sixth Amendment Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2150 (English version) and G. S. R. 2151 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 30th August, 1969.

(iii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Thirty-eighth Amendment Rules, 1969 published in Notification No. G. S. R.

2212 (English version) and G.S.R. 2213 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 13th September, 1969.

(iv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Thirty-seventh Amendment Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2214 (English version) and G.S.R. 2215 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 13th September, 1969.

(v) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Thirty-ninth Amendment Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2274 (English version) and G.S.R. 2275 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 20th September, 1969. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1948/69.]

(8) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

(i) The Central Excise (First Amendment) Rules, 1969, (Hindi version) published in Noification No. G. S. R. 1960 in Gazette of India dated the 16th August 1969.

(ii) The Central Excise (Eleventh Amendment) Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 2138 in Gazette of India dated the 6th September, 1969.

(iii) The Central Excise (Twelfth Amendment) Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G S R. 2382 in Gazette of India dated the 11th October, 1969. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1949/69.]

(9) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G. S. R. 1964 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th August, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) G.S.R. 1965 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th August, 1969.

(iii) G. S. R. 2086 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th August, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(iv) G. S. R. 2088 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th August, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(v) G. S. R. 2089 published in Gazette of India dated the 30th August, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vi) G. S. R. 2132 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th September, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(vii) G. S. R. 2135 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th September, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(viii) G. S. R. 2142 (English version) and G.S.R. 2143 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th September, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ix) G. S. R. 2144 (English version) and G. S. R. 2145 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th September, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(x) G. S. R. 2146 (English version) and G. S. R. 2147 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 6th September, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(xi) G. S. R. 2152 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th September, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(xii) G. S. R. 2153 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th September 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Shri R. K. Khadilkar]

(xiii) The Specified Goods (Prevention of Illegal Export) Amendment Rules, 1969 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2154 (English version) and G.S.R. 2155 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 6th September, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(xiv) G. S. R. 2155 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th September, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(xv) G. S. R. 2216 (English version) and G. S. R. 2217 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th September, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(xvi) G. S. R. 2218 published in Gazette of India dated the 13th September, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(xvii) G. S. R. 2267 (English version) and G.S.R. 2270 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th September 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(xviii) G. S. R. 2268 (English version) and G. S. R. 2269 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th September, 1969.

(xix) G. S. R. 2271 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th September, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(xx) G. S. R. 2289 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 1969.

(xxi) The Passengers (Non-Tourist) Baggage (Second Amendment) Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2292 in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 1969.

(xxii) G. S. R. 2383 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th October, 1969.

(xxiii) G. S. R. 2437 published in Gazette of India dated the 18th October, 1969 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G. S. R. 2292 dated the 27th September, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(xxiv) G. S. R. 2512 (English version) and G. S. R. 2514 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(xxv) G. S. R. 2513 (English version) and G. S. R. 2515 (Hindi version) in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum.

(xxvi) S. O. 4073 (English version) and S.O. 4074 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th October, 1969 together with an explanatory memorandum.
[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1950/69.]

(10) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 2363 published in Gazette of India dated 30th September, 1969, issued under section 90 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and section 24A of the Companies (Profits) Surtax Act, 1964 regarding giving effect to the convention between the Government of India and the Government of the United Arab Republic for the avoidance of double taxation with respect to taxes on income. [*Placed in Library See.* No. LT—1951/69]

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL SERVICES MAINTENANCE ACT, 1968

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE) : I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1968, a copy of Notification No. G. S R. 2366 (English version) and G.S.R. 2367 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd October, 1969 declaring the service in the Food Corporation of India to be an essential service for the purposes of the said Act. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1952/69]

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESESNTIAL SERVICES MAINTENANCE ACT, 1968

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI IQBAL SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1968, a copy of Natification No. G.S.R. 2610 published in Gazette of India dated the 7th November, 1969 declaring the service in, or in connection with the working of, Bombay Port or dock to be an essential service for the Purposes of the said Act. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—1952/69.]

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES ORDERS (AMENDMENT) BILL

(i) REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI ANIL K. CHANDA (Bholpur) : I beg to present the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the inclusion in, and the exclusion from, the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, of certain castes and tribes, for the readjustment of representation, and re-delimitation of parliamentary and assembly constituencies in so far as such readjustment and re-delimitation are necessitated by such inclusion or exclusion and for matters connected therewith.

(ii) EVIDENCE BEFORE JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI ANIL K CHANDA : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the evidence given before the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the inclusion in, and the exclusion from, the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, of certain castes and tribes, for the readjustment of representation, and re-delimitation of parliamentary and assembly constituencies in so far as such readjustment and re-delimitation are necessitated by such inclusion or exclusion and for matters connected therewith.

(iii) MEMORANDA/REPRESENTATIONS

SHRI ANIL K. CHANDA : I beg to lay on the Table copies of Memoranda/Representations received by the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the inclusion in, and the exclusion from, the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, of certain castes and tribes, for the readjustment of representation, and re-delimitation of parliamentary and assembly constituencies in so for as such readjustment and re-delimitation are necessitated by such inclusion or exclusion and for matters connected therewith.

(iv) STUDY NOTES

SHRI ANIL K. CHANDA : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Study Notes on the visits undertaken by the Study Groups of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the inclusion in, and the exclusion from, the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, of certain castes and tribes, for the readjustment of representation, and re-delimitation of parliamentary and assembly constituencies in so for as such readjustment and re-delimitation are necessitated by such inclusion or exclusion and for matters connected therewith.

INDIAN MEDICINE AND HOMOEOPATHY CENTRAL COUNCIL BILL

(i) REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI A.T. SARMA (Bhanjanagar) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the constitution of a Central Council of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy and the maintenance of a Central Register of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy and for matters connected therewith.

(ii) EVIDENCE BEFORE JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI A.T. SARMA : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the evidence given before the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the constitution of a Central Council of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy and the maintenance of a Central Register of Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy and for matters connected therewith.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE APPELLATE (CRIMINAL) JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT BILL (BY SHRI ANAND NARAIN MULLA)

(i) REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to enlarge the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in regard to criminal matters.

(ii) EVIDENCE

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : I beg to lay on the Table a Copy of the evidence given before the Select Committee on the Bill to enlarge the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in regard to criminal matters.

(iii) MEMORANDA/REPRESENTATIONS

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : I beg to lay on the Table copies of Memoranda/Representations received, by the Select Committee on the Bill to enlarge the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in regard to criminal matters.

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13.10 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. COLLISSION BETWEEN BHUSAWAL-JHANSI PASSENGER AND DIESEL GOODS TRAIN

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND RAILWAYS (SHRI GOVINDA MENON) : With your permission, Sir, I beg to lay the statement on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1953/69.]

RESIGNATION BY DEPUTY SPEAKER

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that Shri R. K. Khadilkrr has resigned the office of the Deputy Speakar of Lok Sabha on the 1st November, 1969.

He has already been introduced by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. I wish him success in his new role.

PATENTS BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI R. BARUA (Jorhat) : I beg to move :

"That this House do further extend the time appointed for the presentation of Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to patents upto the first day of the third week of the Budget Session, 1970."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do further extend the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to patents upto the first day of the third week of the Budget Session 1970."

The motion was adopted

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CENTRAL EXCISE BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

SHRI MOHSIN (Dharwar South) : I beg to move :

"That this House do extend the time for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Central duties of excise upto the first day of the Monsoon Session (1970)."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do extend the time for the presentation of the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Central duties of excise upto the first day of the Monsoon Session (1970)."

The motion was adopted

UNION DUTIES OF EXCISE (DISTRIBUTION) AMENDMENT BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1962.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1962."

The motion was adopted

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I introduce† the bill.

13.15 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till ten minutes past Two of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI M. B. RANA *in the chair*]

Re. PRESENTATION OF PETITION BY UNEMPLOYED PERSONS AND STUDENTS

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Before you occupied your Chair, I wanted your permission to raise this matter. Thousands of young persons and students from all over the country have come to Delhi to present a petition to Parliament. They are unemployed and they wanted to knock at the doors of this august House and present the petition. On Saturday, unfortunately, the House did not meet and they could not present it. They are here today. They were not allowed to come up to the Lok Sabha; so they marched in procession upto the Boat Club. They demanded the Prime Minister's intervention to end unemployment. The Prime Minister had promised last time, and a solemn promise was made even by a Member of the Planning Commission that they would do some planning by which the educated unemployed could get some employment. They wanted to present a petition, but unfortunately it could not e done. So, with your permission, I want to place it on the Table; I am placing a copy of the petition on the Table, and I am sending this to you, and if you think it proper, this may kindly be placed on the Table of the House.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN (Basti): I support Shri S. M. Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am very happy that Shri Sheo Narain is supporting it. I accept his support. I would have accepted his support in better humour, but I ate the defectors from the very core of my heart.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: The policy of the Congress was to provide employment to the unemployed. I have been demanding from this Government that they should fulfil the programme and see that Rs. 100 per month is given to these people who are remaining unemployed in the country. This Government had promised this to the people and they should fulfil this promise. The people who were opposing this Government were my friends from the Opposition and not I. Therefore, I damand of the present Government that they should fulfil this promise. I support the demand of Shri S. M. Banerjee.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : Let my hon. friend not get angry. I know that he has changed his colour to face unemployment.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : Our colour is very clear. We are not of the Russian colour. We are of Indian colour, and not of the Russian colour.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would only request the Minisner of Parliamentary Affairs to convey our feeling, and the feelings

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 17. 11. 69.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

of the thousands of youth and students to the Prime Minister, and let the Prime Minister make a statement. With your permissin, I am sending this petition to you and I would reqnest you to allow us to place it on the Table of the House.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : I am the Chief Whip of my party, and the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is the Chief Whip on the other side, and I am demanding that he should fulfil this demand. I want that he should fulfil this. This was an assurance given to the people and this Government should fulfil it. We are not praying for this as Russians; we are here as Indians, and we want that the Government should fufil the demand. Thousands of boys and girls are here, wandering in the streets of Delhi today. This drama which is being played should end; we want that this Government should be finished.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : I would only like to say just one word. The Communist Party should not take the monopoly for this; this is a thing on which we are all agreed, and we want to see that this problem is solved by Government as soon as possible.

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर (सहरसा) : सभापति महोदय, बनर्जी साहब ने जो मैमोरेण्डम अभी यहां पर पेश किया है, मैं उसके समर्थन के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। प्रधान मंत्री जी को चाहिए कि देश भर से जो बेकार नौजवान आज यहां आये हैं, उनसे मिलें और उन्हें काम देने की व्यवस्था करें, ताकि देश के अन्दर जो बेरोजगारी बड़ी तेजी से फैलती जा रही है, उस में कुछ सुधार हो सके। मैं चाहता हूं कि कम से कम पार्लियामेन्ट्री अफेयर्ज के मिनिस्टर उनसे जा कर मिलें और उनकी बातों को सुनें।

MR. CHAIRMAN : We do not want any further support. It is already at the Table of the House.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : Let the hon. Minister say whether the Prime Minister will be making a statement on this or not ? Do they want to implement this or not ?

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : Can we take it that she is going to make a statement on this ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I cannot promise anything on behalf of the Government. I have done my duty by accepting it. Government will examine it and will come to a decision in due course.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN : But Government have to say something on this. Will the Prime Minister make a statement on this ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The petition is already there. Now, we shall proceed with the business before the House.

14.21 hrs.

KHUDA BAKHSH ORIENTAL PUBLIC LIBRARY BILL

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR V. K. R. V. RAO) : I beg to move :

> "That the Bill to declare the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library at Patna to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its administration and certain other connected matters be taken into consideration."

In order to declare it to be an institution of national importance under entry 62 of List I of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library Bill was first introduced in the Lok Sabha actually in 1965. The Bill lapsed with the dissolution of the Third Lok Sabha and it was re-introduced on 21st February, 1968.

The House is aware that this library was built out of the valuable personal collections of Arabic and Persian manuscripts and books by the late Maulvi Muhammad Bakhsh Khan who died in 1876. He entrusted the rare manuscripts to his son Khuda Bakhsh with instructions to start a public library for the benefit of all with those manuscripts and

books. Khuda Bakhsh Khan not only fulfilled the wishes of his father but also spent all his earnings on collecting more rare manuscripts and succeeded In establishing a public library in 1891 and executed a deed of trust penal appointing the then Government of Bengal, now the Government of Bihar, as the trustees of the management of the library. Since then, the library has been making all round progress. It has now about 52,000 manuscripts, books, journals etc.

Government, considering the great importance of this library, not only from the point of view of Patna but of the people of Bihar and of the country as a whole, want to declare it to be an institution of national importance. The Bihar Government have agreed that they will continue to pay the Rs. 50,000 per year which they have been paying so far. The Central Government will meet the rest of the recurring expenditure and also provide for the neeessary capital expenditure for the library located at Patna.

I hope that this Bill will be accepted unanimously, so that we can proceed to take action on a matter which has been pending for a long time before this Parliament.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to declare the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library at Patna to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its administration and certain other connected matters be taken into consideration".

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : सभापति महोदय, इस विधेयक का अभी इंट्रोडक्शन कहां हुआ ? आइटम नं० 10 पर जिस विधेयक को श्री पी० सी० सेठी को इंट्रोड्यूस करना है, वह अभी इन्ट्रोडयूस कहां हुआ है । उसके इन्ट्रोडक्शन के सिलसिले में मेरा आब्जेक्शन था, मैं विरोध करना चाहता था । उसको आपने नजरअन्दाज क्यों किया । आब्जेक्शन उठाने के लिए मैंने स्लिप भेज रखी है । इस तरह से आप नहीं कर सकते हैं ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: That was introduced before the lunch recess. Leave was asked for before we adjourned for lunch and at that time leave was granted and the Bill was introduced. Probably, the hon. Member was not present here then.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: I was here. Therefore, I am saying this.

आपके यहां आने के पहले से ही मैं यहां पर मौजूद हूं । अभी तक आपने मेरा नाम नहीं पुकारा है । यह आपके आफिस का मिसरिप्रजेन्टेशन है । यह गलत तरीका है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member's objection is not allowed. Leave has been granted already for that Bill and it has been introduced.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi): May I just say one word ? The leader of the new party has proposed that one of its Members, namely Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha should open the debate. I always believe in ladies first even when there is no shipwreck; even if there is a shipwreck, I would like to follow her and give her the first chance.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA (Barh): Today, I rise to speak on this debate in a very changed situation. The Congress Party today stands divided into two. As chance would have it, there is a division of the party. The party headed by Shrimati Indira Gandhi is sitting on your right, and therefore, it would be quite fair for me to say that if the division of the Congress has to be named on the basis of this connotation, Shrimati Indira Gandhi's party is the Congress Right and naturally we who are on your left should be called the Congress Left. (*Interruptions*) I do not know why my hon. friends are getting so nervous. We shall very soon have ample opportunity to see who the socialists are. Why should the people of the Treasury Benches and their supporters get so nervous about it ? The description is a factual description. Can they deny that they are not sitting on your right ? Can they deny that my leader, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, is sitting on your left and therefore, in fairness to the two Congresses, if the name has to be given, the Congress on your right

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

should be given the name Congress-Right, and the Congress which is headed by Dr. Ram Subhag Singh should be given the name, Congress-Left.

Then, I am facing another very changed situation.

AN HON. MEMBER: Crisis.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: Not at all a crisis; I think it is good for the country that this has happened. We have been seeing in the newspaper reports and elsewhere one thing. Unfortunately, the Government of India's medium, that is, All India Radio, of which Mrs. Indira Gandhi said in so many categorical terms, is meant for being used by the Government. These are the words of Mrs. Gandhi who says that the All India Radio is meant to be used —these are her words and I am quoting them —by the Government as an instrument of the Government. I have very strong objection that this All India Radio should be described by the Prime Minister of this country as an instrument which is meant to be used by the Government. The All India Radio and the voice of the All India Radio are meant to be used for the voice of the people and not the voice of the Government only. But what is much worse is this:

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (Khammam): Sir, when a Member wishes to quote any thing, the Member must show where she is quoting from and in which context.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH): I would like to know in what connection and under what rule, regulation and in accordance with what procedure the hon. Member is referring to this ?

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: I want to impress upon you -

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Bill before the House is the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library Bill. I would request you, after these preliminary remarks, to come to the Bill.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: That is exactly what I want to point out, because to every library in this country, the All India Radio sets have been supplied by this Government including the Khuda Bakhsh library. I have every right to say that the people who go and read the books in the library and listen to what goes on in the library are likely to be influenced by the perverted news medium which the All India Radio has become, and that is why I have every right to comment on the radio's performance in relation to the fulfilment of the obligations by having libraries for the benefit of the people. Therefore, I would beg of the Chief Whip of whatever party you call it—you will bear with me, because I do not know what it should be called. You will decide and the Speaker will decide.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : What do you want the party to be called ?

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : I am comming to that. Be patient. I have a very wonderful name for you. Allow me to speak.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: We have no objection to your being called the Syndicate Congress.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : Therefore, I want to say this. The All India Radio announced that the party had 330 members. It again announced that it was not a fact; we did not say it was not a fact. The next announcement was that the party had 302 members. I do not know.

SHRI RAGHU RAMAIAH : What is the relevancy of this, to this Bill ? She is going on speaking about other things. How does it help the Bill before the House ?

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : The Chief Whip has to be very patient (*Interruption*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : You will have ample opportunity to say all this. First let us finish this Bill.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : I am addressing my speech to a Government

whose credentials are being questioned. That is not my fault. I have to describe the Government as it is, so that we may have some kind of freedom to know and to say exactly what we think that this Government is likely to do in the case of the Khuda Bakhsh Library. It is really an irony of fate that Mrs. Gandhi and her party are criticising the Swatantra Party and Jana Sangh every day, every hour and every minute. On the other hand, because her party is depleting, she is trying to replenish its strength by stealing the members of the Swatantra Party. It is a matter of shame that though the Swatantra Party was being called reactionary, the performance of this Government is a such that they are taking the help of the reactionaries as it suits them for fulfilling their number !

This Bill has given me the first opportunity to make my speech from this side of the House and that is why I am taking the time of the House to share my feelings with members who have hardly any eyes and ears. Like the Cheshire cat, hon. members have only the grin and no strength to defend their Government. Very soon their grin will become wide, wider and widest and the cats are going to disappear, as in Alice in Wonderland and only the grin will remain !

It was trying to build up the background of the Bill. Coming to the Bill, the people of Bihar are really proud to have this Khuda Bakhsh Library in our midst. It is a national library and therefore, I agree with some amendments given notice of by Shri Shiv Chandra Jha and Shri Yashpal Singh that the Government should declare this library as a national library. I stay in the city where this library is situated. This is a historical Imonument of art and culture of this country. tt represents a synthesis of the different culaures of this country. We have very valutrble documents relating to the culture and Isaditions, as they have developed through sclam in this country. There are also manuforipts which show us what Islam really stood for. Those thoughts are very dear and noble. But some of the books are being eaten up by white ants. If this Government is concerned about preserving the cultural entities of the people and religious purity and thought, they should realise that this library has been dealt with in utter casualness and indifference. There is a lot of filth and dirt round about. When yon enter, you will see not the library, but a mountain-load of garbage. The entrance must be cleaned and the people who enter should feel a wonderful environment. The most valuable books that are there must be preserved. Nothing has been done for the preservation of those historical documents, those antique documents, which are really not antiques but links for the culture as it is evolved from generation to generation. I would like that the entire building of the Khuda Bakhsh library should be reconstruced by acquiring space for that. If that is not possible like the Salar Jung Museum, it should be shifted to a new building and the climate of the building should be so maintained as to preserve the valuable books from decay.

Government are speaking so much about national integration. There were communal riots in Ranchi, Ahmedabad, Indore and Mangalore. But the meeting of the National Integration Council was held in the cool and salubrious climate of Srinagar. I do not mind the Ministers having the luxury of being in Srinagar for some time so that a lot of their worries may be smoothened out.

श्री रामधन (लाल गंज) : जब आप मिनिस्टर थीं, तब आप क्या करती रहीं ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : वही करते रहे हैं और अब वह पाप धो रहे हैं। हम आप से भी कहते हैं कि धो डालिये खुले आम।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप को नहीं ले गये ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : हम को नहीं ले गये। हम जायेंगे भी नहीं पैसे से। मुबारक हो आपको ले जाना हवाई जहाज का टिकट कटवा कर। हमें नहीं चाहिये। मुबारक हो दस बार आप को, मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं हो सकता। हमें जरूरत होगी तो हम अपना टिकट कटवा कर जायेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: It is these interruptions that delay me. These institutions can be very powerful instruments of national integration.

Today the history of India has been written in such a way that it does not help national integration. I know that the British Government wanted this kind of history to be written and taught when they were in power. But there is no reason why we should continue it. So many members from this side and that side of the House have raised this question in the past. References from religious books, from cultural books of India, wonderful stories from Islam, Hinduism, Sikh history and history of Jews and Anglo-Indians should be taken and a purposeful effort made to mention some of the well-known integrating stories. For example, Akbar married a Hindu wife, Joda Bai, and did not ask her to change her religion. She worshipped Lord Krishna. Not only did Akbar not prevent her from worshipping Lord Krishna but he encouraged her to do so. Jehangir was the son of Akbar by a Hindu wife. But this is not mentioned in history and many of our boys and girls do not know this. Again, Shivaji had a Muslim as his commander. These things are not known to the students of history.

So, going through the documents in the national archives a new history must be written, a new culture must be evolved and a new synthesis between the various cultures should be brought about. The libraries can be a powerful instrument to implement the desire and wish to inculcate secularism in our people, specially in our students, so that it will result in national integration.

The Khuda Bakhsh Library and other archives of the nation must be put in charge of intellectuals of this country who can bring about the synthesis of our culture from such historical documents by incorporating the cultures of Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Parsees and Jews so that it will result in real integration. This Bill is entirely unsatisfactory, so far as that aspect is concerned. It only describes the structure. What does the structure mean? Does it mean that brick and mortar are going to create the culture of this country? No, not at all. The spirit behind the brick and mortar must actually pervade your Bill. Unfortunately, your Bill gives the impression that you have only to change the context of certain historical documents or people or something like that. There is going to be a certain advisory council. There is no dearth of intellectuals in this country. We want intellectuals in this country. But is this the end? By putting one or two members in the advisory council, are you going to change the context of this contry's integration programme. Integration must come from the committed performance of Government towards national integration. If you really do that kind of a job, we from our side can assure complete support for the fulfilment of that objective—not for using personal politics as a weapon but for doing to good to this country.

It is for the first time that I have spoken from these benches in the Opposition and, therefore, before I sit down I would like to recite a couplet. That is what I want to say to Shrimati Gandhi.

हम वफा करते रहे और वह जफा करते रहे
अपना अपना फर्ज हम दोनों अदा करते रहे ।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी (गोपालगंज) : सभापति महोदय, मैं तुलसीदास की चौपाई से शुरू करता हूं :

औरत के चित्त रहे न चेतु ।

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मेरा एक प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है । जब कोई कांग्रेसी सदस्य बोलना शुरू करे तो पहले वह इस बात का खुलासा करे कि वह किस साइड से बोल रहा है ।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : मैं अपने दोस्तों से जो कांग्रेस पार्टी के सदस्य हैं अपील करूंगा कि जो हम से बिछुड़ कर अलग हुए हैं और जो डैसपैरेशन में हैं, जो समझते नहीं कि क्या करें और क्या न करें, दस बातें भी वे कहें तो हम उनको माफ कर दें, उनको हम बरदाश्त करें, कोई जवाब उनको देने की जरूरत नहीं है ।

यह बराबर कहा जाता है कि यह कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट नहीं है मैं समझा नहीं कि जहां चार सौ मेंम्बरों में से सवा तीन सौ मेंम्बर एक साइड में हों और पचास साठ एक साइड में, तो गवर्नमेंट कौन कहलायेगा ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : 211

MR. CHAIRMAN : We are not discussing party politics; we are only discussing the Khuda Bakhsh Library Bill.

SHRI D. N. TIWARI : If any point is raised in the House, it has to be replied to. Some points were made and they must be replied to; they should not go unchallenged. I would not have spoken about that but for the remarks made here...(*Interruption*).

मैं कांग्रेस पार्टी के मित्रों से कह रहा था कि वे डैसपैरेशन में हैं, वे याने अलग हुए कांग्रेसी गाली भी दे दें तो भी हम लोगों को जवाब देने की जरूरत नहीं है । उनके दिमाग ठीक नहीं रहे । बुद्धि भ्रष्ट जब हो जाती है तो ऐसे ही अंट शंट बातें वह करने लग जाता है । आज वे हमारे लीडर को या हम को, किसी को भी गाली दे सकते हैं । औरत के चित्त रहे न चेतु । जो डैसपैरेशन में होता है उसका चित्त ठीक नहीं रहता और चित्त जब ठीक नहीं होता तो आदमी कुछ भी बात कह सकता है । बिल दूसरा है पर वे दूसरा ही प्रकरण छेड़ बैठते हैं । इसी को औरत के चित्त कहते हैं ।

एक उदाहरण जोधाबाई का दिया गया है । जिन्होंने यह उदाहरण दिया है उन से मैं कहूंगा कि वह इसको फालो भी करें । कितनी सहिष्णुता थी वहां । हिन्दू वाइफ होने के बावजूद भी कोई झगड़ा नहीं था । आप अलग हो गए, इस में किसी को कोई एतराज़ नहीं । लेकिन आप बौखलाते क्यों हैं, घबराते क्यों हैं, गाली क्यों देते हैं । शान्ति से काम करें ।

श्री मनुभाई पटेल (डभोई) : किसी को गाली नहीं दी । गलत बात क्यों कहते हैं । बुजुर्ग हो कर गलत बात क्यों बताते हैं ।

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण (पूर्व दिल्ली) : इनका नाम आल इंदिरा रेडियो से प्रसारित हो जाएगा । इनको भाषण करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है । बगैर भाषण के ही इनका नाम आ जाएगा ।

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : जो उदाहरण हम देते हैं, उस पर खुद भी हम को आचरण करना चाहिये । हम कहते हैं कि अकबर के जमाने में सहिष्णुता थी कि स्त्री दूसरे धर्म की होते हुए भी उसको पूजा करने की स्वतंत्रता थी, तो हम को भी सहिष्णुता से काम लेना चाहिये । अगर आप अलग हो गए तो कोई बात नहीं । (इंटरप्शंज)

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक): बोलने दो भाई ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (उज्जैन) : चंडीगढ़ इस तरह से हरियाणा को नहीं मिलेगा ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will not allow you to discuss politics here. If you have got anything to say on the Bill, you do; not otherwise. Otherwise, I am going to call another Member.

SHRI D.N. TIWARI: I am only replying to the points raised here, not anything else. You must allow me to reply to them.

खुदाबख्श लाइब्रेरी को लेने के लिए यह बिल आया है । यह लाइब्रेरी बहुत पुरानी है और इस बिल को ला कर गवर्नमेंट ने अच्छा काम किया है । वहां की प्रान्तीय सरकार हम से पूर्व बोलने वाले पक्ष वालों की थी वह उसे सम्भाल नहीं सकी है और उस लाइब्रेरी की हालत दिन-ब-दिन खराब होती गई है । वह बहुत पुरानी लाइब्रेरी है । वहां बहुत अमूल्य पुस्तकें हैं । वे खराब हो रही हैं । इस लाइब्रेरी को नेशनल इम्पार्टेंस की लाइब्रेरी मानते हुए वहां आप अपने आदमियों को भेजें ताकि वहां जो बहुमूल्य मैनस्क्रिप्ट हैं, उनका प्रिजर्वेशन ठीक से हो । ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो बहुत सी मूल्यवान पुस्तकें नष्ट हो जायेंगी ।

[Shri D. N. Tiwari]

इस लाइब्रेरी की लोकेशन को आप देखें। यह बीच शहर में है। वहां यातायात बहुत अधिक है। लाइब्रेरी से बाहर निकलना मुश्किल हो जाता है। आप चाहते हैं कि एक अच्छे ढंग की वह लाइब्रेरी बने। उसके लिए आप ऐसी जगह भवन बनायें जो सुविधाजनक स्थान हो ताकि लोग इस लाइब्रेरी से ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा उठा सकें और कोई खतरा लोगों को न हो। मैं नहीं मानता हूं कि यह बिल महत्वहीन है और यह नैशनल इंटैग्रेशन में मदद नहीं करेगा। मैं समझता हूं कि इससे फायदा उठाने पर राष्ट्र की बहुत सी समस्याओं का हल इससे निकल सकेगा। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU (Udipi) : On this subject I had firmly hoped that there would be some peace between the parties, but I find that, instead of there being a discussion and debate on the Khuda Bakhsh Library, this has become a question of party rivalry—not of library but of party rivalry. I would appeal to this House that the subject is a serious one and that we may lay aside the party disputes and party politics for another time and another place.

This is rather a belated act of Government. This Library or the trust creating it goes back to 1891. Its condition at present is a very deplorable one. It has been mentioned that books have been eaten up and that it is in the most insalubrious surroundings. It is proposed in this Bill to spend Rs. 3 lakhs to provide equipment for the Library and another Rs. 3 lakhs for construction. I would like the hon. Minister to consider carefully the suggestion of the Member who spoke last, Mr. Tiwary, as to why a better location cannot be found when so much money is being spent.

First of all, I would devote myself to the provisions of this Bill which may be improved in one or two respects. It is provided under Clause 5, sub-clause 1(d) :

> "eight persons, four each to be nominated by the Central Government and the State Government who shall, as far as possible, be persons having knowledge of, and experience in, matters relating to the administration of libraries;"

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : And not as a reward for party loyalties.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : The facetious comment of my hon. friend may be right, but I am confining myself to the subject.

I would suggest to the hon. Minister that we do not want the librarians to be on this; we want the literateurs, the people who know something of the subject, to be involved here, i. e., Arabic and Persian literateurs should have a priority for being on this Board. I would, therefore, ask the Minister to accept this amendment,—I have not been able to place any amendment because I was late in coming and the time for moving amendments had lapsed—that this may be expanded to include a qualification of the knowledge of Persian and Arabic literature or proficiency in other literatures. We do want people who have love of books if they are to do something for the Library.

The second matter which may also receive the attention of the Minister is this. It was provided that the post of the Librarian should be offered to the trustee himself, i. e., the one who created the trust and following him, his sons and successors. I think that it is in fairness to a trust like this that this particular provision is observed and the other things being equal as provided here, the appointment of the Librarian or the equivalent post should be first offered to a member of the family who possesses the necessary qualifications.

These are not very fundamental changes which I am proposing and I have, therefore, confidence that the hon. Minister will be willing to accept these.

The condition of libraries in this country is a very deplorable one. I heard a very vehement appeal for making this a national library...(*Interruption*) I have not seen Khuda Bakhsh Library but I have seen some of its products. I would like to point out that this craze for nationalisation which my hon. friend is having has to be related to the realities, to

the actualities. The National Library at Calcutta which was founded by Lord Curzon was subjected to a reviewing committee in 1968 and all that Committee found was that 12,000 books were missing and that there were only ten replies to 1,000 questionaires which had been issued. The whole condition of this National Library was disgraceful. It is, therefore, not in condemnation so much of the proposal for nationalisation of this Library that I say this; I want to oppose the nationalisation on other grounds also, but to draw the attention of the Minister and of the Government to the condition of libraries, I am making this point. Do not think in terms of words only; think in terms of results. What have we done by way of library service in this country ?

A great deal of noise has been made that in the First Plan they were going to spend Rs. 50 lakhs, in the Second Plan it was proposed to spent Rs. 140 lakhs and in the Third Plan something more was proposed to be spent. But what is the result ? Not even 1% of the budget of the Education Ministry goes to the library service. In the draft Fourth Plan Rs. 20 crores would be spent for the library service but I think it has been cut down—the Minister may correct me if it is not so. This is our record for libraries, and with this record it is no wonder that we have one library book for every 50 persons in this country and 20 persons share one book when they go to a library. These are rather very depressing figures and unless the Government takes more interest not only in the Khuda Bakhsh library but in the libraries as whole, a very important means of making particularly the people in the villages participate in the cultural life and in the movement of everything that happens in the country will be lost. It is fortunate that the Minister is someone who is himself a scholar, who has written books and who has recently been to Oxford to advise that Univesity about various things in India. (*Interruption*) Whether he goes to Oxford or to North Pole is a matter to be decided by his Ministry. But I would like to say one thing. Promotion and betterment of the condition of our libraries is very necessary.

Libraries, particularly in the village—I have been some of them—are in such a condition that they merely share the daily newspapers, not to speak about books. I would like to make one submission. I once put a question as to how many books published by the Book Trust were sold and the reply given was that out of 100 books published last year only 6% of the printed books were sold. May I request the Minister that if a book cannot be sold or used otherwise, it may be donated to these libraries. It is also a fact that Government to-day produces more paper by way of reports then any other commodity in this country. If you produce that paper, instead of selling it to some shop, may I suggest that after some period all these books and these papers may be donated to the libraries in the villages which are starved and which have not got the money to buy.

With these two amendments which I propose and general observations I support the Bill.

श्री अ० सिं० सहगल (बिलासपुर) : सभापति महोदय, खुदाबख्श आरियंटल पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी के बारे में जो बिल उपस्थित किया गया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं। अभी मेरे कुछ भाइयों ने आपस में छींटा-कशी करना शुरू किया। मैं उसमें नहीं जाना चाहता हूं। हम इस मामले को आपस में तय कर लेंगे। इस वक्त हमारे सामने जो विषय है, हमें उस पर विचार करना चाहिए। हमें देखना चाहिए कि हम किस तरह इस लाइब्रेरी की उन्नति कर सकते हैं और इसको एक नैशनल लाइब्रेरी बना सकते हैं। वहां पर अरबी और पर्शन के जो मैनुस्क्रिप्ट्स और किताबें आदि हैं, हमें यह देखना चाहिए कि हम किस तरह उनमें वृद्धि कर सकते हैं।

इसके अलावा हमें यह भी देखना चाहिए कि जो दूसरे देश के लिटरेचरस हैं उनको लाकर हम इसमें रखें और एक इंटरनेशनल लाइब्रेरी बनाने के लिए इस प्रकार जितना बढ़ावा हम दे सकें वह हमें देना चाहिए। इसमें हर तरह के जितने भी लेख हैं चाहे वह पुरातन हों उन्हें भी ला करके हम इसमें रखें, उसके लिए भी बढ़ावा दें और दूसरों के सामने यह उदाहरण रखें कि किस तरह से अपने यहां की लाइब्रेरी में सारी

[श्री अ० सि० सहगल]

चीजों की व्यवस्था हम कर सकते हैं। मैं यह कहूं मंत्री महोदय के सामने कि आज हमारी लाइब्रेरीज की वह हालत नहीं है जो कि दूसरे देशों में है। हमने दूसरे देशों में भी देखा है और इसलिए हम आप से निवेदन करेंगे कि इस लाइब्रेरी को बढ़ाने में जितना ज्यादा कार्य हम करेंगे उतना ही देश का भला होगा। आप इस बात को मद्देनजर रखते हुए इस लाइब्रेरी को बढ़ाएं।

इसके अलावा जितने बड़े-बड़े संत हुए हैं, महात्मा हुए हैं उनकी चीजों को भी आप इस लाइब्रेरी में रखें। आपके सामने बहुत-सी रामकृष्ण की पुस्तकें हैं, उनको भी आप उसमें लाएं यदि आपकी लाइब्रेरी में वह नहीं हैं। आज मैं नहीं कह सकता कि वह हैं या नहीं हैं। लेकिन अगर नहीं हैं तो जरूर लानी चाहिएं। गुरु नानक की टीचिंग्स हैं। आप उनकी 500वीं जन्मशती का जल्सा मनाने जा रहे हैं जिसमें इतना रुपया खर्च करने जा रहे हैं। तो इसके साथ ही खुदाबख्श लाइब्रेरी में इन सब चीजों को मुहैया करने की कोशिश भी करें ताकि लोग उनको अच्छी तरह से पढ़ सकें।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा, आज अवतार मेहर बाबा यहां पर नहीं हैं, आज वह शरीर छोड़ चुके हैं। उनकी बहुत-सी किताबें हैं—गॉड स्पीक्स, लिसेन ह्यूमैनिटी, एवेरीथिंग एण्ड नथिंग, स्टे विथ गॉड, गॉड मैन, गॉड टू मैन एण्ड मैन टू गॉड। यह जो सारी चीजें हैं इनको भी कृपा करके देखें कि यह रखने के लायक हैं या नहीं और यदि रखने लायक हैं तो इन्हें भी आपको रखना चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

15 hrs.

श्री बेणी शंकर शर्मा (बांका)। सभापति महोदय, उर्दू में एक कहावत है कि देर आयद, दुरुस्त आयद। खुदाबख्श ओरियंटल पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी बिहार की एक महान संस्था है और बिहार के एक महान सपूत की देन है। इस लाइब्रेरी की जो अवस्था हो रही थी वह आपने हमारे मित्रों से सुनी। कुछ दो पैर के कीड़ों और कुछ चार और छः पैर के कीड़ों ने इसके एक बहुत बड़े संग्रह को अब तक नष्ट कर दिया है। केन्द्रीय सरकार को बहुत पहले इसकी सहायता के लिए पहुंचाना चाहिए था। लेकिन जैसा मैंने पहले कहा है : देर आयद, दुरुस्त आयद। आज भी इस बिल को लाने के लिए मैं उनको हार्दिक धन्यवाद देता हूं।

आज प्रान्तीयता, और साम्प्रदायिकता के दलदल से इस संस्था को ऊपर उठाकर हमें इसे वास्तविक रूप में एक राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्था बनाना है। कहा गया है कि अरबी और फारसी के ग्रन्थ इसमें बहुतायत से हैं। होने भी चाहिएं क्योंकि खुदाबख्श और उनके वालिद मरहूम मुहम्मद खां अरबी और फारसी के बहुत बड़े विद्वान थे। उनके संग्रह में इन ग्रंथों का होना वाजिब था। लेकिन जब हम इस पुस्तकालय को एक राष्ट्रीय रूप दे रहे हैं और इसको एक राष्ट्रीय महत्व की संस्था बना रहे हैं तो मैं यह मुनासिब समझूंगा कि इसमें संस्कृत, हिन्दी, मैथिली और अन्य भाषाओं की सभी पुस्तकों का एक बहुत संग्रह होना चाहिए जिससे हम इसे बिहार की एक नेशनल लाइब्रेरी कह सकें। मैं यह भी चाहूंगा कि जिस तरह से कलकत्ते की नेशनल लाइब्रेरी है उसी तरह से यह नेशनल लाइब्रेरी आफ बिहार हो और यहां पर केवल अरबी और फारसी के विद्वान ही एकत्रित न हों बल्कि और भाषाओं के विद्वान, संस्कृत के पंडित और और भाषाओं के पंडित एकत्रित हो कर रिसर्च और अनुसंधान का कार्य करें।

आज सवेरे इस सदन में एक ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव के समय साम्प्रदायिकता के संबंध में बहुत कुछ बातें हुईं। लेकिन यह सरकार जो अपने को सेकुलर सरकार कहती है यह तो कम्युनल होती जा रही है और हमारे यहां कहावत है कि बोए पेड़ बबूल के आम कहां से होए। जो काम इनके हो रहे हैं वह कम्युनल हैं किन्तु ये आशा करते हैं कि सेकुलर हो जायं। खुदाबख्श लाइब्रेरी में जहां तक पुस्तकों के संग्रह का सवाल है, उसका

फिरकेवाराना रूप बदल कर के उसे एक राष्ट्रीय रूप देने के लिए सब प्रकार की पुस्तकों का संग्रह होना चाहिए और साथ-साथ इसका नामकरण भी कुछ इस तरह से करना चाहिए—हमारे कुछ मित्र इसमें चौकेंगे--लेकिन इसका नाम भी खुदा-बख्श लाइब्रेरी न कह कर नेशनल लाइब्रेरी आफ बिहार कर देना चाहिए। हमारे मित्र कह सकते हैं कि यह हमारा पहले का ऐग्रीमेंट है, खुदाबख्श लाइब्रेरी का जो ट्रस्ट है, उससे ऐसी शर्त है, इसलिए हम वायदाखिलाफी नहीं कर सकते हैं। लेकिन हमने बहुतों के साथ वायदा-खिलाफी की है। राजे और महाराजाओं के साथ उनके प्रिवी पर्स के सम्बन्ध में हमें वायदा-खिलाफी करने में कोई हिचकिचाहट नहीं हुई। जमींदारों की जमींदारियां लेने में हमें कोई हिच-किचाहट नहीं हुई। तो एक लाइब्रेरी सरीखी संस्था का हम राष्ट्रीय हित की दृष्टि से नाम अगर बदलते हैं तो उसमें हमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं दिखाई देती।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं बिहार के सम्बन्ध में भी कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। मंत्री महोदय जानते हैं कि बिहार में कहने के लिए तो गांव-गांव और कस्बे-कस्बे में पुस्तकालय हैं। लेकिन उनकी अवस्था क्या है? एक ही पुस्तकालय के स्था-पित करने से प्रदेश की सारी समस्या का समा-धान नहीं हो सकता। क्योंकि गांव-गांव में पुस्तकालय हमें चाहिए, कस्बे-कस्बे में चाहिए, शहरों में चाहिए। आज नाम के लिए सब जगह पुस्तकालय हैं। लेकिन उनकी दशा क्या है? वे केवल गवर्नमेंट की सूची में हैं और उनको केवल अनुदान दे दिया जाता है। उसके बाद में वहां पुस्तकें हैं या नहीं हैं, कोई पढ़ने वाला है या नहीं है, इसे देखने वाला कोई नहीं है। मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करूंगा कि कम से कम बिहार के पुस्तकालयों की जांच करें और देखें कि जो खर्चा उन पर होता है वास्तव में वह पुस्तकों के लिए खर्च होता है या नहीं।

एक बात और अन्त में कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारे जो पुस्तकालय हैं वास्तव में वे संस्कृति के मन्दिर होने चाहिएं। वहां पर कोई दलीय, साम्प्रदायिक या किसी भाषा को लेकर जिसमें साम्प्रदायिकता की बू आती हो, ऐसे वातावरण को दूर करके उसे हमें सच्चे अर्थों में राष्ट्रीय रूप देना चाहिए।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : सभापति महोदय, मैं बड़ा आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे समय दिया। मैं थोड़े में अपनी बात कहता हूं। खुदाबख्श लाइब्रेरी के लिए मैंने जो अमेंडमेंट दी हैं उनका एक तो मतलब यह है कि बाकाया-दा, हर जगह, हर एक डिपार्टमेंट में इसके लिए पब्लिक के नुमाइन्दे हम ला सकें। जब तक गवर्नर साहब का नाम रहेगा तब तक हम यह उम्मीद नहीं कर सकते कि कोई भी इसका पदाधिकारी एलेक्शन से आए और यह सिल-सिला हमें छोड़ना पड़ेगा क्योंकि हमने वादा किया है डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन का। महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि दैट गवर्नमेंट इज दि बेस्ट दैट गवर्नस दि लीस्ट। आज गांधी जी के आदर्शों से हम हटते जा रहे हैं। अंग्रेजों ने जिस तरह से हमें चलाया उसी तरह से चलते चले जा रहे हैं। इस लाइब्रेरी में आज सबसे बड़ी जरूरत इस बात की है कि जो ज्ञान छिपा हुआ है उस को सामने लाएं। आज कितने ग्रेज्युएट्स ऐसे हैं जो इबादत के महत्व को समझते हैं? गीता माता का कहना है :

ये यथा माम् प्रपद्यते तास्तथैव भजाम्यहम्।
गीता माता की यह आज्ञा है :

येऽपि अन्य देवता भक्ता यजन्ते श्रद्धयान्विताः
तेऽपि मामेव कौन्तेय यजन्तिअविधिपूर्वकम्॥

गीता माता का यह हुक्म है कि कोई चाहे गलत तरीके से पूजा कर रहा है लेकिन उसकी नीयत भगवान की पूजा करने की है, भले ही उसका उच्चारण त्रुटिपूर्ण है लेकिन वह भगवान को ही प्राप्त होता है जिस तरह से पेड़ से पत्ता गिरता है वह न दायें जा सकता है, न बायें जा सकता है न ऊपर जा सकता है, वह बिलकुल नीचे जायगा, ऐसे ही जो भगवान की पूजा

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

करता हैं वह उस एक भगवान को ही हासिल होता है, अलग-अलग देवी देवताओं को हासिल नहीं होता। यह तालीम छिपी हुई है गीता में, इसको हमें आगे लाना आवश्यक है। कुरान पाक में लिखा है :

वले कुल्ले कौमिन हादवले कुल्ले कौमिन रसूल।

हमने रसूल भेजे हैं हर एक कौम के लिए हर एक जाति के लिए। इस ज्ञान को आगे लाने की जरूरत है। आज एम०ए० पास लड़के को यह भी नहीं पता होता कि पहले स्नान करते हैं या पहले व्यायाम करते हैं। तो इन लाइब्रेरियों से हमें उम्मीद है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के मातहत यह आएंगी तो गांधीजी के जो आदर्श हैं, गीता माता के जो आदर्श हैं, दीन और ईमान के जो आदर्श हैं वह सामने आएंगे। आज हिन्दू मुसलमानों के नाम पर कोइ भी कहीं पर खड़े होकर कुछ भी लिख डाले, कोई भी विष उगल डाले, कोई उसे रोकने वाला नहीं है इसको रोकने के लिए सेक्युलरिज्म की तालीम देनी चाहिए। हर एक चीज की तालीम दी जा रही है, मच्छर मारने की तालीम दी जा रही है, गन्दी नालियां साफ़ करने की तालीम दी जा रही है, लेकिन जिस बुनियादी तालीम के लिये महात्मा गांधी, सरहदी गांधी खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां, नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस ने अपना तन-मन-धन दिया, उस तालीम के लिये न कोई काम किया गया है, न कोई स्कूल खोला गया है, न कोई शिविर लगाया गया है। इतनी बड़ी बुनियादी चीज को हम भूलते जा रहे हैं। इस के लिये जरूरत है कि हम लोग तन से, मन से, धन से राष्ट्र की एकता के लिये काम करें। सभापति महोदय, इन कांग्रेसियों से यह उम्मीद न करें, ये तो अपने दो धड़ों में भी इन्टीग्रिटी को कायम नहीं कर सके हैं, 52 करोड़ में कैसे एकता ला सकेंगे। इसलिये मैं आपसे अर्ज करने का इरादा रखता हूँ कि आप चाहें तो इस हाउस के अन्दर जो लोग उस तालीम के हिमायती हैं, जो चाहते हैं कि वह तालीम सब तरफ फैले, उनको मौका देकर इस पार्लियामेंट के जरिये हमारी जनता तक इस सैक्युलरिज्म की तालीम को पहुंचा सकते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सभापति महोदय, यह बिल इस सदन के सामने 21 फरवरी, 1968 को पेश किया गया था और कई बार इस बिल के पेश करने का स्वागत करने के बाद पौने दो वर्षों के बाद आज हम इस पर बहस कर रहे हैं। खैर, देर से ही सही, यह बिल यहां आया। मैं जानता हूँ कि आज खुदाबख्श लाइब्रेरी की क्या अवस्था है, मैं वहीं से आता हूं, जहां पर यह लाइब्रेरी है। सरकार ने इसके लिये जो बिल प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करते हुए दो तीन बातें आपकी मारफत सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं।

पहली बात तो यह है कि यह लाइब्रेरी बहुत पुरानी लाइब्रेरी है। अरबी और फारसी की किताबें ही नहीं, बहुत-सी पुरानी पाण्डुलिपियां, पुराने जमाने का ताल-पत्रों पर लिखा हुआ बहुत-सा बहुमूल्य साहित्य, जो हमारी सभ्यता और संस्कृति को बतलाता है, वहां भरा पड़ा है। इतना ही नहीं उर्दू का अच्छे से अच्छा साहित्य वहां पर संग्रहीत किया गया है। यहां पर दुर्भाग्य से आज यदि उर्दू का नाम लिया जाय, तो कुछ लोग समझते हैं कि यह तो साम्प्रदायिकता की बात है। भाषा के साथ कोई साम्प्रदायिकता नहीं होती। भाषा भाषा है, वह तो उस समय के समाज की सभ्यता और संस्कृति को बतलाने वाली चीज होती है। भाषा के प्रति किसी को नफरत की भावना से नहीं देखना चाहिए, लेकिन बदकिस्मती यह है कि उर्दू के नाम पर दंगे कराये जाते हैं। मैं ऐसे लोगों से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि उर्दू के नाम पर अगर कोई लाइब्रेरी है, तो इसमें कोई साम्प्रदायिकता की बात नहीं है। उर्दू के नाम पर कोई लाइ-

ब्रेरी है, फारसी के नाम पर कोई लाइब्रेरी है, तो वह उसी तरह से है, जिस तरह से हिन्दी के नाम पर लाइब्रेरियां हैं, बंगला के नाम पर लाइब्रेरियां हैं, संस्कृत के नाम पर लाइब्रेरियां हैं। इस तंग-नजरिये को, संकुचित दृष्टिकोण को, हमें छोड़ना होगा, ये हमारे राष्ट्रीय हितों के विरुद्ध हैं, हमारी भावात्मक एकता के विरुद्ध इन लाइब्रेरियों में सही मायनों में भावात्मक एकता होती है, वहां पर सब तरह की चीजें भरी होती हैं, वे ज्ञान का भण्डार होती हैं, वहीं से हम तमाम चीजों को लेते हैं, इसी दृष्टि से हमें इस खुदाबख्श लाइब्रेरी को देखना चाहिये। नाम बदलना बहुत आसान नहीं है, डीड की दृष्टि से हम ऐसा नहीं कर सकते हैं, परन्तु आप उसको इतना रिच बनाइये, इतना साहित्य वहां पर रखिये कि वह राष्ट्र की एक अमूल्य थाती बन जाये। केवल बिहार के लिये ही नहीं, हिन्दुस्तान के लिये, दुनिया के लिये वह एक उदाहरण पेश कर सके कि हमारे यहां इस तरह की लाइब्रेरी है जहां सब तरह का साहित्य, पुराना साहित्य संग्रहित है।

इन दृष्टिकोणों से हमें इस लाइब्रेरी को लेना चाहिये और इसकी मदद करनी चाहिये। बहुत पहले ही केन्द्रीय सरकार को इस लाइब्रेरी को ले लेना चाहिये था। बिहार सरकार पूरी तरह से उसकी देखभाल नहीं कर पाती है, वह उस पर ज्यादा धन व्यय नहीं कर पाती है, जिसकी वजह से उस लाइब्रेरी के विस्तार में बड़ी कठिनाइयां आ रही हैं। इसके विस्तार के लिये मकान की जरूरत है. इसके वर्तमान मकान में परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है। नई-नई पुस्तकों को हम वहां ला सकें, वहां रख सकें, हमारे देश के अन्दर बहुत-सी प्राचीन पाण्डुलिपियां अलग-अलग जगहों पर पड़ी हुई हैं। उनको संग्रहीत करके वहां इकट्ठा कर सकें—धन के अभाव में इस काम में कठिनाइयां आ रही हैं। यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि भारत सरकार अब इसको अपने हाथ में ले रही है और अपनी देख-रेख में इसको चलायेगी और इसकी मदद करेगी। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि इसके मकान बनाने के लिये आप विशेष सहायता दीजिये ताकि नई-नई पुस्तकें, नया-नया साहित्य वहां पर संग्रहीत हो सके।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। आप जो बोर्ड बना रहे हैं उसके सम्बन्ध में आपने कहा है कि जो लाइब्रेरी के प्रबन्ध के सम्बन्ध में योग्य व्यक्ति हैं, जिनको बड़ा अनुभव है, ऐसे लोगों को वहां रखा जायगा। आप अपनी तरफ़ से चार आदमी देंगे, चार बिहार सरकार देगी। मेरा निवेदन है कि इनके अलावा आप एक ऐसी शर्त जरूर रखिये कि जो उर्दू, अरबी, फारसी के ज्ञाता होंगे, उनको अवश्य रखा जायगा। जब तक कोई व्यक्ति विषय को नहीं जानेगा वह उसके काम को ठीक से नहीं चला सकेगा। इसलिये विषय को जानने वालों को वहां पर रखना चाहिये। इस लाइब्रेरी का नाम "ओरियेन्टल पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी" है, इसलिये जब तक उस भाषा को नहीं जानेंगे, मेरे जैसे आदमी को वहां पर ले जाकर बैठा देंगे, तो क्या होगा, न उर्दू जानता हूं, न फारसी जानता हूं, न अरबी जानता हूं—इससे काम नहीं चलेगा। मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में अपना संशोधन पिछले पत्र में दिया था, परन्तु मालूम हुआ है कि वह लैप्स कर गया है, फिर से देना चाहिए था, लेकिन नहीं दे सका हूं। इसलिये निवेदन कर रहा हूं कि वहां पर उर्दू, अरबी, फारसी के ज्ञाता को रखिये ताकि संग्रह का काम सही मायनों में हो सके।

अन्त में यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश के अन्दर जो साम्प्रदायिकता उभरती जा रही है, बढ़ती जा रही है और हमारे देश के अन्दर कुछ साम्प्रदायिक तत्व ऐसे हैं जो इसको बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, हमारे साहित्य को गन्दा करना चाहते है, हमारे समाज को गन्दा करना चाहते हैं उनसे हमें सावधान हो जाना चाहिये। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस तरह की बातों को मत उठाइये, इस तरह के सवालों को उठाना उचित नहीं है। इस लाइब्रेरी को हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

रिच बना सकें, यही हमारी कोशिश होनी चाहिये। मैं सरकार से यह भी निवेदन कर देना चाहता हूं कि केवल इस बिल को यहां पर पास कर देने से काम नहीं चलेगा, इस बिल को सही मायनों में अमल में ला कर इस पुस्तकालय को राष्ट्र की एक अमूल्य थाती बनाने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): I have nothing against the Bill but I am afraid that this kind of piecemeal legislation will not solve a problem which is immense. I have had occasion to study the problem of archives in the country. We have a glorious tradition and history behind us but because of our lack of interest, the records were not kept intact—records not only of the present generation but also of the previous rulers of this holy land. If we do not have a recorded history like that of Greece or Romans or even of China, it is not due to the lack of glorious events in the past but due to our not evincing enough interest in the preservation of records. Even after the attainment of freedom for twenty long years I am sorry to say that the Government is sleeping over the very vital problem. Library as a popular movement is different from preserving records of this nature in a museum. These cannot be normally used by the common man; these are places where we keep very important old records pertaining to history and other subjects. Unfortunately, this Government as well as the State Governments were not in a position to take up this matter in a serious way. I should like to inform the Education Minister that this is not the only museum that has a valuable collection; there are many others scattered in various parts of the country, with their own tradition and history behind them. They need to be preserved and taken care of by the Central Government, because, I know from personal experience that though the literates in my part of the country know that the Saraswati Mahal Library in Tamil Nadu is a wonderful archive, the Government in Tamil Nadu, due to dearth of funds is not in a position to publish many of the valuable manuscripts that are there in that library. Likewise, I am sure in many places many of the manuscripts are not able to see the light of day. So, here, the Central Government should evince some serious interest in this, and see to it that there is a comprehensive approach to the whole problem.

My feeling is, it is not due to the dearth of qualified men that our libraries or our archives are not properly manned. It is due to the want of enthusiasm on the part of the Central Government that we see the neglect that is exist today in the various museums in this country. It is high time that the situation is improved. I only urge upon the Government of India to see to it. I support Shri Lobo Prabhu in his argument that the allocation made in the Plan is so meagre that I am afraid how the Government can honestly say that they are doing anything towards the improvement of the present condition of the museum or to promote the movement of libraries in this country.

These are the different aspects which I would like to press that the popular movement of libraries may be left to the State Governments which they can cope with, but with regard to the preservation of ancient manuscripts and archives, it should be the entire responsibility of the Central Government and they should have some comprehensive approach to preserve, before it is too late, our ancient manuscripts and archives.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Shiv Chandra Jha. You will also be speaking on your amendments; so, please be brief.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : उस पर मैं बाद में बोलूंगा।

सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूं। आप को शायद पता न हो कि सरकार यह जो विधेयक लाई इसके लिए मैंने सन् 1967 में हो हल्ला किया था जबकि मैं इस सदन का सदस्य होकर आया था। इतनी देर के बाद यह विधेयक हमारे सामने आया है और सरकार का ध्यान उस लाइब्रेरी की ओर गया है इसके लिए हमें खुशी है और इसके लिए थोड़ी बहुत बधाई हम इस सरकार को

दे सकते हैं। लेकिन कब्ल इसके कि खुदाबख्श लाइब्रेरी को सरकार अपने हाथ में ले, कैसी उसकी व्यवस्था हो, किस रूप में उसको चलाया जाये, यह लाजमी हो जाता है कि अभी इस देश में लाइब्रेरीज की जो व्यवस्था है, जो वहां का प्रबन्ध है, उस पर भी गौर किया जाये। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि खुदाबख्श लाइब्रेरी को सरकार अपने हाथ में ले ले लेकिन वहां पर उसी प्रकार से मिसमैनेजमेन्ट रहे जैसे कि सरकार द्वारा ली हुई दूसरी लाइब्रेरीज में है। मैं ज्यादा दूर न जाकर यहां की पार्लमेन्ट लाइब्रेरी को ही लेता हूं। दो सालों से मैं इसको देख रहा हूं और मैं समझता हूं कि अगर इस लाइब्रेरी को बदल कर म्यूजियम कर दिया जाये या फिर चिड़ियाखाना बना दिया जाये तो उससे सदस्यों का ज्यादा मानसिक विकास हो सकेगा बनिस्बत जिस मिसमैनेजमेन्ट में आज यह पार्लमेन्ट लाइब्रेरी चल रही है —इसको एक तमाशा बनाया हुआ है। मैं इस प्रकार से कितने ही उदाहरण आपको दे सकता हूं जिनसे आप परेशान हो जायेंगे। वे लाइब्रेरीज एक मखौल और मजाक हैं।

कलकत्ते की जो नेशनल लाइब्रेरी है वहां पर सुबह से शाम तक बैठ कर काम करने का मौका मुझे मिला है। वह लाइब्रेरी भी बहुत हद तक मेस है। उसमें दो सेक्शन हैं —एक रीडिंग सेक्शन और दूसरा लेंडिंग सेक्शन। लेंडिंग का क्या मतलब होता है? मतलब यह कि किताबों की जितनी कीमत है, उतने पैसे आप पहले रख दें और तब किताब ले सकते हैं। बीस पच्चीस रुपया या जो भी उन किताबों की कीमत हो उसको देकर ही आप किताबें ले सकते हैं। लेकिन इस प्रकार से पैसा देकर कितने लोग हिन्दुस्तान में किताबें पढ़ सकते हैं? जिस प्रकार से यहां पर गरीबी है उसमें कितने लोग उन किताबों का इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं? मतलब यह कि जो वहां पर व्यवस्था है उसमें हिन्दुस्तान की बहुमत में गरीब जनता और विद्यार्थियों को महरूम रखा गया है। वे उस लाइब्रेरी से लाभान्वित नहीं हो सकते हैं।

दूसरे जो वहां का रीडिंग सेक्शन है वहां पर भी बहुत खराब व्यवस्था है। कहने के लिए तो यह व्यवस्था है कि बीस मिनट में आप को किताब मिल जायेगी लेकिन कोई भी किताब बीस मिनट में नहीं आती है। जब दो तीन बार आप रिमांइडर देंगे उसके बाद ही कहीं किताब आयेगी। मैंने वहां मोलाय साहब से कहा कि कैलिफोर्निया यूनिवर्सिटी, बर्क्ले में लाइब्रेरी में बोर्ड रहता है उसमें स्वीच दबा कर ही पता लगा लेते हैं कि किताब आई या नहीं—वहां पर रश करने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती है। लेकिन नेशनल लाइब्रेरी में स्टाक अपटुडेड नहीं है, कैटलागिंग मिस मैनेज्ड है और दूसरी तमाम खराबियां हैं। मैंने इसके बारे में हिन्दुस्तान स्टैंडर्ड अखबार में भी लिखा कि यह लाइब्रेरी जोकि सरकार के हाथ में है, उसकी यह हालत है। सरकार खुदाबख्श लाइब्रेरी को लेने जा रही है लेकिन कहीं ऐसा न हो कि उसमें भी वही दुर्व्यवस्थायें आ जायं।

विधेयक में जो मैं देख रहा हूं कि जिस रूप में सरकार उसको लेने जा रही है, उसमें और बातों के अलावा एक मकान, बिल्डिंग होने की सख्त जरूरत है लेकिन विधेयक में, मकान हो या न हो, इसकी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। एयरकन्डीशनिंग की बात तो ठीक है लेकिन उसके लिए एक अच्छी बिल्डिंग होनी चाहिए, उसकी सख्त जरूरत है परन्तु उसकी कोई व्यवस्था नही है।

दूसरी बात यह कि आप कहते हैं कि यह डिमोक्रेसी का युग है, ठीक है लेकिन इसमें फ्यूडलिज्म, सामन्तवाद की गंध आ रही है। बोर्ड में खुदाबख्श के रिलेटिव्ज को लेने की बात है। खुदाबख्श का नाम इस लाइब्रेरी से हटा दिया जाए, इसका भी मैं विरोध करता हूं। व्यक्तिगत नामों से जवाहरलाल नेहरू, मदनमोहन मालवीय यूनिवर्सिटी बनी हुई हैं। इसी प्रकार से बाहर भी उजबेक और लन्दन यूनिवर्सिटीज कायम है। खुदाबख्श ने जो काम किया है उसके लिए बिहार के लोग ही नहीं बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान के जितने बुद्धिजीवी हैं या आगे आने वाले दिनों में जो होंगे वे भी

[श्री शिवचन्द्र झा]

शुक्रगुजार रहेंगे और इस लाइब्रेरी का इस्तेमाल करके मानवता की सेवा कर सकेंगे । इसलिए उसके साथ खुदाबख्श का नाम रहना ही चाहिए। लेकिन आप उनके रिलेटिव्ज को बोर्ड में इसलिए लेने जा रहे हैं कि उनके द्वारा खुदाबख्श को याद किया जायेगा । यह बात सही नहीं है क्योंकि इसमें सामन्तवाद की बात आ जाती है। हिन्दुस्तान के सारे नागरिक उनको याद करेंगे । लेकिन बोर्ड में इस तरह की बात नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

तीसरी बात यह है कि उसकी जो ओरिजिनल प्लेस है वहां से उस को नहीं हटाना चाहिए । मैं यह मानता हूं कि वह जगह संकीर्ण है लेकिन पटना म्युनिसिपलिटी में और कौन सी जगह है । इस लाइब्रेरी के साथ मेरा बहुत पुराना सम्बन्ध रहा है । वह मेरे स्कूल के रास्ते में थी । पांच साल तक मुझे उसको देखने का मौका मिला । उसके बाद पटना कालेज के रास्ते में भी थी । इस प्रकार से उससे मेरा काफी पुराना संबंध रहा है । मैं उसका इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकता था, खुदाबख्श लाइब्रेरी का लेकिन मैं वहां पर जाया करता था और अखबारों को देखा करता था । उस लाइब्रेरी की अहमियत, उसकी ओरिजिनैलिटी और उसकी इज्जत हम तभी कर सकते है जबकि जहां पर उसको कायम किया गया, वहीं पर उसको रखा जाये । अभी भी बहुत सी जगह है, बहुत सी दूकानें हैं जिन को हटा कर आप उसको स्पेशस और वृहत् बना सकते हैं, लेकिन कहीं ऐसा न हो कि आप उसको हटा कर वहां से कहीं और ले जायें श्री कृष्णपुरी में, दिघ्घा में, बोरिंग रोड में या किसी दूसरी जगह में जहां नया टोला, बांकीपुर आदि जगहों के आम लोगों को कठिनाई हो जाये और वह उनके इस्तेमाल के बाहर हो जाये । इन सब बातों को आप को ध्यान में रखना चाहिये ।'

मैं माइक्रो-फिल्मिंग के बारे में भी एक शब्द कहना चाहता हूं । बहुत सी मैनुस्क्रिप्ट्स हैं जो दुनिया के पुस्तकालयों में हैं, हमारे यहां नहीं हैं । पहले तो उन मैनुस्क्रिप्ट्स को वहां से मंगवाने का प्रयत्न किया जाना चाहिये, और अगर वह नहीं हो सकता तो उनकी माइक्रो-फिल्म्स ले कर यहां रखना बहुत जरूरी है । कोई भी अच्छी किताबें अगर हिन्दुस्तान के मुताल्लिक दूसरी लाइब्रेरीज में है, जैसे बर्क्ले लाइब्रेरी है, लाइब्रेरी आफ दि कांग्रेस है, ब्रिटिश म्यूजिअम है, तो वहां से उनको लाकर यहां रखना चाहिए । मैंने खुद देखा है बर्क्ले में कि वहा पर मुद्रा राक्षस और अमर कोश के ट्रांस्लेशन नहीं बल्कि ओरिजिनल किताबें मौजूद हैं । और भी संस्कृत की किताबें हैं जिनके मैनुस्क्रिप्ट्स वहां पर हैं, आब्स्क्योर राइटिंग्स हैं जो कि यहां नहीं मिल सकतीं । सरकार के सामने यह बात रहनी चाहिये कि उनको लाकर यहां रक्खा जाये ।

मेरा संशोधन है कि इसको ओरियेन्टल पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी न कहकर नेशनल लाइब्रेरी कर दिया जाये और उर्दू के अन्दर जो पुराना साहित्य है, उन पांडुलिपियों पर रिसर्च करने के लिये यह संस्था होनी चाहिये । कोई जरूरी नहीं है कि बोर्ड आफ डाइरेक्टर्स में उर्दू के अच्छे ज्ञाता ही रक्खे जायें । अगर उर्दू के ज्ञाता तत्काल नहीं मिल रहे हैं तो जो दूसरे विषयों के स्कालर हैं, जिनकी डिस्टिंग्विश्ड राइटिंग्स हैं अपने आप उन्हें वहां पर ला सकते है । मैं इस तरह की रिजिडिटी नहीं चाहूंगा कि उर्दू और पर्शियन जानना जरूरी है । आगे चल कर तो वह होगा ही । इसलिए आपको अपना दृष्टिकोण ऐसा रखना चाहिये । शास्त्री जी उर्दू नहीं जानते हैं, मैं उर्दू जानता हूं । उर्दू जानने वाले आदमी लिए जाय, लेकिन इसमें कोई रिजिडिटी नहीं होनी चाहिये ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूं और सरकार को खबरदार भी करता हूं कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि यह लाइब्रेरी नैशनल लाइब्रेरी, कलकत्ता, पार्लियामेंट लाइब्रेरी या दूसरी लाइब्रेरियों की तरह मिसमैनेज न हो जाये । यह विधेयक लिप-सर्विस के रूप में ही न हो । यह सिर्फ मान देने के लिए न हो ।

खुदाबख्श ओरियन्टल लाइब्रेरी एक नैशनल लाइब्रेरी हो, इसके लिये सरकार आगे बढ़े। अगर वह आगे बढ़ेगी तो मैं इसका स्वागत करूंगा और आज भी इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूं।

श्री लखन लाल कपूर (किशन गंज) : सभापति महोदय, मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूं। इसके साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने यहां पर अपनी भावनायें व्यक्त की हैं, खुदाबख्श लाइब्रेरी के सम्बन्ध में, मैं उनसे सहमत हूं। मैं बिहार से आता हूं और इस पुस्तकालय को अच्छी तरह से जानता हूं। जितनी बरबादी होनी थी वह हो चुकी है, जितनी उपेक्षा होनी थी वह हो चुकी है। अब अगर सरकार उसकी रक्षा के लिए आगे बढ़ी है तो जो सन्देह सदस्यों को है उस को दूर करने के लिए इसकी अच्छी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। जहां तक इस बात का प्रश्न है कि यह पुरातन पुस्तकालय है और उस से हमारे बुजुर्गों का सम्बन्ध रहा है इसलिए बुजुर्गों के जो कार्य हैं, उनका जो सम्बन्ध रहा है उस की सुरक्षा तो होनी ही चाहिए, उन के नाम की रक्षा तो होनी ही चाहिए, इसलिये जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने संशोधन रक्खे हैं कि उस का नाम बदल देना चाहिये, मैं उस का सख्त विरोध करता हूं।

जहां तक इस बात का प्रश्न है कि इस पुस्तकालय का भवन अनुपयुक्त है और उसको वहां न रक्खा जाये, जैसा मेरे पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा, मैं उस को गलत नहीं समझता हूं। अगर वहां पर स्थान की संकीर्णता है तो फिर उस को दूसरी जगह ले जाने में कोई हर्ज नहीं है। पटना शहर में ऐसी बहुत सी जगहें हैं जहां उसका स्थानान्तर किया जा सकता है, हालांकि अगर वहां रहे तो उत्तम है। जो लाइब्रेरी बने साइंटीफिक तौर तरीके से उस में अधिक से अधिक व्यवस्था हो और सारी सुविधायें हो तो खुशी की बात होगी। जैसा सन्देह हम लोगों को है, और पुस्तकालयों की जो दशा होती है वैसी दशा इस की न हो। जैसे दूसरे पुस्तकालयों की दशा सुधरनी चाहिये उसी तरह अधिक से अधिक धन खर्च कर के अविलम्ब इस पुस्तकालय का जीर्णोद्धार होना चाहिये।

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : Mr. Chairman, I am very much obliged to hon. Members who have spoken on this Bill, all of whom extended their support to it. I agree with them that it should have been enacted and passed into law very much earlier. But, as you know, it was introduced in the Third Lok Sabha; somehow it did not get the time, lapsed and came again ; every session we were trying to put it on the Order Paper. Fortunately, this time, thanks to the courtesy of the Business Advisory Committee, it has figured as the first item during this session. I have a feeling that even in this session, if it had not come as the first item, again it would have gone on to the next session.

As far as the observations made by hon. Members are concerned, I must say that there is a little misunderstanding. The idea is not to make it a national library but of declaring it as an institution of national importance. At the moment the national library that we have got is in Calcutta. When an institution is treated as an institution of national importance, the Central Government undertakes a great deal of responsibility, not only for its maintenance but also for its development. We want to declare it as an institution of national importance because we found that the library was going from bad to worse, the local government did not have the resources to keep it in good condition and we have heard the description from a number of hon. Members who come from Patna of what the state of affairs was. I would like to assure hon. Members—I dare not make a financial commitment because I do not have the authority to do so—speaking for myself that I shall try my very best to see that whatever money is required for the purpose of filfilling the objectives set out in the Bill is found and that not only Bihar but the whole country will be proud of the Khuda Bakhsh Library after it becomes an institution of national importance.

My hon. friend, Shri Beni Shanker Sharma of the Jana Sangh, said a very good thing that we are going to have this because it consists of so many Arabic, Urdu and Persian books; but then he went on to ask

[Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao]

why call it the Khuda Bakhash Library, why not call it by some other name or as a national library. I was also suprised to find my distinguished friend, Shri Shiva Chandra Jha, also suggesting why have a name. I would suggest that we should now get into the position of not thinking that, because a very distinguished name is given to an institution which happens to belong to a particular community, it becomes a communal institution.

SHRI K. K. NAYANAR (Bahraich) : Who mentioned that here ?

DR. V. K. R. V. Rao : I am not talking about the Jana Sangh at all. I was talking of shri Shiva Chandra Jha who suggested...

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : मैं तो सपोर्ट करता हूं कि रहना चाहिये । इस मे कम्यूनल नही होता है ।

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I do not think it is possible or it should be desirable to change the name. I think, we shall have to retain the name as it is.

Then there were two opposite suggestions: one was that we should not have anybody connected with the family even on the board and the other suggestion was that the Librarian's post should be offered to a member of the family if he has the necessary qualifications. They were suggestions both coming from the opposite side. I think, it is a matter of graciousness and justice on our part to give a place to the family, who has spent all their time, energy and money from their own private resources in the building up of that institution, on it.

We have given them only one seat. They are not going to control it. I am sure my hon. friend, Shri Shiv Chandra Jha, will not have any serious objection to that.

Regarding the question of a building, whether the space is enough or not, whether it should be shifted to another building or not, all these matters will be taken up as soon as the legislation is enacted and we come into the picture. Only we cannot shift it outside Patna. There is an agreement with the Bihar Government that it has to be in Patna, preferably in the same place or otherwise we shall find out what can be done about it.

I agree with the question of preserving old documents. My hon. friend, Shri S. Kandappan, of the D. M. K. Party referred to the Saraswati Mahal Library. I am sure, he is aware or if he is not aware, I should like him to be aware, that we have already taken a decision and we have allocated a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs for the Saraswati Mahal Library during the Fourth Plan period in order to see that all the documents are properly listed and are kept in good condition. It is one of the most important things, I can assure the House, to the extent finances permit, that I am anxious to see that the archives are taken proper care of so that records are available and proper history of our ancient land can be written.

I am glad that so many hon. Members in this House referred to the importance of libraries as instruments of national integration, as instruments of education, and the importance of finding money for the development of libraries. The amount that was provided for the development of libraries in the Fourth Plan under the Central sector was Rs. 2.95 crores, that is nearly Rs. 3 crores and what has been approved by the Planning Commission is only Rs. 1 crore. In the States' sector, the amount proposed was Rs. 1.20 crores and Rs. 90 lakhs have been approved for the States. So, a total amount of about Rs. 2 crores will be available in the Fourth Plan period for the development of libraries in the country, I think, it is a miserable amount. We are spending so much money on education. There is no point in having education unless we provide the machinery for the use of education that people get. There is no point in making people literate or in producing graduates and so on unless we develop libraries for the use of education that the people get. With the support of the House, I shall try and see if I can use in the days of paressure, all-party pressure, to get a little more money so far as the development of libraries is concerned.

I do not think there were any other important points that were made. About books, it is not only the preservation of manuscripts. I agree with my hon. friend, Shri Shiv Chandra Jha, that we have to take micro-films. That is an important part of

modernised libraries. But it cannot be only in terms of books. I also agree that scientific measure should be taken for the preservation of old manuscript's and things of that kind. This Library is not only going to be the archives but it is also going to be developed as a place where research work will be done in library matters and library science will be promoted.

At the same time, we shall also see that books in other languages are added to the Library. In particular, I should try and see that the Urdu Section which is a modern section is developed in this Library. You do not get so many modern books which are very relevant from our point of view in Arabic and Persian. But Urdu is our language. The Government of India has got a very big programme for the devolpment of Urdu. I should like to infrom the House that we have sanctioned Rs. 1 crore for the development of Urdu literature in the Fourth Plan period. We have set up a Board for the purpose and that is actively working to produce a large number of titles which will be useful for university purposes as also for other purpose. When we get more and more Urdu books, I shall try and see that this Library has a provision for adding Urdu books.

Then, my hon. fried, Shri Yashpal Singh, talked about the need for religion, God and so on. I do not think there is anything very much I can talk about it as far as the Bill is concerned. Fortunately, the name of the gentleman after whom the Library is being named is Khuda Bakhsh. I understand Khuda means God. I hope this Library will also serve the purpose of God, Ram, Rahim, Khuda, Allah and Ishwar in which all of us believe and, I am sure, it will become a secular institution. I am sure Bihar can certainly provide a secular institution that way.

One point was made by a number of members and I agree with them. Unfortunately, the Bill as it stands says that eight persons to be nominated on the Board should be persons with experience in library administration and so on. I would like to tell this House that it is not mandatory, it says, 'as far as possible'. I will issue executive instructions and have rules framed under the Act, so that this will not be a mandatory provision. We shall see to it that persons with competence in Arabic, Persian and other literatures, including Sanskrit, will have a place on this Board ; it will not be confined to professional librarians or library administrators. I will try my best to see that there is no mismanagement. I cannot give a hundred per cent guarantee on this because it does not entirely lie in the hands of the Government at the Centre. We shall try our best to see that this Library not only becomes worthy of the great sacrifice and the great love with which Mohammad Bakhsh and his son, Khuda Bakhsh built up the Library but also becomes an institution really worthy of being called an institution of national importance. After it is properly put on its feet, I think, many scholars will be able to make use of it and enrich the history and culture of our country and especially its composite character.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill to declare the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library at Patna to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its administration and certain other connected matters, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2—(*Declaration of Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library as an institution of national importance*)

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 1,—

for "Public" *substitute* "National" (6)

क्लाज 2 में पब्लिक के स्थान पर नेशनल शब्द मैं रखवाना चाहता हूं । खुदाबख्श लाइब्रेरी केन्द्रीय सरकार के मातहत आ रही है और इसको नेशनल इम्पार्टेंस की लाइब्रेरी बनाया जा रहा है । प्राइवेट लाइब्रेरी भी आजकल पब्लिक लाइब्रेरी होती है, प्राइवेट पुस्तकालय जो होता है वह पब्लिक पुस्तकालय हो जाता है । जब आप इसको नेशनल इम्पार्टेंस का मानते हैं तो शब्द 'पब्लिक' को हटा कर आप क्यों नहीं शब्द

[Shri Shiva chandra Jha]

'नेशनल' रख देते हैं। दोनों बातें इसमें आ जाती है। यह बहुत कम्पेटिवल है। खुदाबख्स ओरिएंटल नेशनल लाइब्रेरी आप कर दें।

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I would not like to accept this amendment. I appreciate the underlying objective. But it is already an institution of national importance. It is a name by which it is already known. I know, in Hindu marriages, the girl's name is changed after she gets married ; maybe, Mr. Shiva Chandra Jha has got that in mind; because it becomes, from a State Library, a Library of national importance, he would like the name to be changed. But I would suggest to him that it would be far better to have the name by which it is already known.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I now put Mr. Shiva Chandra Jha's amendment to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 6 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4—(*Establishment and incorporation of Board*)

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Sir, I beg to move :

Page 2,—after line 25,

for "Public" *substitute* "National". (7)

मैं इस संशोधन के द्वारा भी यही चाहता हूं कि शब्द "पब्लिक" के स्थान पर शब्द "नेशनल" रख दिया जाये।

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I have already expressed my opinion about this, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now I will put amendment No. 7 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 7 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now the question is :

"That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill,"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5—(Composition of Board)

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Sir, I beg to move :

Page 2,—*after* line 31, *insert*—

"(aa) Minister of Education and Youth Services, Government of India, *ex officio*, Adviser" (8)

Page 3,—

omit lines 1 to 3 (9)

Page 3,—

after line 7, *insert*—

"Provided they are persons of deep scholarship with some published works to their credit." (10)

अपने संशोधन संख्या 8 के द्वारा मैं चाहता हूं कि क्लाज 5 में बोर्ड के सदस्यों के बारे में जो सूची दी गई है, उसमें भारत सरकार के मिनिस्टर आफ़ एजूकेशन एंड यूथ सर्विसिज को एक्स आफ़िशो एडवाइजर के रूप में रख दिया जाये। मैं नहीं समझता कि इस संस्था की पूरी जिम्मेदारी आटोनोमी के नाम पर राज्य सरकार पर छोड़ देना कोई अच्छी बात होगी। चूंकि यह लाइब्रेरी केन्द्र के मातहत आ रही है, इसलिये उसके बोर्ड में केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्री का होना जरूरी है।

इस क्लाज में मौलवी खुदाबक्श के परिवार के एक सदस्य को भी बोर्ड में एक सदस्य के रूप में नामीनेट करने की व्यवस्था की गई है। मैं अपने संशोधन संख्या 9 के द्वारा चाहता हूं कि इस व्यवस्था को इस क्लाज से हटा दिया जाये, क्योंकि इससे फ्यूडल, सामन्तवादी भावना की गन्ध आती है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि उस परिवार के लोगों ने इस लाइब्रेरी में बहुत

इनवेस्ट किया है, बहुत-से रीसोर्सिज़ जुटाये हैं, इसलिए यदि उस परिवार के एक व्यक्ति को बोर्ड में रखा जाये, तो इसमें क्या खराबी है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि इस व्यवस्था से इस संस्था का काम और वातावरण विशिष्ट हो जायेगा। चूंकि यह एक नेशनल लाइब्रेरी होगी, इसलिए इसमें किसी एक परिवार के सदस्य को विशेष स्थान देने की ज़रूरत नहीं है।

इस क्लाज में यह भी व्यवस्था की गई है कि राज्य सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार इस लाइब्रेरी के बोर्ड में ऐसे आठ लोगों को नामीनेट करेंगी, जिनको लाइब्रेरीज़ के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का नालेज और एक्सपीरियंस हो। मैं अपने संशोधन संख्या 10 द्वारा यह चाहता हूं कि केवल उन्हीं व्यक्तियों को नामीनेट किया जाये, जो बड़े विद्वान हों और जिनकी कुछ रचनायें प्रकाशित हो चुकी हों। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि केवल लाइब्रेरी के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का ज्ञान और अनुभव होने से ही कोई व्यक्ति बोर्ड में नामीनेट किये जाने के योग्य नहीं समझा जाना चाहिए। वह कोई आवस्क्युर या गूढ़ विषय नहीं है। वह तो बहुत मामूली कामनसेन्स की बात है। यदि किसी विद्वान को थोड़ा-बहुत लाइब्रेरी के प्रशासन का अनुभव है, तो अच्छा है, लेकिन यदि किसी विद्वान को इसका अनुभव नहीं है, तो भी उसको नामीनेट किया जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि वह मामूली कामनसेन्स से लाइब्रेरी के काम को ठीक तरह से चला सकेगा। जिस व्यक्ति को नामीनेट किया जाये, उसके पास केवल कोई टाइटल आदि ही न हो, बल्कि यह भी देखा जाये कि उसकी अपने विषय में कोई रचना प्रकाशित हुई है या नहीं।

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will he at least accept this amendment ?

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO: I do not see much point in the Education Minister of the Central Government being a member because the Central Government are nominating four persons, and I can assure Shri Jha that the persons so nominated will take much more interest in the work of the library than the Education Minister will. If the object is to see that there is somebody from the Central Government who takes proper interest in the work of the library, this should be satisfactory.

Regarding membership of the family, I have already said that it is a matter of graciousness to have one member from the family on the Board.

Regarding the third point he made, I have my sympathies which I expressed in my opening remarks. But I do not like the amendment because it says:

> "Provided they are persons with deep scholarship with published works to their credit".

It is very difficult to define 'deep scholarship'. I am not always sure whether published works are an indication of that scholarship.

I cannot move another amendment because I have not given notice. But I repeat the assurance given that the management of the Library will be by library experts which will include scholars and literary men.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendments Nos. 8-10 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 8 to 10 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill

Clause 6—(*Term of office and fresh nomination in certain Cases*)

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA: I beg to move:

> Page 3, line 16,—*after* "Government" *insert*—"and to the State Government". (11)

Page 3, line 25,—*after* "shall" *insert* "not". (12)

MR. CHAIRMAN: These amendments and the clause are before the House.

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा : इस क्लाज में कहा गया है कि कोई भी नामीनेटिड मेम्बर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को राइटिंग में नोटिस दे कर अपने पद से इस्तीफ़ा दे सकता है। चूंकि इस संस्था से राज्य सरकार का भी सम्बन्ध रहेगा, इसलिए मैं अपने संशोधन संख्या 11 के द्वारा चाहता हूं कि जो व्यक्ति अपने पद से इस्तीफा दे, वह उसकी एक कापी राज्य सरकार को भी भेजे।

इस क्लाज में कहा गया है कि किसी आउटगोइंग मेम्बर को रीनामीनेट किया जा सकेगा। मैं समझता हूं कि यह एक गलत परम्परा है। यदि किसी व्यक्ति को दोबारा नामीनेट किया जायेगा, तो बोर्ड में वेस्टिड इन्टेरेस्टस की भावना आ जायेगी और जो खराबी कई दूसरी संस्थाओं में व्याप्त है, वह इस लाइब्रेरी में भी आ जायेगी। जो विद्वान एक बार बोर्ड में काम कर चुका है, उसको दोबारा नामीनेट नहीं करना चाहिए। यही मेरे संशोधन संख्या 12 का तात्पर्य है।

DR. V. K. R. V. RAO : I hope I am not making any mistake ; I am very anxious to accept something moved by Shri Jha, and the least harmful I can think of is to insert the words 'and the State Government'. This means that every member resigning will have to write a letter both to the State Government and the Central Government. If this will satisfy him, I have no objection to accepting it.

Regarding the other one, it only says 'shall be eligible for renomination'. It does not say that he will be renominated. I should retain the provision as it stands.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"Page 3, line 16,—*after* "Government" *insert*—"and to the State Government". (11)

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put amendment No. 12 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 12 was put and negatived.

16 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 6, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopaed.

Clause 6 as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clauses 7 and 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clausc 7 and 8 were added to the Bill.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up the Adjournment Motion.

16.01 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT (*contd.*)

INDIA'S PARTICIPATION IN ISLAMIC CONFERENCE AT RABAT

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : I move :

" That the House do now adjourn. "

As we have already requested you, the time allotted for my opening speech may kindly be passed on to Acharya Kripalani and I will reserve for myself the right to reply to the debate.

MR. SPEAKER : I agreed to this request. It does not make any difference.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the House do no adjourh."

SHRI J.B. KRIPALANI (Guna) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to Shri Piloo Mody and the Swatantra Party for having allowed me to introduce this discussion. It also shows that even old men outside the party of the Prime Minister have some value.

It must be clearly understood that whatever I say and whatever anybody else says here is not in opposition to the Muslim kingdoms that took part in this conference, nor is it against the Arab League. They were all doing what they considered to be their religious duty. Our quarrel is with our Government. Was it doing its national duty ?

Let us look at the nature of this conference. It frankly says that it is a summit conference of Islamic countries. There is no qualifying adjective to this. It is an Islamic summit conference- Then, who was the moving spirit behind this ? It was Saudi Arabia. Naturally, because the sacred places of Islam are under its protection. And with it there were reactionary groups of kingdoms which even the Government of India will not have the audacity to deny. Among them was our neighbour Pakistan.

Who were invited to this conference? The Rulers of the Muslim States and also the Government of Islamic regions. Curiously enough, our Government has said that we belong to the Islamic region. May be, the Government belongs to the Islamic region but this country does not belong to the Islamic region. Supposing, there were a Hindu Conference in the neighbouring kingdom of ours, Nepal, will our Government send a delegation there? If not, can the Hindus insist that the Government should send a delegation there ? Even Muslim of India could not have insisted that the Government should take part in this Islamic Conference.

Who were invited? There were some non-Islamic countries that were invited. Among them was Yugoslavia. It had refused. Then, there was Nigeria. It refused. Tanzania had also refused. Then there were really Arabic States which refused...why, I know.—Syria and Iraq. Why did they refuse ? I think they made a difference between their religion and their nationality. They stood for their nationality even though they had a common religion with the other countries. This shows that the Arab League is not a united body. Whom have we given representation here ? To a body of persons who are not united among themselves. This is an anachronism. Now who were those non-Islamic countries who were present. Senegal and Sierra Leon. They were small countries and they wanted to make themselves important by being invited to this conference and by attending it. Were we going to make ourselves important by attending this conference ? I do not know. The Government of India might have gained in importance but so far as the country is concerned, it has been dragged down.

How was the invitation got ? We were not at first invited. Invitation was forced by approaching here the embassies of those countries that were invited. What did they (our Government) say, If India was not invited, it would feel unhappy. Then telegrams were sent to all those countries that were invited and our embassies there were asked to approach those Governments to get an invitation.

And then we approached the Arab League to get an invitation What this Arab League is, only the Arabs know. We do not know. What did the host country say, Sir ? "India assailed us to get an invitation."

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Shame, shame.

SHRI J.B. KRIPALANI: This is what King Hussain of Morocco, our host, says. It is said that this invitation was unanimous. No votes were taken. How did they know that it was unanimous ? Acclamation Any 10 people here can acclaim and it happens always in this House: there is an acclamation of clamorous persons and we might say that the House is with them. Acclamations are not valid in international conferences. Then was there any invitation sent to India ? In such conferences. if anybody is invited, the invitation is in writing. There was no invitation in writing.

AN HON. MEMBER: Invisible ink.

SHRI J B. KRIPALANI: Only our ambassador was told that you have been invited. Whether he was told he was unanimously invited or not, that also we do not know.

SHRI PILOO MODY: If there is an invitation, put it on the Table.

SHRI J.B. KRIPALANI: If there is one, they can bring it out from their hats. Then, there were other things which are even

[Shri J.B. Kripalani]

more terrible than that. It is said that our representative at Jeddah gave an assurance to these Arabians that whatever resolution is passed in the conference, India will be bound by it. It takes my breath away that any country can bind itself to any resolution passed by international conferences. It is taking away our sovereignty; it is an invasion of our sovereignty. It is said that this was denied. Then what happened to the denial ? It is said it was not published. You go to conference; you deny a thing and it is not published; And yet you go in this conference. It is very strange.

Then, our representative, Shri F A Ahmed was sitting with his Luggage ready. I do not know how many hours he took to fly. It is said that in 12 hours he was gone. Then what happened ? He was not received according to the protocol, it is said. I do not know what their protocol is: I never dabble in these things. Then he was not put where other delegates were put up. He was put up in a separate place. He was advised not to go to the conference. Whoever may have advised him—I think Malaysia or somebody.

AN HON. MEMBER: Malaysia.

SHRI J.B. KRIPALANI: Malaysia advised him not to go. He said, "But I have been invited. I must go." That is what appeared in the press. and all of a sudden, he refused to go. If you said that "I must go." then you must go.

You carried out their instructions, but maintained your dignity by saying "I am not bound by your advice." This is a very strange thing. It is said that our poor representative did not get even hot water for shaving. In an Islamic country, why should a Muslim shave ? He did not get his food in time. He did not immediately come back to India; he came *via* England.

It is said that we went to this conference because resolutions of a political nature may be passed, To how many conferences where resolutions of a political nature are passed do we go ? Even if resolutions of a political nature are passed you remember that we are against all regional pacts. We have declared from housetops from the time of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru that we are against these regional pacts or military pacts. Was not this conference intended for military action against Israel ? Because it was so intended, therefore, it also comes in the category of Warsaw Pact or SEATO or whatever those pacts are. Why did we not go into these pacts ? There also political resolutions are discussed. I assure you that if we wanted to go to the Atlantic Pact or Warsaw Pact or CENTO and so on, they will welcome us with open arms. We will get hot water and food also.

Our representative made certain statements there and those statements show that he was insulted. He said it in London, I am told. In Delhi, he said both these things. He said, we have been insulted, but it is good that we went. Having said that it is good that we went, he also said that there must be a reorientation of our foreign policy. May I humbly ask, is it within the competence of this Industries Minister to say that there should be a reorientation of our foreign policy ? He was at once pulled up, by whom ? By a junior. These younger people have more authority than older people. They can pull up older men, because it is the age of youth

Our Foreign Minister pulled him up; then the Prime Minister pulled him up, saying that it is not his business.

When I am talking of this, may I know who decided that we should go to this Rabat Conference ? I hope those who answer it will tell us by whom this invitation for an international conference was accepted ? But nowadays the Cabinet does not count. There is a secret cabal where everything is decided. And of whom does this cabal consist ? God alone knows.

AN HON MEMBER: Politburo.

SHRI J.B. KRIPALANI: May be. I do not know certain intimate things, as my friends there. There is at least one ex-Minister there, Dr Ram Subhag Singh. But you cannot trust him. He has left the fold. How can he be trusted ? He said that this Rabat invitation was not discussed in the Cabinet.

DR RAM SUBHAG SINGH (Buxar) : Any body can get up and say whether it was discussed.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY (Kendrapara) : It is a Cabinet secret.

SHRI J.B. KRIPALANI : If they do not tell us, silence is consent. So the cat is out the bag.

They say they have gained by this Conference. What ? They have defended the Arabs, as if the Arabs needed our defence when we cannot defend our own territory. They say: "by this conference we have gained". I am reminded of a story. When a man was beaten by a shoe, he began to laugh. The neighbours asked him; why are you laughing when you are insulted ? He replied: "Yes, I am insulted; but, don't you see that this shoe is torn ?" ;

Let us see the declaration. It says :

> "The Conference is of those who have a common creed and that constitutes a powerful factor bringing the peoples closer together."

What people ? The Islamic people. Up to this time the Government has not published this document, the declaration. They have sent us everything except the declaration. What does the declaration again say ?

> "That they are resolved to preserve the spiritual, moral, social and economic values of Islam, which remains one of the essential factors for the achievement of progress by mankind."

This useless United Nations does not make for peace and progress. And what do they affirm ?

> "...the unshakable faith in the precepts of Islam. Their Governments will consult together with a view to promoting between themselves close co-operation and mutual assistance, inspired by the immortal teachings of Islam ?

Is there anything more than that to show that this was a communal conference, that this was an Islamic conference—its very name shows that—and that we had no right to be there and to go there as we did go ?

What did the Prime Minister say ? She says that our going to Rabat is equal to Gandhiji's participation in the Khilafat Movement. She earlier said that the step of nationalisation of banks was as world-shaking as Gandhiji's creed of non-violent truthful satyagraha which gave new values to the world in the political field. It has given a new morality, not morality of individuals but morality of groups. There has never been a politician and statesman whose centenary year has been celebrated by friends and enemies all over the world. Our nationalisation of banks will also have a centenary when it will be celebrated all over the world ! What is the meaning of these comparisons ?

How did Gandhiji take part in the Khilafat movement ? He said, "My neighbours are in trouble and it is my duty to help them." How did he help them ? He said, "I do not want to go into the historical background of the Khilafat movement, I take it from Mohammad Ali, Shaukat Ali and the Mussalmans ; they are my brothers, they will mislead me ; the fact is that they are feeling it and they are troubled." Also, Gandhiji said that the Prime Minister of England had said during the war that the Turkish Empire will not be dismembered and Khilafat will not be abolished. Gandhiji believed that a word given must be kept because he did not believed that a word given in politics may be violated the very next day as has been done the world over and as is being done here today. Today you find one man here and another man there, then another man this side and yet another that side. This Congress says that they are against this robbery or piracy of members but they are doing it from the beginning, from 1951.

How did Gandhiji take part in Khilafat ? They wanted him to lead them. He said, "I would lead you but on one condition." What was the condition ? It was, "You accept truth and non-violence, that this agitation of yours will be carried on through non-violence." Then, the Moulvis and Maulanas, with big beards, collected together, invited Gandhiji and said that in the Koran it is written that violence in a good cause is not taboo and asked, "How do you want us to taboo something which is not taboo in the Koran ?" What did Gandhiji, ever delawyer that he was, tell them ?

[Shri J. B. Kripalani]

He said that in Koran violence is permission but it is not binding. Ajmal Khan and the Maulanas were convinced by a Hindu giving interpretation of the Koran. It was that man. And our Prime Minister compares herself with that man ! She has only the name and not his virtue. This is how our country is being ruled and our reputation is put into the mud in the international world.

SHRI R. K. SINHA (Faizabab) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have heard the speech of the learned Acharya Kripalani and the running commentary of Mrs. Kripalani. Today there is an alliance in the offing between the Syndicate, the Swatantra and theJana Sangh. This alliance was born in *Rahu Nakshtra*.

The learned Acharya said many things against the Congress but in the end, when he talked of the Khilafat Movementt, he forgot the very basic principles and arguments put forward by him. If Gandhiji could lead a movement against injustice, a movement against colonialism, the Khilafat movement along with the Muslims, I do not understand why the Indian Delegation could not participate in the conference of Muslim countries. In India, it should not be forgotten that there are 60 million Muslims and there is nothing in this which is not a continuation of the policies that were enunciated by Maulana Azad and Pandit Nehru.

It is not for the first time that India has participated in such events. Let us look at the facts, Why do we want to encourage participation in such international conferences ? Pakistan on our borders is the biggest enemy that we are faced with today. Pakistan has been always attempting to develop pan-Islamic alliance against India in such conferences. When the Indian delegation participated in such conferences, they participated in order to see that Pakistan may not utilise such platforms for propaganda against India. There have been many such occasions. For example, when a non-official delegation led by Mr. Nuruddin Ahmed, the Mayor of Delhi, went to a Muslim Conference in Mecca, the Resolution against Indian position on the issue of Kashmir could not be passed. In the guidelines given by Panditji and Maulana Azad, it was also said that in religious conferences, indivipuals should go but in other such conferences at State level, the official Indian delegations can also go and participate and utilise such platforms in the interest of India's image in the international field. (*Interruptions*) This alliance was born in *Rahu Nakshtra* and even the decision to appoint the leader of the Syndicate was taken in the same *Nakshtra*. (*Interruptions*).

Sir, the Indian participation in this Conference should be judged in the interest of the image of India in the international field. The northern Africa, the whole of West Asia and Asia right upto Indonesia constitute the Muslim world. In the United Nations and in other international forums, it is to our interest that we make friends with secular and progressive elements in the Muslim world and do not allow Pakistan to develop pan-Islamic alliance under its leadership. To that extent, I think, the Government of India should be congratulated in having tried to isolate Pakistan..... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): It is a national humiliation.

SHRI R. K. SINHA: I want to remind the august House as to where were these lovers of secularism when India participated in the 2000 Anniversary of Lord Buddha. The Prime Minister is the head of an institution wnich is going to celebrate 500th Anniversary of Guru Nanak. When Dr. Karan Singh participated in the Hindu Religious Conference, nobody in this House protested against it. Today, these people of the Syndicate, the Swatantra and the Jana Sangh are trying to blow it out of all proportion in order to deflect the country from its progressive economic policies. They want to isolate the peop'e of the country from their genuine demands and thus consolidate themselves.

Then, the learned Acharya said that this was a Muslim Conference and we had nothing to do with it. How is it that Lebanon which has half Christian and half Muslim population with a Christian head of the State, Sierra Leone and other countries which have no Muslim majority were also represented in this Conference ? Why should you forget that it was Ahmedabad

riots which gave an excuse to Pakistan to heap insults on us.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame, shame !

SHRI R. K. SINHA: I happened to be at that time representing the Indian Delegation in the United Nations. The Western press which is always interisled in running down the Government of India and India, were publishing stories about Ahmedabad and those stories about Ahmedabad were being used by the Pakistan representatives against us in Rabat and U. N. The Muslim Conference was nearly wrecked because two sessions were postponed and it met only for 15 minutes. That was the strength of our friends in that Conference. I want to present before you that this question of the Muslims of Ahmedabad is a very important question for us. The basic thing for Swatantra, Jan Sangh and Syndicate members is to run down the Government of India and tarnish the image of the country, Today in the international plane, what is the attempt of Pakistan ? Pakistan is attempting to make friendship with China, Russia and America. Pakistan is a member of SEATO and CENTO and would also like to participate in the non-aligned nations' conference. It wants to isolate us from every part of the world. These gentlemen who are the friends of Israel did not protest when in the *New York Times* a nefarious story was published about Gandhiji by Arthur Koestler, a Hungarian Zionist. It was published that Gandhiji used to experiment with sex.. (*Interruptions*) I was present in New York when that nefarious article was published in which it was said that if Gandhiji had not been there, India would have been freed much earlier, the British would have handed over the administration much earlier. The blood of these gentlemen does not boil when such insults are heaped on the Indian Union by known Zionists because they are all friends of Israel...(*Interruptions*) They do not stand here to condemn the burning of Al Aqea Mosque; they do not condemn the Israeli conquest of Arab territories...(*Interruptions*).

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (Gonda): He cannot take Gandhiji's name like that. Please tell him not to use Gandhiji's name like that. Is he an Indian or not ? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI R. K. SINHA: I want to tell my hon. friends that if they continue to represent imperialism and capitalism, they would meet with the same fate which imperialism has received elsewhere in the world.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA (Bhandara) : The Conference at Rabat was called the First Islamic Summit Conference. So we are discussing today not only what happened at that Conference, we are not only dissecting and deploring and perhaps denouncing the part that our Government may have played in that Conference, but we have also to guard ourselves against the danger that is looming ahead. We are told that the Foreign Ministers of the participating powers are expected to meet in March next year. Are we going to get involved in it ? So, this is not only a question of wanting to criticise or condemn the Government for something that has happened. Rabat, we are told, was a rebuff The Prime Minister has said that other countries also receive similar diplomatic rebuffs, but here the point is that it was not only rebuff but a question as to what policy you are going to pursue and what policies you have pursued in the past.

Now what was this Islamic Summit Conference ? The criteria for participation in that Conference were two: the majority of Muslim population, if a country had a majority of Muslim population, it was entitled to participate. And Secondly if the Head of the State was a Muslim, that country was entitled to participate. Do we accept these criteria ? Because in our country people believing in a particular religion are in a majority in a State—as in Jammu & Kashmir Muslims are in majority, and in Nagaland, Christians are in majority—do they become Muslim and Christian States ? Even the States have no religion of their own. Is this the kind of description that we accept for ourselves ? Was there any other criteria ? There are the two sole criteria. According to these criteria, if this conference had been held a month or two earlier, the head of our State was a Muslim and we would have immediately been called a Muslim country ! Is the character of the country going to be determined by the religion of the Head of the State or what is the religion of the Majority of our people ?

Then, Sir, what was the agenda ? What

[Shri Asoka Mehata]

were the two main items that were to be discussed there ? One was the damage that was done, the desecration brought to the Al Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem: We all recognize this is a holy place and I agree with what the Conference has said: It is a place holy to the entire humanity. And the other thing was the West Asian crisis.

As far as the Al Aqsa mosque is concerned, our friend, the Foreign Minister, the Rajasaheb of Kalakankar, had expressed the opinion of this House in the Parliament and I believe every one here has condemned in no unmistakable terms what had happened there and each one of us shared the sorrow that was felt—it was not a question of only the Muslims sensing a feeling of sorrow on what had happened in Jerusalem—every one of us shared that sorrow because to us it is not a question of a particular religion. Al Aqsa mosque to us is a place of pilgrimage. Therefore, when a place of pilgrimage, a holy place, was desecrated by some one, surely the entire House condemned it and India's voice in condemntion was raised in an effective manner in the United Nations.

As far as the Arab-Israeli dispute is concerned, our position is clear. Have we not repeatedly made our position very clear in the United Nations ? What was the Conference going to do that has not been done by the United Nations so far ? What was the new suggestion that you or your friends were going to bring up there in that conference ? You must come and tell us that something wonderful was going to be discussed there. What is that ? What new sanctions are going to be enforced there ? Would you want to participate in a conference which is going to enforce new sanctions, as Acharya Kripalani said, without letting us know what kind of sanctions we are going to be involved into ? Therefore, the utmost you could have done there was to reiterate the resolution that has been passed by the United Nations. I presume that if a resolution was adopted by the House, it is far more important than a resolution passed by a committee of the House or a few members of the House getting together and adopting a rsolution. The United Nations is in a sense an organization that is attempting to be the conscience of the world, a kind of world Parliament in the making where not only we have stated our views but a resolution has been passed and every effect is being made by all concerned to see that the resolution is being implemented. At this conference at Rabat was there any possibility of finding out some other solution ? Was this conference in a position to put teeth in the resolution which even the Soviet Union and the United States of America, Great Britain and France are not able to do. Therefore, let us not be hoodwinked by this kind of argument.

Then we are told that we had to go because the Arab countries are our friends. We have been with them. They wanted us to come. There are progressive Arab forces. I really do not know as to who are the progressive Arab forces. As was pointed out earlier, Iraq and Syria did not participate, but then they are not progressive according to the yardstick of the Prime Minister.

According to the yardstick of the Prime Minister the touchstone of who is progressive and who is not depends upon who are willing to stand shoulder to shoulder with her and who will not do so.

Those who disagree with her, even though they may be more progressive than her, are, of course, all dubbed 'reactionary'. This interesting yardstick of Madam Gandhi which she is applying to politics and parties in this country is now being applied to politics of this world. It is on this basis that we are told that the progressives were inviting us.

Anyway, what did these progressive forces decided at the Confrence ? What was the declaration ?

As Acharya Kripalani pointed out, the declaration, inter alia, said :— 'We are convinced that their common creed constitutes a powerful factor bringing the people closer together and fostering understanding between them'. Wonderful progressivism ! Wonderful progressivism of those of my friends who not only attended this conference and put their seal of approval upon this declaration but wanted you to join and put your seal of approval.

There were 19 Republics and 6 kingdoms present at the Conference. This Conference was called by the Kings and, as Dada pointed out, this conference was initially objected

to by the Republics. But the Republics were drawn into it because the Kings' pressure was irresistlible. That happens in our place, too, whether the Kings are able to draw even the Republicans into there net !

Therefore, this was not a progressives' conference at all. This was a conference convened by the Kings, the privypurse holdders of the Arab world, to impede that intiations that the progressives and the Republicans are anxious to evove and adopt.

Then what happened ? At this conference, while the declaration is signed by the representatives of the 19 Republics and 6 Kingdoms, India is associated with it in the name of the Muslim community of India'. Shri Fakhruddin was there as the spokesman of India's delegation. He became in the Orwellian sense an 'unperson' and his presence became an 'unpresence'. Did anybody sign the document on behalf of the Muslim community of India ? Who among the Muslim community of India represented India at that conference ? Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed alone can tell us. Was he there as a Muslim?

What did the king of Morocco say ? He 'prayed for the safety of Muslims in India and Palestine'. Wonderful !

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Gujarat ?

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : Gujarat—I will come to Gujarat now. What has happened in Gujarat, is a matter of profound shame and sorrow for everyone of us. It is not that the people of one community or another community were killed (*Interruptions*). Whatever carnage took place in Gujarat is a matter of the deepest sorrow and profoundest shame to everyone of us in this country.

May I point out that at this very time when the leader of the Nigerian delegation and the leader of the Malaysiav delegation were coming to persuade Shri Fakhruddin to do this or do that, in Nigeria Muslims and Christians were being slaughtered, and are being slaughtered? Almost a million people have died in Nigeria.

And what about Chad ? My other friends may not know, but the Raja Shaib knows what is happening in the Republic of Chad today (*Interruptions*). As the Foreign Minister knows, the government of the Republic of Chad is in the hands of the Negroes and they ore today slaughtering the Arabs of Chad. This is happening in many countries of the world. We are sorry, we are distressed, we are unhappy, we are willing to proclaim from the top of the world that it is our shame, our sorrow, our discredit, but this is happening in many countries of the world. but I do not think they were being driven out of the Conference for that. What happend in Malaysia ? Were not the Malayas, Chinese and all kinds of people killed there ?

We have shown our deepest concern for the Arab refugees. I believe there are about 800,000 or a million Arab refugees. About them we are very concerened, but I want to know, when India has 15 million refugees, who has shown any concern about them among the friendly countries. The presence of refugees is not a problem peculiar to only one country. We have 15 million refugees, but we do not demand that the friendship for India must be tested by what they talk about our refugees. Therefore, what happened in Gujarat is a matter, as I said, of shame and sorrow but no body has a right to link it up with the Conference. Do you think that because there is some trouble somewhere in India we should allow foreign powers to sit in judgement over us ? Are we going to permit them the authority and the power to discuss what the Government did or failed to do ?

What is happening in Kenya ? The tribes are fighting among themselves. What is happening even in highly developed countries like Belgium and Canada ? This is not something peculiar to India. We are determined to see that these things are stopped, but I think it is a matter again of regret that even the Prime Minister and the Treasury Benches seem to hide themselves behind what happened in Ahmedabad. We denounce in unmistakable terms what happened in Ahmedabad or Ranchi or anywhere else, but hide behind it in an effort to substantiate a policy which is patently wrong.

What about the Arab-Israel conflict ?

We have made our position clear firstly, that we are against Israeli aggression, we condemn Israeli occupation, then, we demand that Israeli occupation must be vacated. At the same time we say that Israel, within its old boundaries, has a right to exist. But the wonderful policy of our Foreign Minister is that of running with the hare and hunting with the hound, not just in West Asia but also in South-East Asia. One morning he says that he is going to appoint an Ambassador to North Vietnam. Next morning he says that both South and North Vietnam should be admitted to United Nations. The result is that we alienate many sections of world opinion and infuriate those whom we want to support. In the same way, while his heart bleeds for Vietnam, as ours, he has no tears to shed about Laos and Cambodia, *i. e.* the Indo part of the old Indo-China. The neutralist Prime Minister of Laos came here. We do not know what assurance, what help, what support was given to him. Neither the Prime Minister nor the Foreign Minister had time to say a word about the neutralist Prime Minister of Laos who came here to seek our help. The Prince of Cambodia says that the only friend he has is France, the former colonial power in Indo-China. Of course, we are all for Vietnam, I am for Vietnam, because we want the people of Vietnam should be given the opportunity to decide their future freely and without interference of outside forces. The people of Laos have the same right. If the American troops have no business to be in Vietnam—and I agree that they have no business to be in Vietnam—the North Vietnamese troops have no business to be in Laos. (*Interruptions*). I can understand You, the Communist gentleman, because for you the world is divided only between those with whom you sup and those with whom you quarrel. If that is the philosophy of the Prime Minister also, let her say so and then the nation will know what to do with her.

What does Al Fatah want today ?

Al Fatah wants that the whole of Palest ne should be recreated and Israel should disappear. Is that our policy ? Do we want to see that Isracal disappears ? We may like or we may not like Israel. But so long as it is a member of the united Nations, what should be our policy. I think we have said non-interference and all the other things that we say about the right of every country to exist. While we denounce—Israel's aggression, as we denounce Israel's occupation, are we willing to say that Israel must be wiped out of the map of the earth ? That is what Al Fatah wants to do. They as people of Palestine have a right to say what they want. But are we going to be involved in it ? Then it is argued what about Pakistan ? pakistan has got military presence in Jordan. Is the Prime Minister instructing the Defence Minister whoever he may be tomorrow, to insist on our military presence in a friendly Arab States and send out our share of military advisers to go and assist the Soviet advisers in the UAR ? Must we compete with Pakistan all the time everywhere ? May be Pakistani troops will go and fight Israel in order that Israel is throttled. Should we go and fight to throttle Israel as otherwise Pakistan will steal a march over us ? Why this obsession with Pakistan, preoccupation with Pakistan ? The Foreign Minister goes to the United Nations, has discussions with all kinds of people such as the Secretary of State of the United States of America, the Foreign Minister of Israel and also, I believe, the Information Minister of Pakistan and comes back and says: we had very interesting talk with them, very useful talk with them ; the possibilities of useful negotiations with Pakistan are now open.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA : (Barh) : Actually he expressed a desire to meet the Foreign Minister of Israel.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : He did the right thing. I should like to congratulate him on wanting to meet all Foreign Ministers no foreign minister is an untouchable to us unless we are at war with that country. But he comes here and says : there are possibilities of discussion. Within one week, when he found that the Rabat rug was being pulled from under his feet, he denounced Pakistan. Here was a possible opening which he had worked out. I was looking forward to congratulating him on the aperture he was trying to open. But the Rabat rug was being pulled under him and he has not had courage and steadiness. His feet were not firm so that he could stand up and say : I shall defend Rabat or I shall disown Rabat but I shall not miss the chance of discussion with

Pakistan. Instead he threw the whole responsibility on Pakistan but decided to punish poor Jordon ! It is a peculiar thing. The responsibility is Pakistan's but little Jordon is being penalised for it. Whether Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed got into hot water or into the cold waters is not a matter of much importance. The point is that this was a mistake and whatever happens we cannot be involved in this kind of thing in the future.

We have the deepest sympathy and goodwill for our Muslim fellow citizens. We venerate the Prophet. We are inspired by the holy Koran. All the sacred places of Islam are equally holy to us. Muslims in India are as much part and parcel of this country as any body else. We have elected them to the highest position; we shall continue to elect them to the highest position in our country. Let it not be misunderstood that there is any question of any kind of dissociation with the feelings and sentiments of Muslim friends. May I say that once we get involved in this kind of conferences, secularism of India will suffer; the unity of India will suffer and what we hope and strive for will be in jeopardy and in danger. Therefore, the adventure of Rabat was a serious mistake; the adventure in Rabat was not merely a rebuff it was a serious mistake and the Government should admit the mistake. We have no desire to pass a censure vote on the Government. We do not even want to disturb the Government but the Government should have the honesty to admit that a mistake was made and that mistake will not be repeated.

17 hrs.

SHRI SANT BUX SINGH (Fatehpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a hard thing indeed that I should stand up to speak immediately after Shri Asoka Metha. It is fortunate that we are not still exactly on the opposite side. I was very impressed with the lot of passion that Shri Asoka Mehta exhibited for a number of just causes. It was an impressive performance, but I had expected much more. I who have been his follower, I who have learnt a number of things from him am afraid that at the end of it, neither did Shri Asoka Mehta deal with Rabat clearly, nor did he come out with any positive statement as to what the foreign policy should be in context in which our country finds itself.

Shri Asoka Mehta had some quips, some stray statements which do not bear out if all the facts are gone into. For instance, Shri Asoka Mehta has said that the absence of Iraq and Syria had something to do with our decision, or their absence made a change in the nature of the items that were discussed, or in the character of the conference. Iraq did not go, let me remind Shri Asoka Mehta, because of Iran's presence. Syria was not preset because of the Palestine Liberation Organisation was left out. Shri Asoka Mehta again referred to the fact that Ahmedabad was a shameful thing and tried to justify in by the murder, carnage and fratricide that existed in other places. He mentiond Nigeria.

May I be permitted to point out to him that Nigeria isstill one country ; there is not a Nigeria ; there is not a Biafra, and if Nigeria and Biafra were two countries what Pakistan tries to do to us might have been in the picture.

What this House has to bear in mind about Rabat is that India is surrounded by a great many Muslim nations, right from Mauritania to Malaysia. There are our own Muslim brothren. As Acharya Kripalani pointed out, Gandiji advised as that if I see my brethren suffering I do not enquire further. And anyone who has been present in this country will bear out the fact that the burning of Al Aqsa had caused a tremendous amount of pain in this country. May I also say that when India's representative on the 10th of September, in the Security Council mentioned that the burning of Al Aqsa was not merely a religious matter, there was nobody who stood up and tried to deny it. When the invitation came,—it was unanimous not deniable because somebody would like to see it as a printed wedding card. It was unanimous, as is clear from the fact that Sardar Gurbux Singh, our ambassador, went to the hall where all the Islamic Heads of States were present and made a statement. Among the people present was also present Mr. Yahya Khan of Pakistrn. At that stage there was nobody to shout here that we should not have participated in the conference.

Let it be remembered that right from the time when this country was partitioned in 1947, Pakistan has been trying to have Isla-

mic conferences and trying to use Pan-Islamism against India. Wherever a conference is held, whether it be called Islamic or Non-Islamic, Buddhist or non-Buddhist, if under the garb of a religious name, it tries to discuss political issues, issues which are of extreme relevance to us, I would say that the Government of India will certainly consider an try to participate in these conferences. We know in West Asia for a long time, there have been attempts to organise conferences on a religious basis. Soon after the Russian Revolution, the Soviets themselves called a conference of Muslim nations at Baku. The west tried to encourage the same sort of efforts. It might be of interest to my friends in the Swatantra Party to remember and refer to the Memoirs of Oen. Eisenhower where he says that in 1957 the State Department attempted to set up King Ibn Saud as Pope of the Muslims. These attempts have been there.

There are two kinds of forces in the West Asian world. There are the forces of communalism and reaction. There are the forces that are secular and progressive. Those countries we shall certainly strengthen. So far as Rabat conference is concerned, it should be remembered that to the communique which was issued at the end of the conference, we were not a party. As many of the Arabic papers and western papers have pointed out, India's exclusion was a misfortune for the progressive forces in West Asia. It was a misfortune for the progressive forces here and it was an encouragement only for those who have tried to make Hindus and Muslims into different communities when dealing with social, economic and political problems.

It has not been that India's secular nature has prevented her from taking a stand on issues that are religious. It should be remembered that when the Pope came to this country, Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri with his entire Cabinet went to receive him. Buddha Jayanti will be celebrated on a governmental level. Guru Nanak Jayanti will be celebrated on a governmental level. In the United Nations, in December, 1965 the Government of India delegate, who was a Muslim, spoke of the desecration of Tibetan monasteries. Whatever concerns our national interest, there we will certainly make an effort. The fact that India succeeded, in spite of the efforts of Pakistan and CENTO countries, in being invited and the fact that our Sikh Ambassador addressed what was called an Islamic conference, is a great vindication of India's success. (*Interruptions*). What President Yahya Khan and other Pakistani leaders were afraid of was that India's presence in the conference would contribute to non-communalism and would strengthen secularism. For the ill-considered behaviour of some people and the others who fell in with them, are we to be held responsible ? Are we to be held-responsible if the Chinese misbehave with diplomats ? When Krishna was dishonoured in the court of Duryodhana and when Ravan insulted Angad—Lord Rama's emissary—who stands condemned by history ? If persons behave wrongly, who is to be blamed ? The person wronged or the wrong-doer ? I think what India did was right in thh circumstances. It will have to be borne in mind that even if a particular situation is not comfortable to face, we will have to face it and we will never be prevented from taking the right step and justifying the correct cause.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, रबात में हुए राष्ट्रीय अपमान के लिए देश की जनता से क्षमा याचना करने के बजाय सरकार जले पर नमक छिड़कने का काम कर रही है। इस बात से कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता कि रबात में जो कुछ हुआ, वह हमारी अपनी नीति के कारण हुआ, उसको हमने आमन्त्रित किया था। रबात का सम्मेलन इस्लामी देशों का सम्मेलन था, वह इस्लामी देशों द्वारा बुलाया गया था और उसमें इस्लामी देशों की समस्याओं पर विचार होना था। भारत, जो एक इस्लामी देश नहीं है, ऐसे सम्मेलन में सरकारी तौर पर जाय, इसके औचित्य का समर्थन नहीं किया जा सकता। इससे पहले भी दुनिया के अनेकों देशों में इस्लामी सम्मेलन हुए थे और भारत से कुछ प्रतिनिधि गये थे। लेकिन यह पहला अवसर है कि जब भारत सरकार ने एक सरकारी प्रतिनिधि मंडल भेजा। प्रतिनिधि मंडल के नेता मंत्री-स्तर के एक मंत्री थे। प्रतिनिधि मंडल में विदेश मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री भी थे। रबात में

हमारे राजदूत को भी प्रतिनिधि मंडल में शामिल किया गया था—एक बड़ा उच्चस्तरीय प्रतिनिधि मंडल था। क्या सरकार इस बात को स्पष्ट करने की तकलीफ़ करेगी कि हमने इस तरह के इस्लामी सम्मेलनों में गैर-सरकारी प्रतिनिधि मंडल भेजने की नीति को क्यों छोड़ा ?

भारत में मुसलमान रहते हैं, उनकी काफ़ी संख्या है। वे समान नागरिकता के अधिकारों का उपभोग करते हैं। उन्हें राष्ट्र के प्रति समान कर्त्तव्यों का पालन करना है। मज़हब के आधार पर हम अपनी जनता में कोई भेदभाव नहीं करते। हमने भारत में एक असाम्प्रदायिक राज्य स्थापित किया है। मुसलमानों की मज़हबी समस्यायें हो सकती हैं, जिन पर वे देश के भीतर विचार कर सकते हैं, देश के बाहर भी विचार कर सकते है, लेकिन ऐसे सम्मेलन में सरकारी प्रतिनिधि मंडल भेजने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, 1955-56 में स्वेज़ नहर के संकट के बाद काहिरा में आयोजित इस्लामी सम्मेलन में जब भारत का प्रतिनिधि मंडल भेजने का सवाल आया, तब पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जीवित थे और मुझे बताया गया है कि उन्होंने कहा था कि हमें सरकारी प्रतिनिधि मंडल नहीं भेजना चाहिये। क्या वर्तमान विदेश मंत्री ने वह फाइल देखी है, जिस पर हमारे स्वर्गीय प्रधान मंत्री ने नोट लिखा था ? कहा जाता है कि उस फाइल में से वे कागज़ गायब कर दिये गये हैं। तब से लेकर अब तक अनेक सम्मेलन हुए—1965 में मोगादिस्यू में, 1965 में बाण्डुंग में, 1965 में मक्का में और 1969 में कुआलालम्पुर में। कुआलालम्पुर के सम्मेलन के लिए मुझे याद है, मलेशिया के लोग हमको निमन्त्रण देने आये थे, उस समय डा० ज़ाकिर हुसैन हमारे राष्ट्रपति थे, उनसे कहा गया था कि आप भारत के राष्ट्रपति हैं, आप मुसलमान हैं, आप अपना प्रतिनिधि मंडल भेजिए और मुझे यह भी याद है कि डा० ज़ाकिर हुसैन ने उनसे कहा था—मैं मुसलमान ज़रूर हूं, मगर मैं भारत का राष्ट्रपति हूं, हम एक सैक्यूलर देश हैं और मुसलमानों के सम्मेलन में बुलाकर आप हमारी बेइज्ज़ती कर रहे हैं। कुआलालम्पुर के सम्मेलन में कोई सरकारी प्रतिनिधि मंडल नहीं गया—मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अब इस नीति को बदलने का निर्णय क्यों किया गया ? क्या मंत्री मंडल में इस पर विचार हुआ था ? क्या कैबिनेट के लिए कोई मैमोरेण्डम तैयार किया गया था ? जब नीतियां बदलती हैं तो कैबिनेट के लिए एक मैमोरेण्डम तैयार किया जाता है। वह मैमोरेण्डम क्या है, किस आधार पर नीति परिवर्तन का निर्णय लिया गया ?

हमारी नीति गुटों से अलग रहने की है। न हम सैनिक गुट में फंसना चाहते हैं और न हम मज़हबी गुटों में अपने को बांधने की गलती कर सकते है। रबात में इस गुट निरपेक्षता की नीति का भी परित्याग कर दिया गया। हमारी नीति रही है कि एक इस्लामी गुट न बनने पाये, परन्तु अब कहा जा रहा है कि हमारी नीति यह है कि अगर गुट बन जाय तो ऐसे गुट में हम घुस जांय। हमारी नीति है कि सैनिक गुट न बनें, लेकिन क्या सैनिक गुट बने तो हम उनमें घुस जायेंगे ? इस्लामी गुट के बनने से रोकने की हमारी नीति विफल हो गई। हमारी गुट निरपेक्षता की नीति, सैक्यूलरवाद की नीति भी विफल हो गई, जब इस सरकार ने भारत के सम्मान को ताक पर रख कर रबात के सम्मेलन में जाने का फैसला किया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अब तक जो सम्मेलन होते थे, उनमें शामिल होने के लिए हमारे पास बुलावे आया करते थे, उनमें शामिल होने के लिए हमें दावत दी जाती और हम जाने में संकोच करते थे, गैर-सरकारी स्तर पर जाने की बात करते थे, लेकिन रबात में हमें निमन्त्रण की भीख मांगनी पड़ी। पहले निर्णय किया गया था कि हमें नहीं बुलाया जायगा। फिर हमने उन देशों के दरवाज़े खटखटाये, हमने भारत में नई दिल्ली स्थित दूतावासों की देहलियों पर माथे टेके और हमने कहा कि हमें भी बुलाइये। कहा जाता है कि हमें सर्वसम्मति से बुलाया गया था। मैं

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह सर्वसम्मति रात ही रात में कैसे बदल गई ? इसका उत्तर यह दिया जाता है कि पाकिस्तान के प्रेजिडेन्ट पर वहां की जनता ने दबाव डाला और पाकिस्तान से तार गया कि अगर आप भारत को शामिल करना स्वीकार कर लेंगे तो आपकी खैर नहीं है। पाकिस्तान में लोकतन्त्र नहीं है, डिक्टेटरशिप है। हमारे यहां की लोकतन्त्रीय सरकार तार से नहीं हिलती, श्री फेरूमान मर जायें तो यह टस से मस नहीं होती, तेलंगाना की जनता गोलियां खाती रहे, इस सरकार के कान पर जूं तक नहीं रेंगती, हम हजारों लोगों को प्रधान मंत्री के दरवाजे पर ले जायं और त्याग-पत्र मांगें, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री हमें अनुगृहीत नहीं करतीं। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह लोकतन्त्रवादी देश का हाल है और हमसे कहा जा रहा है कि आप यह मान लीजिये कि पाकिस्तान के डिक्टेटर को कुछ तार मिले और पहले जिस पाकिस्तान के डिक्टेटर ने हमारे राजदूत से हाथ मिलाया था और सर्व-सम्मति से हमें बुलाने का फैसला किया था, रात ही रात में उनको इल्हाम हुआ कि अगर सवेरे भारत आ गया तो उनकी तानाशाही खत्म हो जायगी ये हास्यास्पद बातें है, अपनी बुद्धि को ठीक रख कर कोई भी इन पर विश्वास नहीं कर सकता।

मैं तो एक ही निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचा हूं— भारत को सर्वसम्मति से बुलाने का निर्णय एक चाल थी। यह एक जाल था हमें बुलाकर अपमानित करने के लिये और हम उस जाल में फंस गये। इसके लिये पाकिस्तान को दोष देने का कोई अर्थ नहीं है। पाकिस्तान हमारा विरोधी है, अपने जन्मकाल से ही हमारे प्रति शत्रुता का व्यवहार कर रहा है, हमारी भूमि पर आक्रमण करके बैठा है, देश के भीतर गड़बड़ डालना चाहता है, भारत से बाहर कोई भी ऐसा अवसर नहीं छोड़ना चाहता, जिस पर हमें बदनाम न कर सके। लेकिन हम पाकिस्तान की चाल में क्यों फंसे ? हम न जाते तो हमारा अपमान न होता। यदि गैर-सरकारी प्रतिनिधि मंडल जाता, तो वह पाकिस्तान के आरोपों का उत्तर दे सकता था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात और कही जाती है कि अगर अहमदाबाद के दंगे न होते तो रबात में हमारा अपमान न होता। अहमदाबाद के दंगे हुए –19 तारीख को और जब 25 तारीख को रबात में एकत्र देशों ने सर्वसम्मति से हमें बुलाने का फैसला किया था, तब वे दंगे दबाये जा चुके थे, शान्त हो चुके थे। क्या 25 तारीख को अहमदाबाद के दंगों के बारे में उन्हें खबरें पता नहीं थी ? क्या रातों-रात सारा प्रचार कर दिया गया ? पाकिस्तान ने अहमदाबाद के दंगों का उपयोग करने की कोशिश की होगी लेकिन इसके कारण सारा सम्मेलन हमारे खिलाफ हो गया, मैं यह मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं। इस बात को भी ध्यान में रखना होगा कि अहमदाबाद के दंगों की जांच हो रही है, मैं ज्यादा कुछ कहना नहीं चाहता लेकिन क्या यह नहीं हो सकता है कि अहमदाबाद में उन तत्वों ने दंगे कराये हों जो रबात सम्मेलन में भारत की स्थिति को बिगाड़ना चाहते थे ? ऐसे तत्व हमारे देश में हो सकते हैं, उनको बेपर्दा किया जाना चाहिए। लेकिन रबात के अपमान के लिए हम अहमदाबाद के दंगों को दोष देकर अपनी जिम्मेदारी से नहीं बच सकते है। अगर दंगे होते और हम न जाने का फैसला करते तो हमें अपमान नहीं सहन करना पड़ता।

सबसे बड़ी दुख की बात यह है कि उस सम्मेलन में, जो हमारे बड़े मित्र बनने का दावा करते हैं और जिनके साथ मित्रता निभाने के लिए हमने अपने निश्चित मार्ग से अलग जाकर भी नीति अपनाने में संकोच नहीं किया, वे भी रबात के सम्मेलन में हमारी मदद के लिए नहीं आये। जार्डन से हमें शिकायत नहीं है, जार्डन तो सैनिक गुट का सदस्य है। जार्डन तो अभी साम्राज्यवाद की चौकी है। हमें टर्की और ईरान से भी शिकायत नहीं है। हमें सऊदी अरेबिया से भी अधिक

आशा नहीं है। लेकिन हम अपने विदेश मन्त्री और प्रधान मन्त्री से पूछना चाहते हैं कि रबात के सम्मेलन में यूनाइटेड अरब रिपब्लिक ने क्या किया ? क्या कभी उन्होंने एक बार खड़े होकर कहा कि जिस देश को सर्वसम्मति से बुलाया गया है उसको बाहर नहीं निकाला जा सकता है और अगर आप बाहर निकालेंगे तो भारत के साथ हमको भी छोड़ना पड़ेगा और फिर यह सम्मेलन नहीं हो सकता है। मित्र वही है जो जरूरत के समय काम आता है। मगर यूनाइटेड अरब रिपब्लिक ने हमारे साथ मित्रता का निर्वाह नहीं किया। यह बात मैं गुस्से में नहीं कह रहा हूं, बड़े शोक में कह रहा हूं। हम जानते हैं कि पश्चिम एशिया में प्रतिक्रियावादी ताकतें और प्रगतिशील ताकतें लड़ रही हैं। लेकिन हम अगर प्रगतिशील ताकतों को बढ़ावा देना चाहते हैं तो उन प्रगतिशील ताकतों को भी हमें बढ़ावा देना चाहिए।

17.22 hrs.

[SHRI M.B. RANA *in the Chair*]

प्रधान मन्त्री ने कहा कि रबात का मामला वही उठा रहे हैं जो अरबों से दोस्ती नहीं करना चाहते। मानो प्रधान मन्त्री अकेली हैं जिन्होंने अरबों से दोस्ती का ठेका ले रखा है। सारा देश अरबों से दोस्ती चाहता है लेकिन उसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि इजरायल से दुश्मनी की जाये। अगर अरब देश हमारे और पाकिस्तान के एक साथ मित्र हो सकते हैं, अगर अरब देश पाकिस्तान और चीन के एक साथ मित्र हो सकते हैं तो फिर भारत अरब और इजरायल का एक साथ मित्र क्यों नहीं हो सकता। हम कहना चाहते हैं कि अरबों के जिस इलाके पर इजरायल ने कब्जा किया है वह खाली कर दे लेकिन क्या वे भी इस बात को कहने के लिए तैयार हैं कि पाकिस्तान और चीन ने हमारे जिस इलाके पर कब्जा किया है उसे चीन और पाकिस्तान खाली करके चले जायें ? दोस्ती कोई वन वे ट्राफिक नहीं है। मित्रता के लिए ताली केवल एक हाथ से नहीं बजती। मित्रता परस्पर के हितों और सम्बन्धों पर आधारित होती है।

इस्लामी गुट में शामिल होने की कोशिश करके हमने यूनाइटेड नेशन्स को कमजोर किया है। हमने अफ्रीकी और एशियाई देशों की एकता पर चोट की है। हमने अरब देशों की एकता को भी भंग किया है। यूनाइटेड नेशन्स के चार्टर में रीजनल ग्रुपिंग्ज की इजाजत है लेकिन मजहबी ग्रुपिंग्ज की नहीं—मजहब के आधार पर बने हुए गुटों की नहीं। अफ्रीकी देशों का एक संघटन है, अरब देशों का एक संघटन है। लेकिन अब एक नयी हवा चली है जिसके अन्तर्गत मजहब के आधार पर गुट बनाने का प्रयत्न हो रहा है। इस हवा का हमें विरोध करना चाहिए था लेकिन हमारी सरकार उस हवा में उड़ गई, उसके पैर उखड़ गए और अब उस गलती को मानने के बजाय उस पर लीपा-पोती की जा रही है।···(**व्यवधान**)···

यूगोस्लाविया के एक अखबार का उदाहरण देकर मैं अपने भाषण को समाप्त करना चाहता हूं। यह "रेव्यू आफ इन्टरनेशनल अफेयर्स" है जोकि फेडरेशन आफ यूगोस्लाव जर्नलिस्ट्स के द्वारा प्रकाशित किया जाता है। इस अंक में यूगोस्लाविया के एक बड़े तत्वज्ञ लगोमिर मनोविच का लेख प्रकाशित हुआ है। हमारे विदेश मन्त्री रबात सम्मेलन के पहले यूगोस्लाविया गए थे और वहां पर जो वक्तव्य प्रकाशित किया गया उसमें कहा गया कि हम परस्पर हितों की बातों पर और पश्चिम एशिया के सम्बन्ध में जो भी निर्णय होंगे उनके बारे में चर्चा करेंगे। मैं श्री दिनेश सिंह से पूछना चाहता हूं क्या उन्होंने यूनोस्लाविया से पूछा कि क्या आपको रबात सम्मेलन में बुलाया गया है और क्या आप जा रहे हैं ? यूगोस्लाविया में भी मुसलमान रहते हैं।···(**व्यवधान**)···

एक माननीय सदस्य : 13 परसेन्ट।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : भारत से ज्यादा मुसलमान रहते हैं।

वैदेशिक कार्य मन्त्री (श्री दिनेश सिंह) : ज्यादा नहीं हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : आप पता लगाइये ।

श्री मनोविच लेख में लिखते हैं—मैं उद्धृत कर रहा हूं :

> "If a gathering of Mnslim countries is called to deal with questions of a religious nature such as the violation of a holy place like Al Aqsa or the international status of holy places like a section of Jerusalem, such a conference is logical. But the logic involved is not clear when a conference is convened on the basis of religion to deal with political problems."

मेरी सबसे बड़ी शिकायत यह है—मुझे एक मिनट और दीजिए । सैकुलरवाद का मतलब है देश के भीतर सभी धर्मों को समान समझना और मजहब को राजनीति से अलग रखना । प्रधान मन्त्री कहती हैं कि हम रबात में इसलिए गए कि वहां पर राजनीतिक मसलों पर चर्चा होने वाली थी । ऐसी स्थिति में हमारे वहां जाने पर तो और भी आपत्ति होनी चाहिए थी । उस सम्मेलन को इस्लामी देशों ने बुलाया । एजेण्डा में इस्लामी देशों के सहयोग की चर्चा थी और बाद में जो घोषणा प्रकाशित की गई उसमें इस्लामी देशों का नाम लिया गया । जब इस्लामी देश राजनीतिक सवालों पर चर्चा करते हैं तब हम वहां पर नहीं जा सकते—यह हमारी सैक्यूलेरिज्म की नीति के खिलाफ है । वे इस्लाम की चर्चा करें तो हमारे देश के मुसलमान प्रतिनिधि बनकर जा सकते हैं लेकिन जब वे राजनीति को मजहब से मिलाते हैं, इस्लाम को राजनीति से मिलाते हैं तो हमारे लिए अपने दरवाजे बन्द कर देते हैं । लेकिन हम रबात दरवाजे तोड़कर घुस गए और बेआबरू होकर वहां से निकले । इसके लिए माफी मांगने के बजाय सरकार गलती दोहरा रही है और मुझे डर है भविष्य में ये विदेश मंत्रियों के सम्मेलनों में भाग लेंगे । जो सचिवालय कायम किया जा रहा है उसमें मदद देना यह हमारी गुट-निरपेक्षता और सैकुलरवाद की नीति के खिलाफ होगा । अगर सरकार ने सारी नीतियों और राष्ट्रहितों को ताक पर रखकर अंधेरे में छलांग लगाने का फैसला कर लिया है तो हम उसे एक धक्का और देने के लिए तैयार हैं । लेकिन देश की जनता इस अपमान को कभी सहन नहीं करेगी । धन्यवाद ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. F. A. Ahmed.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): *Rose—*

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi): He went and stayed with a murderer. Does he know that the King of Morocco murdered Mr. Ben Berka ? Does he know who Mr. Ben Berka was ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI F. A. AHMED: May I begin with the observation that when the hon. members Opposite were talking and were dragging in all kinds of irrelevant matters we did not disturb them in the least . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M.L. SONDHI: You have insulted this House. Come to the point. Do you deny that you insulted this House and the country ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: There must be a limit.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK (South Delhi): He is saying that it is irrelevant.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: He was kicked out of Rabat. Does he deny that he insulted this country ? We too have wisdom. Why should not he apologise ? He is insulting our flag.

"झंडा ऊंचा रहे हमारा, नेताजी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस जिन्दाबाद"

Why should he start with insinuations ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The manner in which the hon Member is behaving.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: You behaved in a worse manner (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: Sir, you must make him behave.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The hon Member should give us a patient hearing and also try to understand the large number of questions which are involved so far as this matter is concerned.

It has been said that what we have done in going to Rabat is something contrary to the policy which we have been pursuing in the past. (*Interruptions*) I would like the hon Member to consider that our foreign policy has been framed on only one consideration and that is the consideration of national interest. (*Interruptions*) In order to serve this objective of national interest we have been pursuing a number of basic objectives. I would not narrate all of them, but so far as the relevance to the matter under discussion is concerned, two basic principles are important and should be taken into consideration. (*Interruptions*) One of the basic principles has been that we must separate religion from politics both internal politics as well as in our international relationship.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: You have done it in Rabat.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Second is; Wherever an aggression has been committed by any power, we should not hesitate to condemn that aggression.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Except in the case of Tibet.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: What about Czechoslovakia ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Therefore, the policy which we have been pursuing is a policy which is not a new policy. It has been pursued by us not only since we became independent but that is the policy which we had been pursuing even before we became independent.

I would like hon. members to remember that when the first non-co-operation movement in this country was started by Gandhiji, it was on no less a question than Khilafat, and it was for this Khilafat Movement that Gandhiji suffered incarceration. He did not do it because it was a religious question or had a religious aspect but because of the humanitarian aspect. Therefore, he stood by it and he wanted his countrymen to support that policy. Similarly, we have been pursuing this policy.

My hon. friend, Shri Vajpayee, said that on a number of occasions in the past we had participated in religious conferences, but he did not object to such participation because that was at the non-official level. Here I would like to inform hon. members that so far as this conference was concerned, first of all an assurance was obtained whether...

AN HON. MEMBER: When ? Date ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Before the invitation was sent.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Where was the invitation ? Can he lay it on the Table ? Your Minister does not know whether you received the invitation or not. He told me, 'I do not know'.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: May I say that an assurance was obtained...

AN HON. MEMBER: By whom ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED :...that if an invitation was given, the Government could participate at the government level, because this was a conference which was being held in which heads of state and Prime Ministers of the countries represented were present. They did not want to associate any delegation which was not of an official character. Therefore, for the hon. member to say that we could only have participated in this conference as members belonging to one particular community and not as representing the Government is a misconception because of the lack of information he has.

SHRI NARAIN SWARUP SHARMA (Domariaganj): Let him give us the information.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: What does the final declaration say ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is giving the information, but you are not listening.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: He is an authority on industry and commerce. But on foreign affairs, I know something.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI (Gonda) : If heads of government were attending, why did not the Prime Minister lead the delegation ? It was only befitting that the Prime Minister should have gone. why was he selected ? Was it because he is a Muslim ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: It was up to the Prime Minister to decide whether to go herself or to send someone else on her behalf.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK: Who gave the assurance ? Was it in writing or was it conveyed orally ? He talked of an assurance having been given. Could it be laid on the Table ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: So far as these specific matters are concerned, I think the Hon. Minister of External Affairs will be able to give the information (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: Let him give it.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I will also give it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: was the invitation in writing or was it oral ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you have any question to ask, you can ask later.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: The honourable Member can ask questions or clarification after I have finished.

Therefore, this was a conference which was held at the Government level. The other question which has been raised is what business we had to participate in a conference which was to discuss religious matters. As the honourable Members may have seen from the agenda which was before the conference, no religious matter were to be discussed at this conference. They were only discussing the question of the burning of the Al Aqsa Mosque and the change status of Jerusalem. I do not know how these two issues can be regarded as religious matters.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Please do not mislead the House. There were seven items. Here is the agenda. Why say only two ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Yes there were a few others which they were going to discuss. whatever may be the agenda, these are the two important questions.

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: (East Delhi) : Place it on the Table of the House.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: I can say categorically that except these two matters no other matter was discussed in this conference. I was there I know what happened.

So far as the question of improper treatment being given to me is concerned, raised by Kripalaniji. I am sorry to say that he has raised this because he had no information or he did not want to take the information regarding the matter. I can say categorically that all the honour and welcome which is given to the head of a state were given to me when I reached there.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK : Is the House not entitled to know what the agenda was, what the invitation was ? He is beating about the bush.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You ask him whatever you want afterwards.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: He said that I was confined to a house. May I inform him that houses were placed at the disposal of all the heads of States. Other members of the delegation were accommodated in hotels. Heads of delegations were given villas, and the same facility was provided to me. So, I do not know what objection my honourable friend has to my being in a house.

The hon. Member says that we were denied a house, that we were denied water facilities etc. I do not know how and wherefrom he got that information.

SHRI PILOO MODY : *Times of India.*

SHRI F. A. AHMED : It is very unfortunate that we are discussing such an important matter involving the country's honour and we bring in other remarks light-heartedly. There is no truth in such statements; there is no basis for that and I categorically deny that such a thing as mentioned by the hon. Member had ever happened. They say that water was denied to me and food was denied to me and also that no house was placed at my disposal. These are not facts and no discourtesy was shown to me.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA (Etawah) : **

MR. CHAIRMAN : That will not go on record.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : It must be expunged; it is unparliamentary.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have said that it will not go on record.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : Mr. Kripalani referred to the statement which I made after returning from Rabat and he wanted to point out that there was some difference between my view and the views of Mr. Dinesh Singh and that he being a younger man imposed his policy on me. There was no difference of opinion between the foreign policy pursued by Mr. Dinesh Singh and what I stated. I said that we should not take any decision in anger. So fas as our basic policy is concerned we must pursue it, and must not give it up in anger. As regards Rabat, I said that we must take into consideration the behaviour of some countries and make a reassessment of our attitude towards them. That is not contrary to the policy which we have been pursing or contray to the statement made by Mr. Dinesh Singh. Therefore, to say that there is any difference of opinion between what I said and the policy pursued by the External Affairs Ministry is not correct. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : You said that we must reorient our foreign policy. What is the meaning of it.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I used the word "reassessment". You cannot read only one part of my statement. I said that we must not take any decision in anger. So far as our basic policy is concerned, that does not call for any change. But having regard to what has happened at Rabat, we must reassess our attitude towards some of those countries. I stand by that statement. I think it is not different from the foreign policy we have been pursuing.

It is wrong on the part of hon. Member to say that I was anxious to go there or that somehow I got this invitation for going there. In fact, when I was asked at the last moment to go....

AN HON. MEMBER : By whom ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : By my colleague.

AN HON. MEMBER : He was not there.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : He was very much there.

May I Just say that they would not even accept what I say; that they would not even except what Shri Dinesh Singh says; but they would want us to accept what they say!

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: What the country says; the Nation says.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : You are not the country; you are not the nation. When I was asked by my friend—

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Friend on the right or on the left?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : On the right.— the Minister in charge of External Affairs, I hesitated to go because it was a long journey and according to the doctor I was not supposed to undertake it.

SHRI PILOO MODY : So you went to Rabat at great personal risk.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : After I went there, I can say this much : that I think it was a good thing that I went there, and if I had not gone there, it is very likely that a large number of things against India would

**Not recorded.

[Shrj F.A. Aemed]

have been said, and then what happend at Ahmedabad would have been exploited. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order. Please listen.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : In all fairness, may I say that UAR stood by us. (*Interruptions*) May I just say, because some charge has been made by even our friends,—(*Interruption*).

SHRI NAMBIAR (Tiruchirappalli): Let them not disturb. We want to hear and under stand the views of the Government. Every minute there is a disturbance. There must be a limit.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : May I Just say that this conference met on the 22nd of that month, and on the first day, except that they discussed the agenda of the conference, they did not transact any business and they adjourned. The next morning, when they assembled, they unanimously took the resolution inviting India to this conference and this invitation was conveyed to our ambassador.

SHRI C. C. DESAI (Sabarkantha) ; You were already there. Was it given in writting?

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali) : Will you place it on the Table ?

SHRI C. C. DESAI : Was the invitation given in writing to our Government.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Did you receive it in person ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : It is not a question of my receiving it.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : I mean the Government.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The Government received it.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will you place it on the Table of the House ? Please say 'Yes' or 'No.'

SHRI F. A. AHMED : On the very day, When I went there, and when I was first approached by the Minister of the king of Morocco, that I should not participate in this meeting, and when the delegation was sent to me on behalf of the king of Morocco in which delegation there was also a representative of UAR, when they came and told me on behalf of the King of Morocco, both the Prime Minister of Afghanistan and the Vice-Premier of UAR made it clear that they had come not on behalf of the conference but on behalf of their host, the king, to make those requests to me.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : What are those requests ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : First of all, they said that I should voluntarily withdraw from the participation in the conference.

The second proposal was that if I go there at all, I should go as an Observer. The third was that I should fake illness.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Shame !

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : He is an honest man. (*Interruptions*).

श्री रवि राय पुरी : यह अच्छा है कि आप सच बोल रहे हैं ।

हमेशा सच बोला है ।

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The fourth proposal was that they had no objection if I attended as a representative of the Muslims. I said that non of the conditions was acceptable to me. I told them that the invitation was sent to the secular Government of India and if the invitation was refused let that resolution be adopted by the conference as a whole. The King or a few people had no business to tell me that I should withdraw voluntarily. After the UAR representatives had communicated this desire or wish on behalf of the King, they told me that they were not making any request personally nor this request was made, on behalf of the conference ; this was made on behalf of their host and it was left to me to take a decision. I told them that the whole matter should be placed before the conference. But the matter was not placed before the conference at all. If the matter had been placed before the conference, they would have opposed this move by Pakistan

and a few others by an overwhelming majority.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Did UAR press in the conference that the matter be placed there ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : रबात कांफ़रेंस के फ़ाइनल डिक्लेरेशन में, जिसको सारी कांफ़रेंस ने एडाप्ट किया, "इंडियन मुस्लिम्ज़" की बात कही गई है। क्या यू० ए० आर० ने इस पर विरोध किया ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : After the UAR representative came, soon after, at about 3 PM on that day, they met for half on hour. The Vice-Prime Minister of UAR had left the place in disgust. He was not present when this resolution was adopted.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : But the other members of the delegation were there.

SHRI F. A. AHMED : He left it in disgust and this resolution was passed in about 15 or 20 minutes without even informing us.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : Is UAR a party to the resolution or not ? Let him say yes or no.

18 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot ask him a question in the middle of his speech. You can do so at the end of his speech.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: What is the use of making a speech if he is not saying anything at all ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Therefore, so far as my knowledge goes, the UAR Vice-Premier who came to see me was not present when this resolution was adopted.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Did he sign it later ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: After that, what explanation has been given by UAR, that only the Foreign Minister will be able to place before you. Therefore, I submit that there is nothing about which we need be ashamed of. Because, our presence there prevented them from discussing our internal affairs, from taking advantage of what has happened at Ahmedabad.

SHRI NARAIN SWARUP SHARMA: Will you go to SEATO and CENTO to prevent Pakistan from raising any of these problems ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED: It is a hypothetical question. So, how can I say whether I will go or not ?

SHRI PILOO MODY: So is your assertion poyhthetical that if you had not gone there they would have discussed all manner of things. It is a complete hypothesis.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: Therefore, when the unanimous invitation came it was decided to accept it. Our External Affairs Minister is not a prophet to know that after inviting us we will not be allowed to participate in that conference. If he had any such prophesy he would certainly have asked me not to go there. When you accept an invitation, you do so on the understanding that it is sincere, genuine and unanimous. It is only after we received the invitation that a decision was taken that a Government delegation should go there.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What about the furture ? Will you attend such conferences or not ?

SHRI F.A. AHMED : I cannot say that off hand. A decision will be taken after taking into account all aspects.

Finally, I submit that there was nothing wrong in our going there and there is nothing wrong for which an apology is called for. I am glad that my hon. friend, instead of moving a vote of censure, has asked only for an apology from us in which case he will withdraw his motion. I submit that we have not done any wrong for which an apology is called for.

MR CHAIRMAN: Shri Manoharan.

SHRI D.N. PATODIA (Jalore) : Sir, you have stated carlier that after his speech

[Shri D. N. Patodia]

is over, we will be permitted to ask questions.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : No. I am not allowing any questions now. We are already behind the schedule. Members may raise their points during the course of their speeches. The answer will come from the Minister of External Affairs when he speaks.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Sir, I rise on a point of order. Apparent contradictory statements have been made by the Minister in the course of his speech. When we wanted to point it out, you were pleased to say that it can be done at the end of his speech. Now it is not fair to deny us that right. For instance, he said that India could not send a non-official delegation because there was a demand from the other side that only an official delegation would be accepted. On the other hand, he said, when the King of Morocco approached him, he requested him that he will be permitted to attend the Conference if he represented Muslims. How does he explain these contradictory statements ? Let him reply to that.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The point of order is not replied to by the Minister. That is decided by the Chair.

SHRI D. N. PATODIA : How can he make contradictory statements ? Let him reply to that. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The reply will be given by the Minister concerned. Now, Shri Manoharan.

SHRI MANOHARAN (Madras North): Sir, on behalf of the D.M.K. Party, I want to make some observations regarding the points that have been arising out of the adjournment motion.

I have heard with rapt attention the speeches made by Acharya Kripalani and my hon. friend, Shri Asoka Mehta. I also have heard the speeches made by my hon. friend Shri Vajpayee and others. At the outset, let me point out clearly that I have no axe to grind nor I am motivated by any extraneous considerations. After having heard their speeches, I am convinced that they are allergic to certain expressions, Islamic or Muslim summit. I am sorry for that. After having heard Shri F. A. Ahmed's speech, I am convinced that some diplomatic..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) If you interrupt like this, nobody else can speak.

SHRI MANOHARAN: After having heard Shri F.A. Ahmed's speech, I was about to say, I am convinced that some diplomatic bungling took place at Rabat, So, on the basis of that, I want to analyse the whole thing. The main objection raised here was that that was an Islamic or Muslim summit and, therefore, a secular nation like India should not have attended the Conference at all. But I have got a different point to make about this proposition.

India is a secular nation and, as Acharya Kripalani said, the name Islamic summit' was a positive proof that it was a communal body. Sir, in my State, there are hotels that are called Brahmin Cofee Hotels. But non-Brahmins like me are not prevented from taking coffee there. What was the purpose of that Gonference ? (*Interruption*)

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Was the Rabat Conference a hotel ?

SHRI MANOHARAN : I am meeting the point of Acharyaji. What I say is, let us not be carried away by the names of coferences and the styles of conferences.....

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: You are allowed in a Brahmin hotel but they were not allowed there.

SHRI MANOHARAN: The question is, whethere the invitation was extended to the Government of India by the Conference...

AN HON. MEMBER : Or it was extracted.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: Did the hotel invite you ?

SHRI MANOHARAN: I have heard your speech with rapt attention. I can understand your antics of age.

What I want to stress here is that the Conference extended an intivation unanimously to the Government of India.

AN HON. MEMBER: Who says ?

SHRI MANOHARAN: That is the claim of the Government. When the Conference began, I quote:

> "The Chairman, the King of Moroco Welcomed the Indian Delegation most cordially and said he was happy to see India's Ambassador representing his country pending the arrival of the full ministerial Delegation from New Delhi."

that itself shows that an invitation had been extended to us on the basis of which our Ambassador first attended the function followed by Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed. It is perfectly in order. We can attend the Conference. Now what was the agenda before the Conference ? My hon. friend, Mr. Vajpayee, pointed out four things. At first the issues to be discussed at the Conference were confined to the burning of Al Aqsa Mosque and status of Jerusalem, but when the Conference met, the agenda was revised to include the following items: the withdrawal of Israel from all occupied torrirories; restitution of the rights of the Palestinian people; implementation of the decision of the Conference; adoption of a unified position on these questions besides co-operation among Islamic countries; and the next meeting of the Foreign Ministers. So, it is very clear, We are interested in certain points of the agenda. We have been championing the cause of West Asian politics; we have been championing the cause of the Arab rights. These were the points that came up before the agenda for discussion at the Conference for which India was wrong in not accepting the invitation or India was wrong in accepting the invitation.

18.8 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the chair.*]

The second point is this. (*Interruption*) A point has been raised whether a written invitation was sent to the Government of India by the Conference. Claims have been made by Government that the invitation was there. Counter argument has also been advanced that there was no invitation. May I ask the Govrnment of India whether there is any possibility of producing the letter before the House ? (*Interruption*)

SHRI PILOO MODY: Let them do it. Even a post-dated copy will do.

SHRI MANOHARAN: I want to know this from the Government Here is a point that is written in the Book.....

AN HON. MEMBER: which book ?

SHRI MANOHARAN:...'Rabat Before and after', that our Ambassador took the floor and made the following preliminary remarks, 'Mr. President, Your Majesties, Your Highnesses, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen'.....

SHRI PILOO MODY: There were some gentlemen also !

SHRI MANOHARAN:...as if this was spoken by the Ambassador at the Rabat Conference. But I was told by one of my colleagues who also attended the Rabat Conference, the Rajya Sabha Member, Shri Abdul Samad, that our Ambassador did not make any speech at all. If this is true, it is highly objectionable. How did these misleading statements appear in the press and escape the contradiction of the Government of India ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYE : It is a serious matter.

SHRI MANOHARAN: As I have said, everything went off well, but after Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed arrived at the spot, the trouble started. Why the trouble started is the question. I was told that

[Shri Manoharan]

televised communal riots had been shown to all the countries that participated in the Conference. The BBC Radio and the French Radio came out every half an hour with news about the human slaughter and the annihilation of minority communities at Ahmedabad.

How could we say that it was a mistake on the part of the Government to accept the invitation to attend the Conference ? Who were the real people who were behind all these communal riots is the question. I am not attacking any political Party for that. But I have read speeches made by some responsible Members of Parliament that the Muslim people should be driven out from India. I have read some responsible Members of Parliament talk like that. (*Interruptions*) and I have read speeches made earlier also from Srinagar some months ago by one top ranking Parliamentarian speaking and saying that if the Muslims of this county are not loyal to India, they must be driven out from this country. (*Interruptions*)

So day in and day out such kind of speeches a remade and irresponsible utterances in the political arena which resulted in the actual killings and the breaking out of communal riots. That was utilised by Pakistan at Rabat. So my humble submission is that India is perfectly justified in attending the Conference. There is no doubt about it. But India could have avoided attending the conference also. But, unfortunately, having decided to attend the Conference, it is the duty of the Government of India to explain the stand on behalf of the Government of India as well as the people of this country.

Then, Sir, here people are angry. I think my friend, Mr. Vajpayee, is still more angry that it is an Islamic conference, it is a communal body and what use it is for a secular nation like India to participate in that conference. Which we are arguing here and submitting our reaction that the secular concept of India was a casualty in Rabat and we are attending a conference which is cent per cent pucca communal, fortunately or otherwise, the reaction of Pakistan is entirely different. I would quote what Pakistan newspapers had to say. MORNING NEWS of Pakistan says:

> "The seating of India at the Islamic summit has shocked the people of Pakistan beyond words."

There is another paper, DAWN, of Karachi which says:

> "India apparently persisted in its endeavour to gain admission to the Conference in order, among other things, to strengthen its efforts to penetrate the Muslim world economically, politically and win over new allies in its bid for the leadership of the third world."

Is it a condemnation or is it a compliment given by Pakistan press to India ?

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN (Khargone): It is Mr. Vajpayee's statement.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It is Mr. Shashi Bhushan Vajpayee's statement. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANOHARAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have read the reactions of all the Press. No doubt, this subject has created tremendous emotion in the country. Now I am convinced who has created the emotion. I request each and every political Party of this country to behave properly and in a responsible manner. Let us not utilise the communal instinct for political purposes. There are Parties who style themselves as political purposes but who are out and out communal and they are exploiting the situation. I wish my friend, Shri Vajpayee, should not be in that terrific field because I like Mr. Vajpayee. He is a reasonable man, having sobriety despite his age and all that. But there are some sections in his own Party and I am very sorry to say that their speeches have created communal tension all over the cauntry. I do not like to mention names, but these are people who can search their hearts and talk to the world as to who are responsible for the communal trouble in the country.

AN HON. MEMBER: Fakhruddin Ali.

SHRI MANOHARAN: Whether it is Fakhruddin Ali or any other Ali Khan, what

I say is that communal harmony in this country cannot be sacrificed at the altar of political vandalism, the machinations of certain political elements.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: We agree.

SHRI MANOHARAN: I am very happy he agrees. He should put it into practice.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: They went to Rabat in order to placate the Muslims in India. That is their communal approach.

SHRI MANOHARAN: I cannot convince my friend.

Let me conclude on this note. We have got our moral, political and constitutional obligation to safeguard not only the interests of the minority communities but to respect their feelings and political viewpoints. It is high time for all political parties to sit round a table, whether under the auspices of the National Integration Council or any other body. They must meet, discuss and see that communal harmony is maintained in this country.

For example, we have in India 6 crore-Muslims who are proud to say that we are the country with the third biggest Muslim population in the world. They have got every right to say so.

But what is happening in this country is humiliating. We look small in the eye of the nations of the world. What happened at Ahmedabad, Jamshedpur, Jubalpur, places where innocent people have been killed, women have been dishonoured, should be a matter of shame for us, for any country. The image of this country abroad has shrunk, for which we all must take the responsibility.

In conclusion, let me repeat what I have been persistently advocating for the past so many years, that it is high time the foreign policy of the Government was reappraised.

SHRI SHEONARAIN (Basti): Reoriented.

SHRI MANOHARAN: I do not mind the words. I want to speak the truth. It must be reappraised. The time has come for it, I am glad that the present Government of India is trimmed in that matter. I am very happy that the trunkated syndicate is somewhere else now. This is a good augury. I declare our faith in the Prime Minister's Government, not because of anything else, but because of its socialist programme (*Interruptions*). These members are thoroughly impatient. They do not hear me.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He has given one certificate.

SHRI MANOHARAN: The second certificate is this. She has had the guts and courage enough to dissociate herself from the handicoots of the syndicate, who are representatives of vested interests and toadies of capitalists (*Interruptions*).

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: We have got the country's interests in view; they have got no policy, no principle, no programme.

SHRI MANOHARAN: I sympathise with him. He is a good man. Our support to this Government is conditional, qualified hedged.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: Make it unconditional.

SHRI MANOHARAN: He is not our political guru. If the Prime Ministes deviates from her path, the DMK will withdraw its support fully and completely. If any political party tries on the basis of the Rabat debacle or rebuff to topple her Government, it means people are trying to topple a socialist Government (*Interruptions*). On that note, I conclude.

MR. SPEAKER : The time allotted was three hours. The time allotted to Jan Sangh was seven minutes; they have already taken more then double that time...(*Interruptions*) I am very sorry that the timelimit has not been strictly adhered to. I shall now mention the time allotted to the various other groups ...(*Interruptions.*) My only point is that if we could avoid long speeches and give only the points, more Members can be accommodated.

SHRI M. R. MASANI (Rajkot) : Could you indicate the time approximately when you will call the hon. Member to reply ?

MR. SPEAKER : I shall call him around 7 p. m. I am told that the hon. External Affairs Minister would need about half an hour. In that case it is impossible to finish it by 7 p. m. we shall see. Once again I request hon. Members to be brief.

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (आजमगढ़): माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, रबात सम्मेलन में भारत ने जबसे भाग लिया और भारतीय प्रतिनिधि मंडल के साथ जिस प्रकार का व्यवहार रबात में किया गया उसके बाद से यह विषय देश में एक विवाद का विषय बना हुआ है । सारे देश में इस बात की चिन्ता प्रकट की गई है कि हमारे राष्ट्रीय सम्मान के ऊपर, हमारी प्रतिष्ठा के ऊपर, हमारे सरकारी प्रतिनिधि मंडल की प्रतिष्ठा के ऊपर रबात के अन्दर आंच आई और उस पर हमारे देश के लोगों ने चिन्ता प्रकट की । मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि आज हमारे देश के अन्दर इस प्रकार की चेतना है कि लोग यह महसूस करें कि यदि हमारे राष्ट्रीय सम्मान, हमारी राष्ट्रीय प्रतिष्ठा के ऊपर किसी प्रकार का आघात होता है तो लोगों के दिलों पर ठेस लगती है ताकि हमारा राष्ट्रीय सम्मान और प्रतिष्ठा विदेशों में बना रहे । रबात के अन्दर जो कुछ हुआ है, हमारी प्रधान मन्त्री जी ने अपने भाषण में कहा है कि वह एक बड़ी दुखद घटना हुई है—हमें इस बात का दुख है कि हमारे प्रतिनिधि मंडल के साथ रबात में इस प्रकार का व्यवहार किया गया । भारत को एक राय से निमंत्रित करने के बाद जिस प्रकार का व्यवहार वहां पर हमारे प्रतिनिधि मंडल के साथ हुआ—यह सही है कि वह हमारे लिए क्षोभ और दुख की घटना है । लेकिन मुझे इस बात का दुख होता है कि हमारे देश के कुछ राजनीतिक दल इस सवाल को एक राजनीतिक हथकंडे के रूप में, एक राजनीतिक हथियार के रूप में इस्तेमाल करने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं । सदन के सामने दो सवाल उठाये गए हैं । पहला सवाल यह है क्या भारतीय प्रतिनिधि मंडल के लिए, भारत सरकार के लिए जरूरी था कि हम रबात के सम्मेलन में जाते ? दूसरा सवाल यह है कि हमारे प्रतिनिधि मंडल के साथ जिस प्रकार का व्यवहार वहां किया गया क्या उससे हमारे राष्ट्रीय सम्मान को आंच लगी है या नहीं ? सबसे पहले मैं दूसरे सवाल को लेना चाहता हूँ, और मैं उन लोगों के साथ अपनी भावना को जोड़ना चाहता हूं जो यह महसूस करते हैं कि भारतीय प्रतिनिधिमंडल के साथ जो व्यवहार रबात के अन्दर हुआ वह अफसोसनाक है और हमारे राष्ट्रीय सम्मान के खिलाफ हुआ है । उससे हमें अपने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यवहार के सम्बन्धों के अन्दर एक धक्का लगा है। इस भावना को मानने के बाद मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक घटना हुई । लेकिन किसी भी राष्ट्र के जीवन में सरकारी कामों के अन्दर इस प्रकार के भी अवसर आते हैं और जब इस प्रकार की बातें होती हैं तब उनके ऊपर हमें निरपेक्ष रूप से विचार करना चाहिये ।

एक प्रश्न उठाया गया और मुझे दुःख है कि कुछ ऐसे लोग जो राष्ट्रीय सम्मान की दुहाई देते हैं, ऐसे लोग जिन को राष्ट्रीय प्रतिष्ठा के ऊपर आंच आने से तकलीफ़ होती है, वहां पर ऐसे देशों की वकालत करते हैं जिन के खिलाफ भारत सरकार कदम उठाती है । रबात के अन्दर जो हुआ, उस में भारत सरकार ने महसूस किया कि वहां कुछ ऐसी शक्तियां थीं, कुछ ऐसी सरकारें थीं, जिन्होंने एक राय से हम को निमन्त्रित करने के बाद हमारे साथ सम्मानपूर्वक व्यवहार नहीं किया । इसीलिये भारत सरकार ने इस बात का निर्णय लिया कि जार्डन और मोरक्को के साथ हम अपने डिप्लोमैटिक रिलेशन्स को खत्म करें । जब श्री वाजपेयी हमारे सम्मान की रक्षा करने के लिये खड़े होते हैं, जब अशोक मेहता साहब इस बात की दुहाई देते हैं तब यह दोनों आदमी इस तरह की भावना व्यक्त करते हैं कि जार्डन एक गरीब, छोटा सा मुल्क है, भारत सरकार ने उसके उसके खिलाफ यह कार्रवाई क्यों की ? जार्डन

वह देश था जिस की भूमि पर यह सम्मेलन हुआ, जार्डन के किंग उस सम्मेलन के अध्यक्ष थे।

एक माननीय सदस्य : मोरक्को।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : मोरक्को के किंग उसके अध्यक्ष थे, इस लिये हमने मोरक्को से अपना सम्बन्ध विच्छेद किया। जोर्डन वह देश था, जिसने पाकिस्तान की हठवादिता का समर्थन किया था। जब पाकिस्तान ने इस बात का विरोध किया और कहा कि भारत को वहां नहीं बैठना चाहिए तब वह देश जार्डन ही था जिसने पाकिस्तान का समर्थन किया। इसी लिए भारत सरकार ने जार्डन के साथ अपने सम्बन्ध को तोड़ा और मोरक्को के साथ अपने राजनीतिक सम्बन्धों का विच्छेद किया। यह कोई साधारण बात नहीं है। किन्हीं देशों के साथ राजनीतिक सम्बन्ध को विच्छेद करना हमारी डिप्लोमैटिक हिस्ट्री के अन्दर एक असाधारण बात है। यह सबसे कड़ा कदम है जिस को भारत सरकार ने इस लिए उठाया कि उसी ने महसूस किया कि उन्होंने हमारे साथ उचित व्यवहार नहीं किया।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सम्बन्ध नहीं तोड़ा है, खाली मुंह मोड़ा है।

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव : ठीक है, वह भी गम्भीर कदम है जो उठाया गया है।

दूसरी बात जो इस सम्बन्ध में कही गई वह यह कि हमारे बहुत से मित्र देश थे जिन्होंने वहां हमारा साथ नहीं दिया। मैं बड़ी नम्रता पूर्वक कहना चाहता हूं कि श्री वाजपेयी इस पर विचार करें। जिस नीति से पाकिस्तान ने जिद की कि भारतीय प्रतिनिधिमंडल नहीं आ सकता है उस के बाद सम्मेलन होना असम्भव हो गया। केवल पन्द्रह मिनट के लिए सम्मेलन हुआ और उसमें भी विवाद होता रहा। अरब देशों में जो भारत के मित्र थे वह इस बात का दबाव डालते रहे कि हमें एक राय से बुलाया गया है और भारतीय प्रतिनिधि मंडल को वहां रहना चाहिए। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि वह सम्मेलन नहीं हो पाया। केवल पद्रह मिनट के अन्दर आखिरी कम्यूनिके इश्यू हुआ।

यहां पर संयुक्त अरब गणराज्य पर भी आक्षेप किया गया। लेकिन राष्ट्रपति नासिर ने खुद इस बात को महसूस किया और उनका प्रतिनिधिमंडल इस सम्मेलन के समाप्त होने के पहले ही चला गया। उसके बाद राष्ट्रपति नासिर ने अपना एक विशेष प्रतिनिधि भारत भेजा और भारत सरकार से उन्होंने अपना क्षोभ, अपनी चिन्ता और अपना दुःख प्रकट किया कि इस प्रकार का व्यवहार भारत के साथ किया गया।

इस सम्मेलन के लिये कहा गया कि भारत की सरकार ने गुट-निरपेक्षता की नीति को खत्म कर दिया है और एक सैनिक गुट वाले देशों के सम्मेलन में शामिल हुआ था। यह बात सत्य से परे है। वह सम्मेलन किसी सैनिक गुट का सम्मेलन नहीं था, कोई सैनिक गुट बनाने का सम्मेलन नहीं था, और भारत सरकार आज भी अपनी नीति पर अटल है। जब अल अक्सा मास्क पर अटैक हुआ था तब भारत सरकार ने कहा था कि किसी भी धर्म के प्रतीक के ऊपर, किसी धर्म के देवालय के ऊपर, अगर आक्रमण होता है तो भारत सरकार उसकी निन्दा करती है, उसको गलत समझती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस देश के अन्दर 6 करोड़ मुसलिम हैं, अगर 6 करोड़ मुसलमानों की मस्जिद पर हमला होता है, जिसका संसार में तीसरे नम्बर का स्थान है—मक्का मदीना के बाद इस मस्जिद का तीसरा स्थान वह मानते हैं—6 करोड़ क्या अगर इस देश में 6 मुसलमान भी हैं और उनकी भावनाओं को चोट लगती है तो भारत सरकार का कर्त्तव्य है कि वह उनकी भावनाओं का आदर करे, और यह जो हमारी नीति है उसका मैं समर्थन करना चाहता हूं।

[श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव]

बदकिस्मती इस देश की है कि यहां ऐसी साम्प्रदायिक ताकतें हैं जो साजिश करके कहीं इजराइल का नाम लेकर, कहीं मुसलमानों का नाम लेकर सारे सवाल को साम्प्रदायिक फिर्का-परस्ती का रंग देने की कोशिश करती हैं। यह ऐसी ताकतें हैं जिनको किसी बात की चिन्ता नहीं होती। मुझे श्री अशोक मेहता की इस बात से तकलीफ़ हुई, दुःख हुआ जब वह तुलना करते हैं कि मलयेशिया के अन्दर क्या हो रहा है, केन्या के अन्दर क्या हो रहा है, और दूसरे देशों के अन्दर क्या हो रहा है, धर्म के नाम पर, रेस के नाम पर अटैक हो रहा है? और इसलिए वह अहमदाबाद से उनकी तुलना करना चाहते हैं। **(व्यवधान)**

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा: मैं आप से कहना चाहती हूं कि यहां अशोक मेहता साहब का नाम लिया गया। चूंकि श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद ने खुद इस बात का ऐलान किया है कि चाहे गौहाटी में रायट होता है, तेल के कारखाने के लिये या तेलंगाना में आन्दोलन होता है तेलंगाना के लिये **(व्यवधान)** इसी तरह इनकी बात है। अशोक मेहता साहब ने जो नाम लिये उस पर ऐतराज करने वालों को मालूम होना चाहिये कि फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद साहब ने क्या कहा था।

MR. SPEAKER: You have started interrupting without may permission when the hon. member is speaking. You are a senior member of the House.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: I had to interrupt because he was taking the name of Mr. Asoka Mehta and quoting him in the wrong context.

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव: इसलिए मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि हमारे देश के अन्दर यह ऐसे लोग हैं जिनका दृष्टिकोण इन सवालों के ऊपर बहुत ही संकुचित है। साथ ही मैं एक और बात करना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी ताकतें जो रबात सम्मेलन को लेकर भारत की वैदेशिक नीति पर आक्रमण करना चाहती हैं वह हैं कौन लोग? यह वही लोग हैं जिन्होंने भारत की वैदेशिक नीति में शुरू से लेकर आज तक विश्वास नहीं किया है चाहे वह अशोक मेहता साहब हों चाहे आचार्य कृपालानी हों चाहे वह श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी हों या चाहे पीलू मोदी साहब हों। यह वह ताकतें हैं जो इस देश की वैदेशिक नीति को शुरू से लेकर आज तक मुखालिफत करती रही हैं, और यही वह ताकतें हैं जो इस अवसर का इस्तेमाल करके भारत की वैदेशिक नीति में परिवर्तन करना चाहती हैं। इसलिए मैं आखिर में कहना चाहता हूं कि भारत की वैदेशिक नीति, जो हमारी विश्व-क्रांति की नीति है, हमारे पड़ोसी देशों के साथ मित्रता रखने की नीति है, दूसरे देश जो आक्रमण करते हैं उसकी निन्दा करने की नीति है। अगर श्री वाजपेयी कहते हैं या अशोक मेहता साहब कहते हैं कि हमारी हमदर्दी क्यों केवल अरब देशों के साथ होती है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वह इसलिए होती है कि चाहे जो हो, हमने एक सिद्धांत बनाया है। यह बात सही है कि हमारे काश्मीर का एक अंग दुश्मन के कब्जे में है, लेकिन इसका यह अर्थ नहीं होता कि अगर दुनिया का कोई देश इजराइल अरब देशों के ऊपर कब्जा किये हुए हैं तो हम उसकी निन्दा न करें, और हमने इजराइल की निन्दा की थी। हम इस सम्मेलन में इसलिए जा रहे थे कि वहां पर एक बड़ा भारी प्रश्न यह भी था कि एक आक्रामक अपने आक्रमण का लाभ न उठा सके, वह आक्रमण वापस ले। हम इस लिये पड़े अरब देशों के साथ कि हमारे मैत्रीपूर्ण सम्बन्ध उनके साथ हैं और हमें एक राय से निमन्त्रित किया गया था। अगर पाकिस्तान की हठवादिता से हमको चोट पहुंचती है तो यह कौनसी देशभक्ति है कि हम पाकिस्तान की निन्दा न करें। हमें भविष्य में इस बात पर ध्यान रखना चाहिये कि पाकिस्तानी हथकण्डे के शिकार हमारे दूसरे मित्र देश न बन जायें। बजाय इसके कि हम पाकिस्तान की निन्दा करते, आज भारत सरकार की निन्दा करने के लिए

जो ताकतें उठ रही हैं वह अपने बेश की प्रतिष्ठा और सम्मान की रक्षा इस प्रकार से नहीं कर सकतीं ।

इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस सवाल के ऊपर सरकार की निन्दाप्रस्ता करने का व गलत है और उसको सदन को ठुकरा देना चाहिये ।

SHRI SWELL (Autonomous Districts) : Mr. Speaker. Sir, in the course of the last four months two things have happened in this country that have shook it to its very core and drawn and involved the entire country such as no other thing has done in the past. One was the presidential election last August and the other is this question of our participation in Rabat. I thought that this House, being the highest body in the country, should be in a position to shed light and guidance to the country, as a whole by a more purposeful discussion of this question. I wish that we have had more time to consider it. If my hon. friend, Shri Piloo Mody, instead of moving an adjournment motion, had moved an outright motion of no-confidence in the ministry this House might have had a little more time to discuss this question. Howsoever, within the very limited time at my disposal, I will try to put across what I think about this question.

As you know, I belong to the Independent Parliamentary Group, and one of the tenets of this Group is to view every question on its merits. So, what I say here is an impartial assessment of the situation on its merits. I would declare here that as a Group we do not bind ourselves to any line for all times to come. We shall assess every situation on its merits.

I would begin from where my very honoured friend, Shri Kripalani, had started. He found fault with our participation in this Conference on one main ground, that the name of the Conference was Islamic Summit Conference. With all my respect to him I would remind him at this time of the words of Shakespeare 'what is in a name'. What is important is to look at the content, whether this Conference, which was called an Islamic Conference, was really an Islamic Conference in the sense in which Acharya Kripalani had taken it to be.

In the first place, I would draw your attention to the agenda of this Conference. The four main items of the agenda are : (1) burning of the Al Aqsa mosque ; (2) the status of Jerusalem ; (3) the withdrawal of Israel from all occupied territories ; and (4) the restitution of the rights of the Palestenian refugees. I would leave it to the good sense of the House to consider whether these questions which from the agenda of this Conference are purely religious questions or they are political questions. I leave it to the wisdom of the House.

To help the House to understand the situation I will remind the House of a conference with a similar name that was held in Kuala Lumpur in April of this year, which was styled "International Islamic Conference". The items of the agenda of this conference are : (1) fasting a common Islamic practice ; (2) observance of Id-ul-Fitr ; (3) Islam and usury ; (4) Islam and medical practices such as transplanting of eyes, heart etc. and family planning ; (5) commandments of the Hadis.

I would like everybody in this House to kindly see if there is any difference. between there two conferences. The one of April, 1969, it is seen from it agenda, it is a purely relisions conference. We have no right to be there and rightly we did not send any official delegation to participate in this conference.

But the Rabat Conference had nothing to do with any religious question. It dealt with purely political questions. Here I would refer to what my hon. friend, Shri Asoka Mehta had mentioned. He had said that for an invitation to this Conference there were two criteria, namely, that the country should have an Islamic head of State and, secondly, the country should have a Muslim majority population, and that if we go by these two criteria, we have no right and no place in this Conference.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : I said, we reject these two criteria.

SHRI SWELL : That is your subjective opinion, whether you reject or not is auother question.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : The nation has rejected these two criteria. If you want to quote me, please quote me correctly.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : That was the decision of the preparatory committee.

SHRI SWELL : What I want to say is this. The preparatory committee of this Conference had decided on these two criteria. But the plenary session of the whole Conference which met on the 23rd September of this month had changed all this and decided unanimously to send an invitation to India. I would like to mention in this regard that it was not only India that was invited but also many other countries.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Not many.

SHRI SWELL : I would name the countries invited by this Conference which do not have a Muslim head of State and which do not have a Muslim majority population. I would name Nigeria which has a Christian head of the State and only 41 per cent of Muslim population. Then, you have Lebanon which has a christion head of State and only 33 per cent of Muslim population and you have Chad which has a Christian head of State and only 43 percent of Muslim population. My learned friend Mr. Kripalani also mentioned that an invitation had been sent to Yugoslavia and Tanzania and other countries which were not Muslim countries. To say that because we did not have a Muslim head of State and not a Muslim majority population and, therefore, it was improper for us to be in this Conference, I am sorry to say, is entirely untenable.

The next point which I would like to make is this. I would ask my friends to look at the map of Asia and the map of the world and consider for a moment the geopolitical position in which we are. Look to the West and you have the serried ranks of Muslim countries. Look to the East and you have Malaysia and Indonesia. Look to the north and you have Pakistan and certain areas of China inhabited by Muslims and certain parts of Russia inhabited by Muslims. Look to the South and there also you will find that. I would ask this question of my friends, whether it is a serious proposal that we in this country should isolate and insulate ourselves that we should not care what happens in the countries around us. I would like them to be reminded of their own history. During the days of Emperor Ashoka, when we took a lively interest in the countries around us, we used to send missionaries and people around and that is how Buddhism was taken to the Far East and the Far West. I would ask them to consider seriously the proposal that we should not take any interest in any affairs of the countries around us which happen to be preponderantly Muslim countries.

Lastly, I would like them to analyse the situation that took place in Rabat. I would ask them to see whether it is true or not that in the Rabat Conference there was a rivalry, a struggle, between secular progressive Arab countries and the fuedal obscurantist Arab countries. I would like them to consider Saudi Arabia, Morocco and some other counties on one side and countries like U.A.R. and other countries on the other side.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Which are the other countries ?

SHRI SWELL : I would then like them to consider whether we are for progressive forces and secularism, or not. If we are for progressive forces and secularism, I would like to ask them whether it is not right to try to help the secular and progressive forces in the countries around us. This is the main question. If we are for secularism and progressive forces, it is our duty and it was right that we went to Rabat and help these forces.

श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बख्शी (श्रीनगर) : जनाबि वाला, ऐवान में जो बहस हुई है, उसको मैंने वग़ौर सुना है। यह सही है कि ऐवान के मुख्तलिफ़ मेम्बरों ने इस बारे में अपने-अपने ख़यालात का इजहार किया अपने-अपने नुक्ता-ए-निगाह से। लेकिन उन ख़यालात के सिलसिले में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है।

कुछ मेम्बरों का ख़याल है कि रबात कांफ़रेंस में जाकर हिन्दुस्तान ने ग़लती की। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि रबात जाने में हमने ग़लती

कोई नहीं की, बल्कि हमारा वहां जाना अच्छा रहा और उसके सिलसिले में मैं आपसे अर्ज़ करूंगा।

एक एतराज़ यह किया गया है कि वह एक इस्लामिक कांफ्रेंस थी और इसलिए इस मुल्क को उसमें शामिल नहीं होना चाहिए था। अगर सिर्फ़ नाम पर एतराज़ है, तो मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि इससे पहले भी हम चार बार इस्लामिक या मुस्लिम कांफ्रेंसों में जा चुके हैं और आफ़िशल तरीके पर गये हैं। हम 1965 में वर्ल्ड मुस्लिम कांफ्रेंस, एफ्रो-एशियन इस्लामिक कांफ्रेंस और मुस्लिम वर्ल्ड लीग में और 1969 में इन्टरनेशनल इस्लामिक कांफ्रेंस में शरीक हो चुके हैं।

जैसा कि फ़ारेन मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में बताया है, हिन्दुस्तान को उस कांफ्रेंस में आने के लिए युनेनिमस दावत दी गई थी और हिन्दुस्तान वहां गया। यहां पर हमारे साथ किये गये सलूक के बारे में यहां पर जिन सेन्टीमेंट्स का इज़हार किया गया है, मुझे उनसे इत्तिफ़ाक है। बदकिस्मती से उन लोगों की नियत में कुछ खलल था। इतने बड़े शानदार मुल्क के साथ जो सलूक करना चाहिए था, वह उन्होंने नहीं किया और उसका एक परो-मन्ज़र है। इसके लिए मैं मोराको और दूसरे मुल्कों को उतना दोष नहीं देता, जितना कि पाकिस्तान को।

यह ठीक है कि उन्होंने हमारे जजबात को ठेस पहुँचाई -- यह जानते हुए भी कि हम वहां उस काज़ को सपोर्ट करने जा रहे थे, जो शुरू से ही हमारी फ़ारेन पालिसी के साथ वावस्ता रहा है। सिर्फ़ आज ही नहीं, सिर्फ़ आज़ादी के ज़माने में ही नहीं, बल्कि जब हम खुद आज़ादी के लिए लड़ रहे थे, उस वक्त से हम बिल्कुल कानसिस्टेन्सी के साथ उस काज़ की हिमायत करते आये हैं। हम यह भी जानते हैं कि जिस तरह काश्मीर के एक हिस्से पर, और दूसरे इलाकों पर, चीनियों ने जबर्दस्ती कब्ज़ा जमाया है, उसी तरह इम्पीरियलिज्म ने अरबलैंड में इज़रायल को खड़ा किया, जिसने अरब टेरीटेरी का एक हिस्सा अपने ज़ेर-दस्त किया है। हम उसके खिलाफ़ आज से नहीं, बल्कि बहुत पहले से प्रोटेस्ट करते आये हैं।

रबात कांफ्रेंस के एजेंडे पर पहली बात थी, "दि बर्निंग आफ़ दि अल अक्सा मास्क।" अल अक्सा को जलाये जाने के खिलाफ़ सिर्फ़ हिन्दुस्तान के मुसलमानों ने ही नहीं, बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान के साठ करोड़ इन्सानों ने—हिन्दू, मुसलमान, सिख और ईसाइयों ने—प्रोटेस्ट किया है, मीटिंग्ज़ और मार्च किये हैं। इससे पता चलता है कि जब ऐसी कोई बात होती है, तो हिन्दुस्तान किसी से पीछे नहीं रहता है।

एजेंडा का दूसरा आइटम था, "दि स्टेट्स आफ़ जेरुसलम"। हम हमेशा से यू० एन०, सिक्यूरिटी कौंसिल और सारी दुनिया में यह कोशिश करते आये हैं कि जेरुसलम का स्टेट्स रेस्टोर कर दिया जाये। उस बात से भी हमारा इत्तिफ़ाक-राय है।

एजेंडा का तीसरा आइटम था, "दि विदड्राल आफ़ इसरायल फ्राम आल आकुपाइड टेरीटरीज"। शुरू से ही हमारी यह पालिसी रही है कि किसी भी मुल्क को दूसरे मुल्क के इलाके पर कब्ज़ा रखने की इजाजत नहीं दी जानी चाहिए।

उसके बाद कांफ्रेंस का चौथा आइटम था, 'रेस्टीट्यूशन आफ़ दि राइट्स आफ़ दि पेलेस-टाइनियन पीपल'। जैसाकि मैंने अर्ज़ किया है, हम शुरू से ही इसके लिए लड़ते आये हैं और जो कुछ भी हम से हो सका है, हम करते आये हैं।

कांफ्रेंस के एजेंडा का आखिरी आइटम था, "कोआपरेशन एमांग्स्ट इस्लामिक कन्ट्रीज"। अगर हमारे नुमायंदों को वहां जाकर बोलने का मौका मिलता, तो मुझे यकीन है कि वे लाज़िमी तौर पर इस बात से इत्तिफ़ाक न करते—हमारे सैकुलर कैरेक्टर को मद्दे-नज़र रखते हुए, क्योंकि यह उन मुल्कों की अपनी बात थी।

[श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बरूशी]

कांफ़रेंस के एजेंडा पर तीन चार बातें ऐसी थीं, जिनके साथ हम हर साल-हा-साल से बराबर इत्तिफ़ाक करते आये हैं, उनके लिए लड़ते आये हैं और उनके लिए स्ट्रगल्ज हुई हैं। अल अक्सा तो मुसलमानों का किब्ला-ए-अव्वल है। उसके जलाए जाने के खिलाफ़ मुसलमानों ने तो प्रोटेस्ट किया ही, लेकिन उसके खिलाफ़ सबसे ज्यादा शोर और प्रोटेस्ट हिन्दुस्तान के हिन्दू और सिखों और दूसरे नान-मुस्लिम्ज़ ने किया और यह बात वायसे-मुबारकबाद है।

हमारा दुश्मन पाकिस्तान इब्तदा से ही अरब वर्ल्ड, में इस्लामिक कन्ट्रीज़ में, अपना मुकाम बनाने और हिन्दुस्तान को बदनाम करने की कोशिश कर रहा है। यह तो एक ट्रैप था। अगर हम रबात कांफ़रेंस में न जाते, तो वह कहता कि देखो, हिन्दुस्तान नहीं आया। हम वहां गये और हमने पाकिस्तान की तमाम कोशिशों को फ़स्ट्रेट किया, नाकाम किया। अगर हम वहां न जाते, तो हम डिफ़ेंसिव पर होते। लेकिन चूंकि हम वहां गये, इसलिए उस कांफ़रेंस के तमाम पार्टिसिपेंट्स आज डिफ़ेंसिव पर हैं और वे महसूस करते हैं कि इतने बड़े शानदार मुल्क के साथ ऐसा सलूक नहीं होना चाहिए था। उस से हम कम नहीं हुए, हमारी इज्जत कम नहीं हुई, बल्कि हमारी इज्जत दोबाला हुई और उन लोगों का छोटापन जाहिर हो गया।

अगर सिर्फ़ "इस्लामिक" लफ़्ज़ पर एतराज़ किया जाता है, तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आखिर सऊदी एरेबिया, ईरान और अफ़गानिस्तान में हम क्या करते हैं, जो फुल-फ़्लेज्ड इस्लामिक स्टेट हैं। उनके साथ हमारे रिश्ते और ताल्लुकात कायम हैं। हम उनको अपना दोस्त मानते हैं और वे हमारे दोस्त हैं। एक दूसरे के यहां हमारे एम्बैसेडर और नुमायंदे मुकर्रर हैं। हमने उन्हें यह तो नहीं कहा कि पहले वे सैकुर हो जायें और फिर हम उनके यहां अपने नुमायंदे भेजेंगे। वहां पर जो कुछ माहौल है, उसी के मुताबिक हम अपनी पालिसी बनाते हैं।

फारेन पालिसी को मोल्ड करते वक्त यह लाजिमी हो जाता है कि वहां पर किसी एक स्पेसिफिक चीज पर न चलें, हालात के तकाजे के मुताबिक, मुल्क की ख्वाहिशात के मुताबिक, मुल्क के तवक्कात के मुताबिक उसको मोल्ड किया जाय और आगे बढ़ावा जाय। मुझे यही चन्द बातें अर्ज करनी थीं। लेकिन यह कि मैं किसी को यह कहूं कि आपने यह कहा, तुम्हारा कहना गलत है, यह ठीक नहीं होगा। यहां हर एक शख्स अपने सेंटीमेंट्स का इजहार कर रहा है। फखरूद्दीन अली अहमद का जाना कोई गलत नहीं था। अगर चह्वाण जाते तो वही होता, या दिनेश सिंह जाते तो वही होता या गोबिंद मेनन जाते तो वही होता क्योंकि पाकिस्तान वहां बैठा हुआ था और उसे ऐसा करना था। इससे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता था। गवर्नमेंट ने जिसको समझा उसको वहां भेजा। लेकिन हम यह कहें तुम क्यों गए, यह उचित नहीं है। मैं तो समझता हूं जहां तक उनके फैक्चुअल स्टेटमेंट का ताल्लुक है, मैं कहता हूं कि उन्होंने बहुत से फैक्ट्स हमारे सामने रखे और जहां तक उनके कदम का ताल्लुक है उसके साथ हमें इत्तफाक करना चाहिए।

[तसरी غلام محمد بخشی (سرینگر) جناب والا، ایوان میں جو بحث ہوئی ہے اس کو میں نے بغور سنا ہے۔ یہ صحیح ہے کہ ایوان کے مختلف ممبروں نے اس بارے میں اپنے اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کیا اپنے اپنے نقطۂ نگاہ سے۔ لیکن ان خیالات کے سلسلہ میں مجھے کچھ نہیں کہنا ہے۔

کچھ ممبروں کا خیال ہے کہ رباط کانفرنس میں جا کر ہندوستان نے غلطی کی۔ لیکن میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ رباط جانے میں ہم نے غلطی کوئی نہیں کی۔ بلکہ ہمارا وہاں جانا اچھا رہا اور اس کے سلسلے میں میں آپ سے عرض کروں گا۔

ایک اعتراض یہ کیا گیا ہے کہ وہ ایک اسلامک کانفرنس

علاقوں پر۔ چینیوں نے زبردستی قبضہ جمایا ہے۔ اس طرح امپیریلزم نے عرب لینڈ میں اسرائیل کو کھڑا کیا جس نے عرب ٹیریٹری کا ایک حصہ اپنے زیر دست کیا ہے۔ ہم اس کے خلاف آج سے نہیں بلکہ بہت پہلے سے پروٹیسٹ کرتے آئے ہیں۔

رباط کانفرنس کے ایجنڈے پر پہلی بات تھی "دی برننگ آف دی الاقصیٰ ماسک"۔ الاقصیٰ کو جلائے جانے کے خلاف صرف ہندوستان کے مسلمانوں نے ہی نہیں۔ بلکہ ہندوستان کے ساٹھ کروڑ انسانوں نے — ہندو۔ مسلمان۔ سکھ اور عیسائیوں نے پروٹیسٹ کیا ہے۔ میٹنگز اور مارچ کئے ہیں۔ اس سے پتہ چلتا ہے کہ جب ایسی کوئی بات ہوتی ہے۔ تو ہندوستان کسی سے پیچھے نہیں رہتا ہے۔

ایجنڈا کا دوسرا آئیٹم تھا "دی سٹیٹس آف جیروسلم"۔ ہم ہمیشہ سے یو۔ این۔ سیکیوریٹی کونسل اور ساری دنیا میں یہ کوشش کرتے آئے ہیں کہ جیروسلم کا سٹیٹس ریسٹور کر دیا جائے۔ اس بات سے بھی ہمارا اتفاق رائے ہے۔

ایجنڈا کا تیسرا آئیٹم تھا "دی ورڈرال آف عزرائیل فرام آل اکوپائڈ ٹیریٹریز"۔ شروع سے ہی ہماری پالیسی رہی ہے کہ کسی بھی ملک کو دوسرے ملک کے علاقے پر قبضہ رکھنے کی اجازت نہیں دی جانی چاہیئے۔

اس کے بعد کانفرنس کا چوتھا آئیٹم تھا "ریسٹوریشن آف دی رائٹس آف دی پیلیسٹائن پیپل"۔ جیسا کہ میں نے عرض کیا ہے۔ ہم شروع سے ہی اس کے لئے لڑتے آئے تھے اور اس لئے اس ملک کو اس میں شامل نہیں ہونا چاہیئے تھا۔ اگر صرف نام پر اعتراض ہے تو میں بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس سے پہلے بھی ہم چار بار اسلامک یا مسلم کانفرنسوں میں جا چکے ہیں۔ اور آفیشل طریقے پر گئے ہیں۔ ہم ۱۹۶۵ میں ورلڈ مسلم کانفرنس۔ ایفرو۔ ایشین اسلامک کانفرنس اور مسلم ورلڈ لیگ میں اور ۱۹۶۹ میں انٹرنیشنل اسلامک کانفرنس میں شریک ہو چکے ہیں۔

جیسا کہ فارین منسٹر صاحب نے اپنے سٹیٹمنٹ میں بتایا ہے۔ ہندوستان کو اس کانفرنس میں آنے کے لئے یونیٹیمس دعوت دی گئی تھی اور ہندوستان اس کانفرنس میں گیا وہاں پر ہمارے ساتھ کئے گئے ٹریٹمنٹ کے بارے میں یہاں پر جن سینٹیمنٹس کا اظہار کیا گیا ہے۔ مجھے ان سے اتفاق ہے۔ بدقسمتی سے ان لوگوں کی نیت میں کچھ خلل تھا۔ اتنے بڑے شاندار ملک کے ساتھ جو سلوک کرنا چاہیئے تھا وہ انہوں نے نہیں کیا۔ اور اس کا ایک پس منظر ہے۔ اس کے لئے میں مراکو اور دوسرے ملکوں کو اتنا دوش نہیں دیتا جتنا کہ پاکستان کو۔

یہ ٹھیک ہے کہ انہوں نے ہمارے جذبات کو ٹھیس پہنچائی۔ یہ جانتے ہوئے بھی کہ ہم وہاں اس کاز کو سپورٹ کرنے جا رہے تھے جو شروع سے ہی ہماری فارین پالیسی کے ساتھ وابستہ رہا ہے۔ صرف آج ہی نہیں۔ صرف آزادی کے زمانے میں ہی نہیں۔ بلکہ جب ہم خود آزادی کے لئے لڑ رہے تھے۔ اس وقت سے ہم بالکل کانسٹینس کے ساتھ اس کاز کی حمایت کرتے آئے ہیں۔ ہم یہ بھی جانتے ہیں کہ جس طرح کشمیر کے ایک حصے پر۔ اور دوسرے

نہیں ہوئے۔ ہماری عزت کم نہیں ہوئی بلکہ ہماری عزت دوبالا ہوئی اور ان لوگوں کا چھوٹا پن ظاہر ہوگیا۔

اگر صرف "اسلامک" لفظ پر اعتراض کیا جاتا ہے۔ تو میں یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ آخر سعودی عربیہ، ایران اور افغانستان میں ہم کیا کرتے ہیں۔ جو فل فلیجڈ اسلامک کنٹریز ہیں۔ ان کے ساتھ ہمارے رشتے اور تعلقات قائم ہیں۔ ہم ان کو اپنا دوست مانتے ہیں اور وہ ہمارے دوست ہیں۔ ایک دوسرے کے یہاں ہمارے ایمبیسیڈر اور نمائندے مقرر ہیں۔ ہم نے انہیں یہ تو نہیں کہا کہ پہلے وہ سیکولر ہو جائیں اور پھر ہم ان کے یہاں اپنے نمائندے بھیجیں گے۔ وہاں پر جو کچھ ماحول ہے اس کے مطابق ہم اپنی پالیسی بناتے ہیں۔

فارین پالیسی کو مولڈ کرتے وقت یہ لازمی ہو جاتا ہے کہ وہاں پر کسی ایک سپیسفک چیز پر نہ چلیں حالات کے تقاضے کے مطابق ملک کی خواہشات کے مطابق ملک کے توقعات کے مطابق اس کو مولڈ کیا جائے۔ اور آگے بڑھایا جائے۔ مجھے یہ چند باتیں عرض کرنی تھیں۔ لیکن یہ کہ میں کسی کو یہ کہوں کہ آپ نے یہ کہا، اس نے یہ کہا، تمہارا کہنا غلط ہے۔ یہ ٹھیک نہیں ہوگا۔ یہاں ہر ایک شخص اپنے سنٹیمنٹس کا اظہار کر رہا ہے۔ فخرالدین احمد کا جانا کوئی غلط نہیں تھا۔ اگر چوہان جاتے تو وہی ہوتا یا دنیش سنگھ جاتے تو وہی ہوتا یا گوندمینن جاتے تو وہی ہوتا۔ کیونکہ پاکستان وہاں بیٹھا ہوا تھا۔ اور اسے ایسا کرنا تھا۔ اس سے کوئی فرق نہیں پڑتا تھا۔ گورنمنٹ نے جس کو سمجھا اس کو بھیجا ہم یہ کہیں کہ تم کیوں گئے ہیں۔ اور جو کچھ بھی ہم سے ہو سکا ہے۔ ہم کرتے آئے ہیں۔

کانفرنس کے ایجنڈا کا آخری آئیٹم تھا "کوآپریشن ایمانگسٹ اسلامک کنٹریز" اگر ہمارے نمائندوں کو وہاں جاکر بولنے کا موقعہ ملتا۔ تو مجھے یقین ہے کہ وہ لازمی طور پر اس بات سے اتفاق نہ کرتے۔ ہمارے سیکولر کیریکٹر کو مدنظر رکھتے ہوئے۔ کیونکہ یہ ان ملکوں کی اپنی بات تھی۔

کانفرنس کے ایجنڈا پر تین چار باتیں ایسی تھیں۔ جن کے ساتھ ہم سالہا سال سے برابر اتفاق کرتے آئے ہیں۔ ان کے لئے لڑتے آئے ہیں اور ان کے لئے سٹرگل ہوئی ہیں۔ الاقصیٰ تو مسلمانوں کا قبلۂ اول ہے۔ اس کے جلائے جانے کے خلاف مسلمانوں نے تو پروٹیسٹ کیا ہے۔ لیکن اس کے خلاف سب سے زیادہ شور اور پروٹیسٹ ہندوستان کے ہندو اور سکھوں اور دوسرے نان مسلمز نے کیا۔ اور یہ بات باعث مبارکباد ہے۔

ہمارا دشمن پاکستان ابتدا سے ہی عرب ورلڈ میں اسلامک کنٹریز میں اپنا مقام بنانے اور ہندوستان کو بدنام کرنے کی کوشش کر رہا ہے۔ یہ تو ایک ٹریپ تھا۔ اگر ہم رباط کانفرنس میں نہ جاتے۔ تو وہ کہتا کہ دیکھو ہندوستان نہیں آیا۔ ہم وہاں گئے اور ہم نے پاکستان کی تمام کوششوں کو فرسٹریٹ کیا۔ ناکام کیا۔ اگر ہم وہاں نہ جاتے تو ہم ڈیفینسو پر ہوتے۔ لیکن چونکہ ہم وہاں گئے۔ اس لئے اس کانفرنس کے تمام پارٹیسپنٹس آج ڈیفینسو پر ہیں اور وہ محسوس کرتے ہیں کہ اتنے بڑے شاندار ملک کے ساتھ ایسا سلوک نہیں ہونا چاہئے تھا۔ اس سے ہم کم

یہ اچھا نہیں ہے۔ میں تو سمجھتا ہوں جہاں تک ان کے
ٹیکٹوال سیٹمنٹ کا تعلق ہے۔ میں کہتا ہوں کہ انہوں
نے بہت سے پوائنٹ ہمارے سامنے رکھے اور جہاں تک
ان کے قدم کا تعلق ہے۔ اس کے ساتھ ہمیں اتفاق کرنا
چاہیئے۔]

MR. SPEAKER : The Congress Benches have almost exhausted their time except for a few minutes against which I am calling Ch. Randhir Singh. Then I will move to the other side.

19 hrs.

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कांग्रेस दल की संख्या कम हो गई है, ताकत घट गई है तो उसी के हिसाब से उनका समय भी कम होना चाहिए।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक): स्पीकर महोदय, मैं कोई शेखचिल्ली तो हूं नहीं और न कोई मैं किताबी कीड़ा हूं। मैं अमली आदमी हूं। हिन्दुस्तान अपना देश, जहां हिन्दुओं का देश है, वहां मुसलमानों का देश है, सिखों का देश है, बौद्धों का देश है, ईसाइयों का देश है। अगर कोई मुसलमान भाइयों के साथ हिन्दुस्तान में या उसके बाहर मस्जिद की बेहरमती होती है या उनके जजबात को ठेस पहुंचती है, या ननकाना साहब में कोई ऐसी बात सिख भाइयों के साथ हो जाती है या लन्दन में किसी टेम्पल के साथ हो जाती है या अमेरिका में किसी गिर्जा के साथ हो जाती है तो मैं उन आदमियों में से हूं जो अपनी सारी हमदर्दी उनके साथ जाहिर करेगा और न सिर्फ एक सेक्शन का बल्कि सारे देश का सवाल उसको बनाएगा। पहले जब अल अक्सा की मस्जिद को आग लगाई गई तो यह सारे देश का सवाल बना और हर शहर-शहर में जुलूस निकले। एक महीने के बाद क्या मक्खी छींकी कि रबात में क्यों गए ? यह बिल्कुल फिरकापरस्ती, तंगनजरी, तंगदिली की बात है कि यह मामला सियासी मामला बनाया जा रहा है, एक राई को पहाड बनाया जा रहा है। मैं जो अर्ज करना चाहता हूं वह यह कि यह जमाना बड़ा अजीब है। अगर जनसंघी भाई यह बातें कहें तो मेरी समझ में आता है क्योंकि उनका दिमाग ही इतना काम करता है। अगर मेरे भाई मधोक यह बातें कहें तो मुझे कोई हैरत नहीं, मेरे भाई वाजपेयी कहें तो कोई हैरत नहीं लेकिन हैरत यह देखिए जमाने की कि जनसंघी तो इन्कलाबी सोशलिस्ट बनने जा रहे हैं और तरक्कीपसंद या सोशलिस्ट जो हैं वह जनसंघी और तंगनजर बनते जा रहे हैं। मैं किसी पर ताना नहीं करता, मैं यही कहता हूं कि आखिर हो क्या गया है ? जो तरक्की पसंद बातें कही जायें, जो कौमपरस्ती की बातें कही जायं, जो मुल्क के मफाद की बातें कही जायं, वह उन भाइयों को सूझती ही नहीं। अन्धे को तो सारा अन्धेरा ही अन्धेरा नजर आता है। उनको तरक्की का कोई कदम ही नजर नहीं आता। प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने जो इतने तरक्की पसंद काम किए वह इनको नजर नहीं आए और मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह इन्कलाबी इतने जल्दी कैसे हो गए ? आप भी दस दिन पहले इधर ही बैठते थे ··· **(व्यवधान)** ··· उधर जाकर आपने दूसरी बात शुरू कर दी।...

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : जब तोता बनाए जाएंगे तो और क्या होगा ?

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मेरी बहन जो कह रही हैं, उनके ऊपर भी ताज्जुब हो रहा है, आपने भी जबान बदल ली है··· **(व्यवधान)** ···

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं जब कि दुनिया के आम मुसलमान का सवाल था और हिन्दुस्तान के 6 करोड मुसलमान जिनकी तादाद दुनिया के कुल मुसलमानों की एक तिहाई है उनके जजबात का सवाल था तो अगर यह एक ही आइटम होता तो भी जाना चाहिए था। इस वास्ते जाना चाहिए था कि हमारे 6 करोड़ भाइयों के जजबात को ठेस पहुंचती है तो हर एक हिन्दु-

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

स्तानी के जज़बात को ठेस पहुँचती है। लेकिन यह ट्रबल्ड वाटर में फिश करना चाहते हैं। अपनी सियासत चलाना चाहते हैं। हमारे मुल्क के जो हालात हैं हर पालिसी पर उसका असर पड़ेगा। मेरे भाई ज़रा अक्ल से काम लें। पाकिस्तान हर मोर्चे पर हिन्दुस्तान को नीचा दिखाना चाहता है चाहे जंगी मोर्चा हो, चाहे सियासी बात हो चाहे डिप्लोमेटिक बात हो। जंग में तो हमने पिछली बार उसका कचूमर निकाल दिया। सियासत में और डिप्लोमेसी में और उसका कचूमर निकालना है। लेकिन जहां फूल होते हैं वहां कांटे भी होते हैं।···(व्यवधान)···अरे, हँसते क्यों हो ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, पाकिस्तान की यह चाल है कि किसी मुसलमान देश को हिन्दुस्तान के नजदीक न जाने दिया जाय और बीस, पच्चीस या तीस ऐसे देश हैं जिनका पान-इस्लामिक ब्लाक बनाकर हिन्दुस्तान से उन्हें दूर ले जाना चाहता है। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिन देशों के साथ 1 अरब या 30 और 40 करोड़ साल की तिजारत है, जिनके तीस या चालीस वोट यू० एन० ओ० में हैं, हम उनको अपना दुश्मन बना दें सियासी तौर पर, डिप्लोमेटिक तौर पर अपने आपको खत्म कर दें, यह आप चाहते हैं ? लेकिन नहीं, यह सवाल इनके दिमाग में नहीं आता है। सियासत यह समझते नहीं हैं। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि यह बिल्कुल ठीक बात है कि हम गए। एक दो बातें जरूर ऐसी हुई जो हमें भी महसूस होती हैं लेकिन जब ओखली में सिर दिया तो फिर मूसलों से क्या डरना। जहां फूल हैं वहां कांटे भी हैं। मैं आपसे पूछता हूं एक भाई के घर में आग लगी हुई है कोई भाई वहां आग बुझाने की नीयत से जाय तो आग बुझाते समय थोड़ी बहुत आग की आंच भी आ सकती है। अगर वहां हम गए हैं तो थोड़ी बहुत रिबफ भी हो सकती है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने ठीक बात कही कि जहां नेशनल इन्टेरेस्ट है वहां थोड़ा रिबफ भी हो जाय तो हमें वह रिबफ भी सहन करना चाहिए। देश के हित में जो बात होगी वह हमें करनी है और इसी बात पर हमें अपनी फारेन पालिसी तब्दील नहीं करनी है। मैं तो यहां तक कहूंगा कि अभी जो फारेन मिनिस्टर्स कान्फ्रेंस जेद्दा में हो रही है वहां भी हमारे लिए जाना जरूरी है और पाकिस्तान को सबक पढ़ाना जरूरी है। हमें उस फारेन मिनिस्टर्स कान्फ्रेंस में भी जाना चाहिए। इन लोगों ने तो अपना हलुवा माड़ा सीधा करने के लिए यह सारा ढोंग चला रखा है। सियासी मसलों को इन्होंने एक मामूली छोटा-सा मसला बना लिया है। मैं इनसे यह कहना चाहूंगा कि हमें जो दावतनामा मिला वह हाथ जोड़कर मिला है कि जनाब जरूर आ जाइए और फारेन मिनिस्टर ने बुलाया। यही नहीं पाकिस्तान के याह्या खां ने भी हमें बुलाया। लेकिन जब याह्या खां को धमकियां आई, तार आए कि तुम्हें एसेसिनेट कर देंगे, तुम्हें इम्पीच करेंगे, पाकिस्तान में घुसने नहीं देंगे तब आखीरी दिन उसने यह कह दिया कि मैं मर जाऊंगा, एक दिन के लिए मेरे पर रहम कर दो। यह बात हुई। लेकिन यह ख्वामख्वाह मामूली किस्से को अफसाना बना रहे हैं। मैं निहायत अदब से कहना चाहूंगा कि सियासत में छोटी-छोटी बातों का असर नहीं पड़ता। अरे, सियासत तुम्हें आती नहीं। सियासत में बड़े-बड़े हादसे होते है, बड़ी-बड़ी चोटें आती हैं, उनको बर्दाश्त करना पड़ता है। चीन ने रूस के राजदूत के साथ, यू० एस० के राजदूत के साथ कैसा वर्ताव किया ? राजदूत को पकड़ कर किडनैप कर लिया और फिर भी उनकी सियासत चलती है। इन्होंने विदड्रा कर लिया, मैं तो कहता हूँ यह जरूरी नहीं था। हमने पाकिस्तान से विदड्रा नहीं किया, चीन से भी विदड्रा नहीं किया जिसने हमारे ऊपर आक्रमण किया। उन्होंने तो माफी मांग ली और माफी मांगने के बाद में तो कत्ल भी किए होता है आदमी तो उसे भी छोड़ देते हैं। तो मैं यह कहता हूं कि हमारी फारेन पालिसी एक कामयाब पालिसी है और यह जो थोड़े से भाई बैठे हैं इनका हलुवा मांड़ा इसी पर चलता है, इनकी दूकान इसी पर चलती है, इसलिए यह इस तरह की बातें करते हैं। इन

चन्द शब्दों के साथ मैं इसकी मुखालिफत करता हूं।

SHRI S. A. DANGE (Bombay Central South) : Sir this Adjournment Motion is being debated in a very unusual sitting, and under some extraordinary circumstances which are going to continue, I think, for a long time. Therefore, the reality of the matter is more or less being lost. What is the unusual circumstance ? We on the left had been expecting for a long time to break the monopoly of power of the Congress party at the Centre. We were trying for that. Since 1967, that thing seemed to be coming nearer. And today we are meeting in conditions when the number of Opposition Members is larger than the number of Members sitting on the Treasury side. This is one element which is pouring something new in the Rabat resolution. (*Interruption*) That is the thing. I am saying only the Treasury Benches. I do not say on which side which party is. Under such circumstances, this Motion has got a semipolitical character though really this Motion is being pursued and will be pursued to further the development of communalism in this country. I would have requested all the secular partiesin this House not to have pressed their debate on Rabat, but really to have done it on the question of foreign policy or some other issue. Anyway, since we are here now, let us look into the question.

They are challenging the foreign policy of this Government, and the question of national dignity has been brought in. The most eloquetn gentleman who spoke on national dignity was my friend Shri Asoka Mehta. When the Government of India was asked by the Americans not to sign a treaty with Cuba and give up trade with Cuba—they wanted aid—was our national dignity and sovereignty violated or not ? The gentlemen, whether on this side or that side, whoever they may be, did they acquiesce in that or not ? When West Germany threatened to cut off credit if you recognised GDR, was your national dignity violated or not ? When you wanted to raise the consulate in Vietnam to ambassadorial status, objection was raised by the Americans; was the dignity violated or not ? Any yet those who speak on foreign policy have referred to defending national dignity. (*Interruption*) I amtalking of national dignity and not the dignity of Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha.

SHRIMATI TARKESHWARI SINHA: You are not guarding my dignity. You say you are the guardian of the nation's security or dignity. Why not ask the Foreign Minister as to why he went to Washington and discussed about Hanoi with the Washington people ? Ask them. You are very concerned about the security of the Prime Minister. You are not the guardian of my dignity. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. The Members are rather sensitive about it. Please try to avoid it.

SHRI S. A. DANGE: Let me proceed. Let me thank the hon. Member for the attentoin she has given to me.

MR. SPEAKER: If you address the Chair rather than the Members, it will be better.

SHRI S. A. DANGE: Yes, Sir. I was saying that those Members are challenging Rabat because of their factional quarrel and their desire to form a new triple alliance in order to topple the Congress ministry that exists on the other side. We certainly have differences with them but we do not want them to be eliminated by more reactionary alliances. Therefore, I am here standing in order to say that there may have been some bungling in the whole handling of the Rabat affair.

This is not a resolution which any body should support today. It is not based on defence of national dignity They do not know what resolution they have drafted. They were asking, "Where is the proof of the invitation" But in the resolution, the draftsman admits "extracting a last minute invitation". He admits there was invitation, but it was last minute and not 100 minutes before.

They talk about humiliation. Their objection is not to humiliation, as such but to "needless humiliation". The resolution says, "needlessly inviting humiliation". You could have a needful humiliation according to your fashion, say from America, as for example, my friend going to America for offering India's womb for American fertilisers. That was the slogan raised then. Was not national dignity violated at the time ? That gentleman talks about foreign policy. Because he could now sit in a front seat, instead of being a back-seat driver as then he becomes an eloquent critic of the foreign policy of

[Shri S.A. Dange]

this country. In spite of its pitfalls and shortcomings, our foreign policy is based on friendly relations with socialist countries, peace and non-alignment. This policy shall be pursued as far as we can help it and not a foreign policy surrendering India's womb for fertilisers. Let the Syndicate go to America if they like. This was the most humiliating thing in this House.

We know why you are quarrelling. It is because you want to seize power in alliance with the Jan Sangh, Swatantra and Syndicate. We, the progressive forces in this country, are going to draft this conspiracy, whatever the cost we may have to pay. (*Interruption*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : We are for definding the national honour and national dignity.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : If there was a real anxiety for national honour, the resolution should have contained something like this : Who kicked us ? Who kicked the nation ? Did the Foreiign Minister kick the nation and humiliate the country ? It was the king of Morocco. It was Pakistan. They humiliated us. Instead of being angry with those who humiliated us, they are angry with this minister or that minister. If they cared for national dignity, they should have censured the King of Morocco in this resolution.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Dissolve your party and sit with them!

SHRI S. A. DANGE : Even now they can add a censure of those who humiliated us. Now, utilising the humiliation of our country, they are passing the censure motion on somebody else. Is this their concept of national honour?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Our national honour is in danger in your hands.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : Our national honour is in danger in the hands of those who threw us out of the Rabat Conference. They are to be censured. I agree with him there. The national honour has to be defended. Acharya Kripalani ought to have said that we will censure those who have thrown us out of the conference. Whether we went with invitation, without invitation, last minute invitation or hundred minute invitation they had no business to throw us out. We are a great country and its Minister had gone there. This country should give some dignity to its own Minister when he is attending a conference on our behalf in some other country. Instead of showing that minimum sense of dignity to the country to this House and to the Minister, whether on this side of the House or that, we are censuring ourselves, this House and the Minister and not a word about the King of Morocco.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : If I may interrupt him for a minute he says that there was humiliation for us. But do the government feel humiliated? No, they feel exalted. They do not feel humiliated. They do not say that they were humiliated.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : The question is not what the Government says but what we say as the House. Are we going to defend this humiliation at the hands of those foreign powers ? It is said that 16 kings were present there. Do not forget that we are in a Commonwealth which is headed by a Queen and whenever we make the demand for quitting the Commonwealth they do not support it. Now, suddenly, they discover the whole thing is undemocratic because 16 kings were present, completely forgetting that we are ourselves presided over by a Queen in this Commonwealth. What a strange logic !

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : You are supporting the Government.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : I am not supporting; only you are doing it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : No, I am not.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : We will find out.

SHRI PILOO MODY : It will be known in one hour as to who is supporting the Government and who is opposing it.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : I support the Government on this question and I will not support the adjournment motion.

SHRI PILOO MODY : It will be so on many other questions also.

SHRI S. A. DANGE : I will not support them on other grounds. I have my quarrel with them but so far as the motion on Rabat

is concerned, it is a political motion to capture power for the disgruntled syndicate. Therefore, we are not going to vote for it. This is a political fight that is being fought in the name of Rabat. This is communalism that is being spread in the name of Rabat and every progressive force must try to defeat this.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have heard with rapt attention the speeches made from the Treasury Benches.....

AN HON. MEMBER : Treachery ?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: ·· in defence of the most indefensible action. Shri F. A. Ahmed appears to me to be a truthful person. He has admitted facts and said how really he was humiliated and how the whole country was humiliated. He has given the facts as they have happened. Except him, all the other members from the other side who have spoken have brought in the question of Syndicate, Indicate, Swatantra, Jansangh and so on. My hon. friend, Shri Dange, who was the last person to defend the Treasury Benches, without going into the merits of the question said that he sees political motivation behind it and, therefore, he is prepared to swallow this humiliation.

I do not except this position at all. That is why I wrote to the Prime Minister much earlier that this was a national humiliation which should exercise every citizen of the country and that, when he Parliament meets, let us not make it a party issue of toppling the Government or supporting the Government. Let us not confuse the issue. This is a national humiliation: After 1962 NEFA debacle, I think, there is no parallel to the humiliation that we have received now. If we had taken not of this humiliation, then the whole Parliament should have devoted its entire attention to it as also how we should behave in future so that the country's honour is not disgraced. That is what I want to point out here.

I can understand that today the Government is very much afraid, that whatever question comes up, since the majority is in the Opposition, the Government can be toppled. So, they may be committing any error and it would be forgotten on this excuse. The whole situation is going to be confused in this House and I do not think, in such a situation, any worthwhile discussion is possible.

I also told the Prime Minister personally how her father Pandit Nehru had risen to great heights. When NEFA debacle occured there was no adjournment motion like this. Nobody said that the entire Government should go. The country demanded that the person responsible for debacle must resign and must quit. And he accepted that. Here is the Prime Minister who wants to defend her foreign Minister.

Now, the hon. Minister, Shri F. A. Ahmed, has admitted that he asked him to go and he has said, "I had this humiliation; I want reassessment of the entire policy." Here is a shameless Minister who comes and says, we have achieved positive gains. This is a statement that he has made. Therefore, if this adjournment motion is aimed at anybody, it is aimed at the entire Congress party, whether Syndicate or Indicate. Whatever may be the cause of the resignation of Dr. Ram Subhag singh, whatever the statement he may be making after coming out of the Cabinet, whether he was dismissed or he came out himself, whatever may be reason, the fact remains, however long speeches they may make, now, that they are all responsible. The entire Congress party is responsible for the humiliation.

The Congress Working Committee, after all this happened, overnight realised that there had been the humiliation and passed a resolution. They should condemn themselves. They should apologise to the nation for bringing the humiliation to the country.

Very able speeches have been made in this House in which every aspect of the question has been discussed and I am surprised, on every question, the question of Swatantra, Jana Sangh and Syndicate comes in. I do not want to go into details. I would only quote some of the statement which, I hope, my friends in the Treasury Benches, Indicate Section, would not say that they are either of Syndicate or of Jana Sangh or of Swatantra.

To begin with, I would quote what has been said by Mr. R. K. Nehru, the former Secretary-General of the External Affairs Ministry, who has also been the Ambassador in many countries and, I think, sometimes

[Shri Surendra Nath Dwivedy]

he has also been accused of being a fellow traveller.

I want to refer to this. He has said in his speech :

> "We deviated from it, may be due to opportunistic reasons by going to attend the Rabat Conference."

Again, discussing about our relationship with West Asia, Mr. Nehru said :

> "Whatever immediate gain might have weighed in favour of attending the Rabat Conference, it was not consistent with the dignity and basic principles of the country."

I hope, it will not be said that he belongs to Swatantra or Jan Sangh or Syndicate.

Mr. Dange was waxing eloquent that by discussing the matter here we would actually incite communal hatred in the country. I accuse them of this. By going to Rabat, they have shown that their motive was communal and they have brought in communal politics dangerously. We want to clarify the position. Parliament does not approve of it. Parliament warns them that in future they should not do such things.

I will now quote Mr. Chagla. I hope he will not be accused as a Swatantrite or a Jan Sanghi. I will not quote all that he has said. I have just read in the PTI news that he has resigned from the membership of the Congress Parliamentary Party. He has said :

> "...In my humble opinion this is the wrong way of going about it. Every thing that emphasizes the separateness of the minorities, every encouragement to communal aspect of public affairs will divide..."

Mr. Dange will please note this.

> "...will divide rather than unite. If the Government thinks that by its action it will placate a section of Muslim opinion in our country, it will be doing so at the sacrifice of the larger interests of the country."

This is what Mr. Chagla has said.

Much debate is taking place and arguments are advanced about the invitation. We have yet to know about this. I think, Raja Dinesh Singh...

AN HON. MEMBER : Raja or Maharaja ?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : If this is objected to, I will say 'my hon. friend, Mr. Dinesh Singh; I think, he will come forward and say whether there was an invitation or not; I think, he will come forward and say what is the actual position.

Now I will quote no less a person than the Prime Minister of Malaysia.

> "The Prime Minister, Mr. Tunku Abdul Rahman, in a report to the Malaysian Foreign Ministry, is believed to have said that India tried to 'force herself' on the recent Islamic Summit regardless of the consequences just because an invitation had been extended to her by King Hassan of Morocco."

So, this 'unanimous' invitations came on the 23rd. When did the Ahmedabad riots actually start ? My hon. friend, Mr. Monoharan, was saying that the riots were 'televised' and all that. Was that televised only on the 23rd or 22nd when these people realised, 'Oh ! In Ahmedabad a riot has taken place and so India cannot take its place in the Conference.' I do not know whether this invitation, which is said to be unanimous, was oral or written or through telephone or through the Ambassador here of Morocco ; It is not yet clear. It happened much earlier to that ! If more humiliation has been brought by such actions of such communal elements in the country, why did they go there ? If they are not in a position to safeguard the security of the minority crmmunity, what business did they have to go and attend the Islamic conference ?

If that was the excuse, it happened earlier, one month before. There is no excuse so far as that is concerned. I do not again want to repeat the points that have already been raised. But the Prime Minister says that instead of hampering, it has really helped us. There cannot be any more nonsensical statement than this.

Again, Sir, I will put to you and I will ask my friend to clarify the question repeatedly put here as to whether the final resolution that was adopted was signed by UAR. Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed says that the

Vice Prime Minister came for tea where he was explaining or some Minister was sent. That is not the question. After being a party to the humiliation and after not opposing the stand taken by Pakistan to oust us from the conference, in the conference itself, to send one Vice Prime Minister much after the inciden to explain to us "We are good boys. We are all with you" is of no use; and he was explaining something private to you which we do not know, but the fact remains that he has signed the final document.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : He has signed,

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: In this connection, let us not close our eyes. I think the Government awoke suddenly. This is the statement given by our Ambassador in the United Nations. They suddenly awoke when in the United Nations at the instance of the Moroccan Government a document was circulated about the Rabat conference in which it was stated "Muslim States and representatives of the Muslim community of India". Immediately this Government also circulated a document saying that this was not a fact. I want to bring to your notice what the King of Morocco said about Rabat and India's stand on 27th September, or to be exact, on the 26th September which appeared in Indian papers on the 27th September. I will read out the last few sentences :

> "The Indian delegation was barred after objections were made by Pakistan's President, General Yahya Khan. He said he had understood it had been intended to invite representatives of the Indian Muslim community and not of the Indian Government.
>
> The King said the final declaration issued by the conference was in the name of 25 Muslim countries and of the Muslim community in India to avoid a legal insanity".

'To avoid a legal insanity'—I do not know whether Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed was really insene or the Government itself is insene. I know Mr. Ahmed is a nationalist to the core. He has been in the Freedom Movement all along and also with the nationalist Muslims of which we see a sorry spectacle in both political camps. He is being used as a tool both for internal politics and for outside politics posing him as a communal figure and as a representative of the Muslims. (*Interruptions*) I could have understood if not Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, if somebodyelse, even Mr. Gujral could have been sent to Rabat Conference. He was ill. He was advised by doctors not to go. In spite of that, because again the communal character has to be maintained, poor Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed has to be made a scafegoat for that purpose and dragged for such positions.

Further the King of Morocco says :

> "As the declaration was in the name of chiefs of State and representatives of Muslim countries, it was realised that the Indian delegation did not fit this description".
>
> "Nevertheless, the Conference had decided to make it posssible to associate Indian Muslims with the declaration. King Hassan said India should make up its own mind whether to take part in future Muslim conferences".

They cannot now put up a defence after saying what they said about Rabat that if such conferences are held in future, the same question will arise, there will be nobody to defend ourselves, so should we go or not. Actually when a London report appeared that Shri Dinesh Singh had said that he would attend the next conference wherever it is held, and when it was published in Indian papers, some of our colleagues in the House pointed this out; Shri Dinesh Singh said, 'I have not made any statement that India is going to attend the next conference'. Now the King of Morocco has raised this question The House should be interested to know, in order to safeguard the interest of the country and not baing further humiliation to us, whether they propose to attend in future such religious conferences wherever they are held, What we have understood about our foreign policy was that we are against military block and against religious blocs, That is the independent policy we are following. Shri Dange may be against it; he may say that we are more friendly towards the socialist countries, therefore this is a good foreign policy'. I want the Government to be clear in its enunciation. Where do they stand ?

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: Where is the Government ?

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: Whatever be the government, it is existing here. If the Government is not toppled, it remains as the Government; however truncated it may be, it remains; it has not disappeared.

I do not think this Gouernment should have invited itself to such a conference in the belief of scme illusory advantage to the country. Therefore, it needs to be censured. Therefore I make this request of the prime Minister: even at the last moment, let her come forward and say that 'it is an error of judgment; I apologise to the House and the nation for what has happened'. Then I am sure the country will appreciate it. This should not be mixed up with the toppling of the Government or upsetting it. That is a different question. That was why I stood up against any no-confidence motion at this hour when the whole picture is so confused.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़): मैं कोई लम्बा चौड़ा भाषण करना नही चाहता हूं। मैं केवल तीन-चार प्रश्न ही विदेश मंत्री से पूछना चाहता हूं —

SHRI NAMBIAR: What has happened to our Party ? This is not proper. This is surprising. Our representative character must be recognised.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai): You tell us beforehand what is our position.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not being ignored.

SHRI NAMBIAR: After every Dick and Harry, you are calling us ?

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: He should not behave like this.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He should withdraw it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It should be expunged.

MR. SPEAKER: I have got names here.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI: I have an objection. He has called Shri Dange 'Dick and Harry'. What is the meaning of this ?

SHRI NAMBIAR: I protest. There is some procedure in the House.

SHRI BALRAJ MADHOK: Will it be expunged or will it remain on record ?

MR. SPEAKER: It is my discretion; I will accommodate them all. But this is not the way of asking for time.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: What about his remark ? He must apologise or withdraw it.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मेरी बगल में बैठे हुए एक मित्र श्री नम्बियार ने जिस प्रकार की एक टिप्पणी की है, मैं समझता हूँ कि आपके द्वारा तथा सदन के हर पक्ष की ओर से उसकी निन्दा हो जाने के बाद उस पर मुझे अधिक कुछ कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। मैं केवल इतना ही इस सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं कि जैसा जिस का मस्तिष्क होता है, वह दूसरों को भी उसी दृष्टि से देखता है। इससे अधिक मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता।

रबात के सम्बन्ध में अभी मैंने आप से कहा कि मैं कोई लम्बा चौड़ा भाषण देने के लिए खड़ा नही हुआ हूं। मैं तीन चार प्रश्न ही केवल विदेश मंत्री से समय की बचत की दृष्टि से आपके माध्यम से पूछना चाहता हूं।

पहला प्रश्न यह है कि जिस समय यह रबात सम्मेलन का निमंत्रण हमें प्राप्त हुआ क्या विदेश मंत्रालय ने या भारत सरकार ने इस बात की जानकारी कभी ली कि इस सम्मेलन की जो विषय सूची है या इस सम्मेलन ने जो एजंडा तैयार किया है, क्या उसके अन्दर अहमदाबाद के साम्प्रदायिक उपद्रवों को प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से किसी प्रकार की चर्चा का विषय रखा गया

था ? और अगर नहीं रखा गया था तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार जो बार-बार इस बात को कहती है कि हमारे प्रतिनिधि-मंडल का इसलिए वहां जाना आवश्यक था कि पाकिस्तान जो अहमदाबाद के उपद्रवों को ले कर भारत को अपमानित करता, उसका उत्तर देने के लिए हम को वहां उपस्थित रहना चाहिए था, इसका क्या आधार है ? कहीं ऐसी बात तो नहीं थी कि यहां के कुछ व्यक्ति इस प्रकार के थे जो उनके इशारे पर भारत सरकार को इस बात के लिए विवश कर रहे थे कि पहले आप हम को वहां पर बुलाइये और बुलाने के बाद फिर अहमदाबाद के साम्प्रदायिक दंगों के सम्बन्ध में हमको लक्ष्य बना कर उनकी निन्दा कीजिये। क्या इस प्रकार के मिले जुले तत्व कोई तो नहीं थे जिन्होंने विदेश मंत्री को इस बात के लिए विवश किया और लिखित रूप में इस प्रकार का आमन्त्रण मंगवा लिया। यह मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि विदेश मंत्री का एक इस प्रकार का भी वक्तव्य समाचारपत्रों में देखने को हमें मिला था जिसमें कहा था कि हम को कुछ लोगों ने इस प्रकार के पत्र लिखे हैं जिनसे विवश होकर हमें अपना प्रतिनिधि मंडल वहां भेजना पड़ा ।

दूसरा प्रश्न रबात सम्मेलन के निमंत्रण पत्र से ही सम्बन्ध रखता है। मैंने यह भी सुना है कि भारत सरकार प्रारम्भ में इस बात के लिए तैयार नहीं थी कि इस्लामिक कान्फ्रेंस के अन्दर हम को भागीदार होना चाहिए या हमें वहां जाना चाहिए लेकिन मिश्र के कुछ लोगों ने भारत सरकार को राय दी कि अगर आप वहां नहीं पहुंचेंगे तो यह आपकी दृष्टि से भी अच्छा नहीं होगा और हमारी दृष्टि से भी अच्छा नहीं होगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सचमुच में यू० ए० आर० के किन्हीं लोगों ने आपको इस प्रकार की राय दी थी ? अगर दी थी तो आपने अपने विवेक को गिरवी रख कर उनकी राय से सम्मेलन के लिए निमंत्रण जब मंगवाया और जब आप वहां पहुंचे तो जिस समय आपको वहां अपमानित होना पड़ा उस समय मिश्र के प्रतिनिधि या मिश्र ने किसी प्रकार का विरोध किया ? होना तो यह चाहिए था कि वह सम्मेलन से उठ कर बाहर चला जाता भारत की सहानुभूति में। यहां पर मिश्र के प्रतिनिधि आए और आकर हमारे जख्मों पर मरहम लगाने लगे और कहने लगे कि आपके साथ बहुत बुरा हुआ, आपको अपमानित होना पड़ा। जब उसने ऐसा कुछ सम्मेलन में नहीं किया और हमारा वहां अपमान हुआ तो इसका तो यही मतलब हुआ कि पहले तो किसी की नाक काट दी जाए और फिर रूमाल लेकर उसका खून पोंछा जाए। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसके अन्दर वास्तविकता क्या है ।

इस सम्मेलन के सम्बन्ध में मोरक्को के राज्याध्यक्ष ने जो पत्र भेजा था उसमें विशेष रूप से यह लिख दिया था कि इस सम्मेलन के अन्दर उन राष्ट्रों को आमंत्रित किया जाता है जिनके राष्ट्राध्यक्ष या तो मुसलमान हों या जिनके अन्दर बहुसंख्या में मुसलमान रहते हों । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि निमंत्रण स्वीकार करने से पहले क्या इस प्रकार का निमंत्रण पत्र जब आपको आया तो इन दोनों कैटेगरीज में से भारत कौन सी कैटेगरी में आता है, क्या इसका निर्णय भी आपने किया ? किस आधार पर आपने इस निमंत्रण को स्वीकार किया ? यह मेरा तीसरा प्रश्न है ।

चौथी बात पर मैं आता हूं। गांधीजी के नाम का उपयोग यहां किया जा रहा है। उन्होंने खिलाफत आन्दोलन में भी इस प्रकार से भाग लेने के लिए भारत को विवश किया था। आचार्य कृपालानी मौजूद हैं । उस समय के पुराने कांग्रेसी भी मौजूद हैं। उनको याद होगा कि उस समय हमारे देश में गाय को ले कर कुछ गरम हवा चली थी। जिस में अकबर जैसे शायर को यह लिखना पड़ा था, "अच्छा यही है फेर ले आंखों को गाय से, क्या रक्खा है रोज की इस हाय हाय से।" उस समय शौकतअली और मुहम्मद अली खिलाफ़त आन्दोलन में भाग

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

लेने के लिए गांधीजी को विवश कर रहे थे। जब लोगों ने गांधीजी से खिलाफ़त आन्दोलन में भाग लेने के बारे में पूछा, तो उन्होंने सार्वजनिक रूप से स्पष्ट उत्तर दिया। भारत सरकार ने गांधी वाङ्मय में उसे प्रकाशित किया है मैं शौकतअली और मुहम्मद अली की खिलाफ़त मैया का इसलिए साथ दे रहा हूं कि वे मेरी गाय मैया को बचायें। अगर गांधीजी ने खिलाफ़त आन्दोलन में अपना साथ देना चाहा, तो उन्होंने उसका एक उचित मूल्य भी समझा था। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या भारत सरकार ने रबात कांफ्रेंस में भाग लेने के बारे में उसी प्रकार उस के मूल्यांकन के बारे में कुछ विचार किया। क्या उसने सोचा कि इससे भारत को क्या मिलने वाला है। मेरी राय में भारत को उस का मूल्य तो क्या मिला, उल्टे उस को अपमानित होना पड़ा और दुनिया में हमारी साख गिर गई।

जिस समय श्री फ़खरुद्दीन अहमद दिल्ली के हवाई अड्डे पर उतरे, तो उन्होंने दिल्ली के पत्रकारों से कहा कि भारत सरकार को पश्चिमी एशिया के सम्बन्ध में अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन करना चाहिए। अगले ही दिन सायंकाल उन्होंने यह वक्तव्य दे दिया कि मैं अपने पहले वक्तव्य को वापिस लेता हूं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या ऐसा करने के लिए उन पर विदेश मंत्रालय की ओर से दबाव डाला गया या प्रधान मंत्री की ओर से। विदेश मंत्री महोदय इस सदन को बतायें कि आखिर इस में क्या रहस्य है कि सरकार का कैबिनेट रैंक का मिनिस्टर आज एक बयान देता है और अगले दिन एक दूसरा बयान देता है।

मुझे आशा है कि विदेश मंत्री महोदय मेरे द्वारा उठाये गये इन प्रश्नों का समुचित उत्तर देंगे।

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Sir, I want to correct a misstatement.

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot get up at any time and intervene like this.

SHRI J.B. KRIPALANI: I want to correct a misstatement—historical about Gandhiji. It is this : that some Hindus said that the Muslims should give up cow-slaughter for the help that the Hindus would give in the Khilafat movement. The Muslims themselves consented that they would give up cow-slaughter if the Hindus helped them in the Khilafat movement.

MR. SPEAKER : You are a very senior Member and you should have asked my permission if you wanted to make some explanation.

SHRI J.B. KRIPALANI : I am going to finish it in a second if you have the patience. If a historical statement is allowed to pass like that unchallenged in this House, it is very unreasonable and it will be putting Gandhiji's position in a very awkward light. I do not want Gandhiji's position to be compromised like that. Gandhiji said it is not dignified.

AN HON. MEMBER : We are short of time.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI : Gandhiji has said that it is below the dignity of the Hindus to say that they will help the Muslim brethren only when the cow-slaughter is stopped. And he said to the Muslims it is below your dignity to have such a kind of contract. That is all that I have to say.

MR. SPEAKER : But please whenever you get up, ask my permission also. You cannot intervene any time you like. Now Shri Madhu Limaye is not here. Shri Ramamurti.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI (Madurai) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I having listened to the arguments in favour of attending this conference, I must confess that I am not convinced about the advisability of having attended this conference.

Considering the nature of the conference and the nature of the representation first decided upon, even though at a later stage, the entire conference might have decided to call India, I am quite clear it was not advisable to go there. It would be compromising our secularism to such a great extent. I believe the

Government of India has bungled in this matter.

Nonetheless, if the purpose of this debate was to see that the Government of India mends it ways, I am sure they would not have thought of this adjournment motion. They would have sought a discussion on this question without tempers on either side, in a cool and calm atmosphere. But we saw how in this discussions have been raised that the dignity and honour of our country have been compromised. The people who raised this question were not bothered abut the honour of the country when one gentleman went to America as a minister and aseked the big monopolists there to come and have back-seat driving in this country. When two or three years ago, there was a statement in a circular issued by the then Finance Minister about the devaluation of the rupee, the honour of the country was the compromised! Therefore, these arguments do not cut much ice with me. I know these people did not raise a little finger when the American imperialists interfered with our internal affairs and you cannot raise the status of our Consul in North Viet Nam, because it would be an unfriendly act. As far as America is concerned, they can do anything. Therefore, it is not the honour of the country that has motivated them. If that is so, what happened in Ahmedabad where is the honour of the country before the entire bar of public opinion? When the Muslims in Ahmedabad were butchered, there are people in thts country who are prepared to find justification for that. I would have to take your solicitude for the honour of the country with not one pinch of salt but with tons salt.

What is the real motivation behind this resolution ? We know the genesis of this. We know the entire history of what happened during the last 2 to 3 months. We know how during the last Presidenrial Flection, some people were anxious to get somebody of their choice and for that purpose, they were willing to join together. Unfortunately, they did not succed and they were angry. Then they thought another opportunity would come. Rabat has provided them that opportunity. That is why they wanted to bring a motion of no confidence on this question. If it is only a discussion on merits and cor ecting the Government, they would not have thought of a non-confidence motion. They gave notice of a no-confidence motion and then, finding that some of their friends were not prepared to go that far, they said "in that case, let us have an adjournment motion". After all, they know that an adjournment motion is a motion of censure. I am not concerned whether any particular Minister is responsible or not, After all when the government comes and owns up that it is the decision of government and the entire government is responsible for it, we have got to be satisfied with that. It is not necessary to say which Minister took the decision. Are you angry with Shrimati Indira Gandhi that she has not made anybody a scapegoat for that ? Is that the reason why you have brought this ?

20. hrs.

AN HON. MEMBER : She has made many scapegoats.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : I am not concerned with that. Neither am I one of those who believes that the policies of Shrimati Indira Gandhi are going to be extremely progressive. Nonetheless, what is the choice before us ? Whom do the Jansangh-Swatantra-Syndicate combine represent in our country ? What is it that they have been pleading for ? (*Interraptions*) Everybody in this country knows that these people represent extremely reactionary vested interests, the big monopolists of this country. These are the people who want our foreign policy to be changed. I have my own differences with the foreign policy pursued by this government. But, then, these people want our foreign policy to be changed in a particular diretion in favour of the American imperialists. They are in favour of more and more aid from our foreign masters, This is the type of policy that they want our government to pursue. So, we all know what is in store for the country if they come to power now.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Do not forget that China is also a big world power now.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI : Our relations with China are well-known to all. Therefore, what we see to day is a fight to remove this government by trying to rope in as many people as possible. My hon. friend, Shri Dwivedy, is a gullible person. He has been told that this is not a motion of censure, but

[Shri P. Rama Murti]

only an adjournment motion and if it is carried to the government need not resign.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY: I accept that.

SHRI P. RAMAMURTI: Taking into consideration the circumstances in which the entire debate has taken place, how the country was worked up on this question, it is absolutely clear that having failed in their earlier attempt to bring in a vote of non-confidence, this is a vote of no-confidence by the backdoor. They do not have the courage, they do not have the guts to bring in a real vote of no-confidence because they know that they cannot succeed in that. Therefore, by the side door, by the backdoor an attempt is being made to topple the government. I would therefore, request my hon. friend, Shri Dwivedy, not to talk into their trap. We can correct this government.. *(interruptions)* ...if it does not correct itself. As a matter of fact, even the SSP cannot get the entire 17 members to vote for a vote of no-confidence. I know that 9 of their members would not agree to that.. *(Interruptions)* That is their position. One member may want it but his party will not support such a stand.

Uuder these circumstances, I do not want to be a party to this resolution. I would oppose it tooth and nail and defeat their machinations.

श्री मधु लिमये : (मुंगेर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे उम्मीद है कि राममूर्ति साहब कम से कम मुझ को गालिवल नहीं कहेंगे क्योंकि मैं एक बात स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ --चाहे स्थगन प्रस्ताव हो, चाहे निन्दा प्रस्ताव हो, अविश्वास का प्रस्ताव हो या सरकार की किसी नीति के साथ असहमति प्रकट करने का प्रस्ताव हो, अगर वह प्रस्ताव पारित हो जाता है तो इस सरकार को सत्ता में रहने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है। इसलिए गालिविलिटी की बात करना बेकार है। आज रबात को लेकर इन की जो नीति है इस नीति से असहमति प्रकट करने के लिए हम लोग खड़े हैं। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि दिनेश सिंह साहब को अब भाषण देने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है क्योंकि सरकारी दल से सबसे बढ़िया भाषण डांगे साहब ने किया। अब यह सदन का समय अगर नहीं बिगाड़ेंगे और मुझको कुछ समय दे देंगे तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा।

इस विवाद में अपमान की और बेइज्जती की बड़ी चर्चा की गई। दूसरे वक्ताओं ने भी की और डांगे साहब ने भी की। लेकिन डांगे साहब का यह कहना था कि जिनकी नीति के कारण अपमान हुआ उनकी निन्दा मत करो, जिन्होंने अपमान किया उनकी निन्दा करो। यही फर्क रहा। लेकिन मैं यह अपमान और बेइज्जती की चर्चा ज्यादा नहीं करना चाहता। इसका एक कारण तो यह है कि अपमान, बेइज्जती किसकी होती है? जिन को आत्म-सम्मान होता है, उनका अपमान होता है। इस सरकार को कोई आत्म-सम्मान ही नहीं है तो कोई भी इसका अपमान नहीं कर सकता है। क्या इस सदन को पता नहीं है कि पिछली बार हमारे श्री बली राम भगत भारत सरकार के प्रतिनिधि बन कर केन्या में गए। उनका स्वागत करने के लिए कोई कुत्ता भी नहीं आया ...(व्यवधान)

श्री रणधीर सिंह : वह आपके लिए आता है।

श्री मधु लिमये : हमारे लिए कौन आता है वह आप भी जानते हैं। आप के लिए कुत्ता भी नहीं आया। अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह टोकेंगे तो मैं जवाब दूंगा। मैं मना नहीं करता। यह खूब टोकें।

क्या हुआ वहां पर कि जोमो केन्या का राष्ट्रपति जो था उस ने भारत के प्रतिनिधि से मिलने से भी इनकार किया। यहां पर हमने पूछा कि क्या यह भारत का अपमान नहीं हुआ? बली राम भगत जी ने कहा, इन्दिरा जी ने कहा कि कोई अपमान नहीं हुआ। इसलिए इन का कोई आत्मसम्मान है ही नहीं, इसकी चर्चा छोड़ दें।

दूसरा कारण यह है, मैं यह मानने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि अगर अच्छा काम करने के लिए जाते हैं, दरवाजा खटखटाते हैं और आपको धक्का मार कर निकाला जाता है तो मैं यह मानने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि उसमें अगर आप धक्का भी खाते हैं तो राष्ट्रीय हित में आप ने खाया। उसका एक उदाहरण मैं देता हूं। इंग्लैंड के दोनों दल समझते हैं कि कामन मार्केट में जाना उनके हित में है। वह दरवाजा खटखटाते हैं। फ्रांस उन को ना कह देता है। तो उनके ऊपर आलोचना नहीं की जा सकती कि उनका अपमान किया जा रहा है क्योंकि वह यह समझते हैं कि कामन मार्केट में जाना राष्ट्रीय हित में है। वह दरवाजा खटखटाते रहेंगे।

इसलिए यह बुनियादी सवाल उठाता है—क्या रबात सम्मेलन में जाना मुनासिब था···

कई माननीय सदस्य : था, था।

श्री मधु लिमये : हमारी नीति में... (व्यवधान) ..मैं सवाल उठा रहा हूं आप जवाब न दीजिए। क्या रबात सम्मेलन में जाना हमारे बुनियादी सिद्धांतों के अनुसार था? क्या वहां पर जाना हमारे राष्ट्रीय हित में था... (व्यवधान)...इस देश के क्या बुनियादी सिद्धांत हैं? मैं उस का जवाब चाहता हूं। क्या धर्म-निरपेक्षता की नीति यह हमारे गणराज्य की बुनियादी नीति नहीं है?.. (व्यवधान) ...अहमदाबाद की बात क्या कहते हैं? इसलिए तो सवेरे मैं ने आलोचना की कि धर्म-निरपेक्षता की नीति जब अन्तर्गत राजनीति में टूटेगी तो मैं सरकार की धज्जियां उड़ाऊंगा, वह चाहे गुजरात की सरकार हो या इनकी हो। अन्तर-राष्ट्रीय राजनीति में भी धर्म-निरपेक्षता के खिलाफ करेंगे तो उसका भी मैं डट कर विरोध करूंगा। जब तक आप गन्दा काम करते रहेंगे तब तक अकेला भी रह कर मैं विरोध करता रहूंगा। हमेशा किया है।

डांगे साहब ने यहां पर इस प्रस्ताव के रखने वालों के उद्देश्यों की चर्चा की कि उनकी क्या भावनायें हैं, उनके क्या उद्देश्य हैं। मैं चर्चा करना चाहूंगा कि रबात सम्मेलन जिन लोगों ने बुलाया, उनके उद्देश्य क्या थे? उनकी राजनीति क्या थी। मानी हुई बात है कि इसे अरब गण राज्य ने नहीं बुलाया, सीरिया ने नहीं बुलाया या ईराक ने नहीं बुलाया। अरब राष्ट्रों में जितने लोकसत्ता राज्य हैं, उनकी इसमें पहल नहीं थी—यह बात राजा साहब भी मानेंगे। पहल किन की थी? राजा-राजा मिल गये, मराको के राजा और नकली राजा मिल गये, सऊदी अरब के राजा और नकली राजा मिल गये तथा अरब राज्यों में जो लोक-सत्ता वाले इस्लामी देश हैं, जो अपनी अर्थ-व्यवस्था और समाज का आधुनिकीकरण करना चाहते हैं, जो पश्चिमी एशिया में साम्राज्यवाद के खिलाफ लड़ते हैं, जैसे नासिर साहब ने स्वेज का राष्ट्रीयकरण करके अंग्रेजों के प्रभाव को खत्म किया, इन लोगों की पहल नहीं थी। पहल किन लोगों की थी मराको की, सऊदी अरेबिया की, उस में ये लोग भी थे जोर्डन तो था ही, लेकिन तुर्की, ईरान और पाकिस्तान, जो सेन्टो के सदस्य हैं, फौजी करार के सदस्य हैं, ये सब लोग उसमें शामिल थे।...(व्यवधान)..अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि इस शिखर सम्मेलन में पहल करने वाले लोग दकियानूसी थे और इन लोगों का उद्देश्य था कि पश्चिमी एशिया में प्रगतिशील आन्दोलन आगे न बढ़े, इनकी गद्दियां सुरक्षित रहें, इनके स्वार्थ सुरक्षित रहें। इस में कवैत था, ईरान था, सऊदी अरेबिया था, कौन नहीं जानता कि विदेशी-आयल-कार्टल के साथ इनका गठबन्धन है। ये लोग चाहते थे कि पश्चिमी एशिया के मुस्लिम राष्ट्रों में प्रगतिशील आन्दोलन न चले, प्रगतिशील आन्दोलन को न चलने देने के लिए मंच तैयार किया गया। अगर गुट निर्पेक्षता के आधार पर आप नान-एलाइन्ड सम्मेलन करते तो मैं समझ सकता था, प्रादेशिक हितों की रक्षा के लिये आप प्रादेशिक एशियाई देशों का सम्मेलन करते है, तो मैं समझ सकता हूं, आप अफरीकी देशों और एशियाई देश सम्मेलन करते हैं, मैं समझ सकता हूं, आप

[श्री मधुलिमये]

उपनिवेशवाद के खिलाफ लड़ने के लिए, इस रंगीन दुनिया के लोगों को संगठित करने के लिए, जिनके जीवन स्तर में और उत्तरी गोलार्ध में रहने वाले सफेद मुल्कों में रहने वाले लोगों के जीवन स्तर में जो अन्तर है, उस सम्बन्ध में आप सम्मेलन बुलाते, वहां धक्के खाकर भी आप आते तो मैं नहीं छेड़ता, क्योंकि आप एक अच्छे काम के लिए जाते, लेकिन मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि अच्छे आन्दोलनों को, आधुनिकीकरणवाले आन्दोलन, प्रगतिशील वाले आन्दोलन, उपनिवेशवाद को समाप्त करने वाले आन्दोलन, राष्ट्रीय आजादी का आन्दोलन, इनको बढ़ावा देने के बजाय, इनको खत्म करने वाला जो आन्दोलन है, ऐसे आन्दोलन में आप जाते हैं।

पाकिस्तान की नीति और हमारी नीति में बुनियादी फर्क क्या रहा है? बुनियादी फर्क यह रहा है कि इस्लाम खतरे में है, यह नारा देकर एक इस्लामी गुट बनाना चाहते थे और हम लोग क्या चाहते थे हम इस राजनीति को नहीं चाहते थे, हम नहीं चाहते थे कि एशिया और अफ्रीका में धर्म के आधार पर राजनीति चले। इसीलिए हमने गुट-निरपेक्षता की, प्रगतिवाद की, उपनिवेशवाद के विरोध की कल्पनाओं को आगे बढ़ाने का प्रयास किया। लेकिन आज भारत के ऊपर, भारत की नीति पर आप लोगों ने कलंक लगाया।

मेरा यह कहना है कि यह पाकिस्तान, ईरान, तुर्की और अरब राज्यों में जो प्रतिक्रियावादी राज्य हैं, उन्होंने एक प्रतिक्रियावादी ब्लाक तैयार किया है, एक गुट खड़ा करने का प्रयास किया है जो स्थायी रूप लेने वाला है, एक परमानेन्ट सैक्रेटेरियट बनने वाला है जिससे एशिया और अफ्रीका के राज्यों में राजनीति धर्म के आधार पर चले, राजाओं के आधार पर चले, आयल - कार्टेल्ड के आधार पर चले। इसलिये हमारा प्रयास होना चाहिए था कि हम सीरिया के साथ मिल जाते, ईराक के साथ मिल जाते, यू० ए० आर० से कहते और इन लोगों से मिलकर इस सम्मेलन को खत्म करने का पहले से प्रयास करते, न कि उसमें जाकर, धक्के खाकर, नाक कटवाकर वापस आते।

इसलिए मैं आज यह घोषणा करना चाहता हूं कि यह परमानेन्ट सेक्रेटेरियट बन रहा है, जिससे हमारी नीति मेल नहीं खाती। हमारी नीति अलग है, हम अपनी नीति को धूमिल न करें। इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि इन्होंने जो कुछ किया है, उसके लिए ये माफी मांगे और सदन को आश्वासन दें कि आइन्दा इस तरह की गलती नहीं करेंगे। अगर ये ऐसा नहीं करते हैं तो आज वोट होगा और हम लोग वोट देकर रहेंगे। गैलिबिलटी की इसमें कोई बात नहीं है। हम चाहते हैं कि मराको के राजा और राजा दिनेश सिंह का यह गठबन्धन टूटे।

20.14 hrs.

[SHRI P.K. VASUDEVAN NAIR *in the chair*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Sulaiman Sait. He is not here.

The hon Minister.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : *rose.*

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT : I am here, Sir and I want to speak a few words.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No. I have already called the Minister.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Sir, it cannot be our desire to conceal our disappointment, resentment and an anguish at what happened to the Indian Delegation at Rabat. We have been deeply distressed to see how against all the established norms of international conferences, this conference adopted a unique pattern of denying a delegation which had been invited unanimously to participate in the final acts of the conference and we have not hesitated to express our disappointment to all countries concerned and to the world at large. And the action that we had reluc-

tantly to take against some Governments which, we felt, owned a greater responsibility to what happened to our Delegation, is already known to the hon Members. And we had to take this action because we wanted it to be known, whatever the merits or demerits of a conference are, that when a country and a country like India is invited unanimously to participate in that conference ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : No.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order please. Mr. Sondhi, will you please resume your seat. I am on my legs.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Where is the invitation ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I want him to resume his seat.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : I will, but kindly convey to him my question, where is the invitation.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He should resume his seat first. The hon. Minister has just started. Members desiring to ask questions might reserve them till the end of the speech. I am prepared to permit some pertinent questions if the House has the patience left. I would request my most dear friend, Sondhi, to co-operate with the Chair and with the other members. Every minute he cannot just get up and ask a question. If he is not satisfied on some points, he should wait till the end of the speech. I make this request in all earnestness and hope he will co-operate.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : I will co-operate. But let him not refer to something which he is not prepared to place on the Table. Let us steer clear of each other.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He will agree that neither he nor I can prevent the Minister from saying something he believes to be true.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I am most grateful to you for giving me the protection that is due from the Chair.

As I was saying, what was most extraordinary in our view was that one country should be allowed to behave in the manner Pakistan had behaved at Rabat against all established norms in internal conferences to prevent not only the participation in the final act of India but also to prevent the conference from discussing the issues for which it was called and for reaching conclusions which we thought would be useful not only in relation to some countries which participated but in relation to all the countries of this area.

The hon. member, Shri Asoka Mahta, came out with an astounding theory that if we are going to discuss anything in the UN, we should not discuss it in any other conference. I can think of so many conferences in which he participated. I take it that they discussed issues which were also taken up by rather higher or bigger international conferences, and I did not find him ask 'Why are we going to this conference because the matter may come up in a bigger conference?' Now perhaps when the opportunities are less, he feels that others should not have gone to such a conference.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : Was going to Rabat such an opportunity ?

श्री मधुलिमये : मुसाफिरी करने के लिए ही आप सम्मेलनों में जायेंगे ।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : यह आप जानें --उन्होंने आपको छेड़ा, आपने उनको छेड़ा...मैं क्या कह सकता हूं ।

A question was raised by some hon. members about the invitation and I shall dispose of it first because otherwise that will keep agitating the minds of some hon. members, specially a dear friend of yours. I should not like to cause them any concern.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yours also.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Yes.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Dear friend of the House.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I should like to read out a portion from the Press Conference which was addressed by the Foreign Minister of Morocco, who is now the Prime Minister and who at that time was the official spokesman of the Conference.

AN HON. MEMBER : Is that the invitation ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I am sorry that the hon, Member is so anxious for an invitation I can send him an invitation if he likes. It says;

> "After consultations among the Heads of States it has been decided that the Conference should address an official invitation to India to be represented at the Governmental level. The ambassador of India was received yesterday morning and he will assume leadership of the Indian delegation while waiting for the arrival of the ministerial delegation which will be here tomorrow morning."

This is the statement issued by the then Foreign Minister of Morocco.

I do not think that some of our hon. Members should be such sticklers for procedure. Many of them talk about the red tape and cutting out delays and all that and they should not say that the invitation in writing should have been sent, sealed and delivered to us. Let us see what an invitation means. Invitation is to do something, to participate in a conference. Our ambassador participated in the conference. If he did not have an invitation how could he have been admitted there ?

SHRI C. C.DESAI: Did you receive any letter ? The correct procedure is for the Morocion ambassador here to call at our foreign office and hand over aide-memoire containing an invitation. That is a proper invitation. What you say that is not an invitation.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I know that the hon. Member had the opportunity of serving our country as a diplomat. But I do not think that he was so unaware of international practices.

SHRI C. C. DESAI: You do not know them; I know them.

SHRI DINESH SINGH; I should like to quote two more passages.

AN HON. MEMBER. But where is the invitation ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: My difficulty is that I cannot oblige Members by saying what they expect me.

SHRI S.K. TAPURIAH: Say the truth.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I am glad sometimes he talks about truth. If he listens to this truth, he will learn some more truths. The hon. Member Mr. Dwivedy quoted some statements made by the Government of Morocco. I should also like to quote from a newspaper what the King of Morocco has said;

> "We refrained reluctantly from inviting India which possesses neither a Muslim Government nor a majority. In so doing we agreed not to invite the Muslim community of China, the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia or Albania."

> "During the conference we held consultations and come in favour of inviting a country which has 60 million Muslims.

This is the King of Morocco saying. He does not deny that we have not been invited and we have pressed our invitation which Mr Dwivedy has tried to make out. (*Interruption*)

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Why is he afraid of giving to this House the actual text of the invitation ? Why is he fighting shy of it ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you making a speech now ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It is a practice to make pertinent interventions; it is not unparliamentary. We want to know the text of invitation; it is a very pertinent request. He is making an edifying speech without wiving us the text.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I have also a card that was issued for participation in

the conference, and the hon. Member is still asking for it.

SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY : May I ask the hon. Minister, what is the other part of the invitation ? We would like to know whether you have said that you are bound by the decision of the conference if you are invited ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I am very glad that the hon. Member has brought up this point and I would be in a position to clear it at the earliest stage of what I have to say.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: That card which you showed is a car-pass; it is not an invitation.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: No condition to attend this conference was asked of us and no guaranttee was given by us of any kind. This was made very clear by us on a number of times and I am sorry that some doubts still linger. We made no agreement.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur) · May I ask one question ? This is a very important point. We do not want to interfere, but this is a very important point. The Foreign Minister of Morocco who has now become the Prime Minister of that State has stated that "we in vited India because the Indian Ambassador to Saudi Arabia promised the King of Saudi Arabia that if India is invited, India undertakes that any decision that the conference takes will be binding on India." It is the statement made by the Foreign Minister of Morocco who has now become, according to our Foreign Minister, the Prime Minister of Morocco.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : All that appeared in the newspaper. I am sory that the hon. Member has thought it fit to say that. (*Interruption*)

AN HON. MEMBER : You were also quoting from newspaper reports.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : It was this very story that we have contradict and contraducted in some depth : that our Ambassador. as soon as he came to know of it in Morocco, was ready with a centraduction himeself, to be issued there, when the Foreign Minister mentioned to him that it might be checked up and we checked up here also, and no such undertaking was given by our Ambassador either in Morocco or in Jeddah or anywhere else.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : Why was he not allowed to issue the contradiction ? Was Mr. Singh allowed to issue a contradiction.

SHRI DINESH SINSH : I thought I could reply to all the questions at the end. But if you wish me to answer the questions as and when they are put. I have no objection. If the House can spare the time, I am willing. I went into this matter with the hon. lady Member concerned and explained to her all this. Yet, if she was to raise it, I am willing to answer the question all over again as many times as you would wish me to.

SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : There were many blank gaps.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : What the hon. Member Shri Madho Limaye said was that he has no quarrel about what happens to us in Rabat but asked whether we were right in going to participate in the conference in Rabat or not. And that, I would say, is the focal question that we have to consider here.

When Mr. Limaye spoke about various pulls and pressures in this part of the world, I had some suspicion that perhaps he was listerning to what I was saying to some of my friends in the Congress Party the other day. But he said he did not here it. I am glad there is at least some common thinking, even if it is on a very limited issue, with the hon. member.

It is these matters to which we have to address ourselves. Acharyaji referred extensively to what happened during the Khilafat movement. He said many things about India's participation in that movement. I take it he was with Gandhiji and supported this movement. This is what Gandhiji had said about the Khilafat movement :

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

> "we talk of Hindu-Muslim unity. It would be an empty phrase if the Hindus held aloof from the Muslims when their vital interests were at stake. Some have suggested that we, Hindus, can assist our Muslim countrymen only on conditions. Conditional assistance is like adulterated cement, which does not bind."

SHRI J.B. KRIPALANI : That is exactly what I also said.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : You did not say it.

It is not a correct question that our secularism implies that we have nothing to do with any religion. Some hon. members have already quoted Government's association with elebrations and participation in affairs which can be termed religious. We are not barred from that. Secularism implies that we shall not take sides in these issues and that we shall not judge any citizen by his religion, but shall give him equality. It is this effort that we have been making constently in our national life before independence and after independence to separate the issues which are religious and issues which are political. Any foreign policy which is born out of national interest, as our foreign policy is, must consider the projection of this idea abroad.

We have Muslim countries along the western borders on the shores of the Atlantic. Can we completely remove ourselves from what happens in this part of the world ? Have we not a share in that ? Have we not been dominated by colonialism ? Do we still not suffer in many way from the economic domination that exists ? Is it not in our interest to align ourselves with the progressive movements in a large part of the world and to keep alive to the situations that develop there ?

It is not a secret that we have been against the mixing of religion with politics. We have always stood against the concept that religion should be the motivating factor that should guide political issues. We have been against the concept of Pan-Islamism, the idea that Islam should form the basis for consideration of political issues. But, at the same time, we have got to keep ourselves alive to the political situations, to the political developments that take place all over the world. Just because they carry some banner, just because they carry some label we should not fight shy of taking part in them. Our secularism is not going to be destroyed by our participation in a political conference which may have some religious label. Our secularism has to be fought for in our country, whether it is Ahmedabad, Ranchi or any other place. Here is the test. If we want to be secular, then we have to make ourselves secular first. If we are not going to be secular at home then we cannot talk of secularism outside. The world is too small. People know what happens in this country. We know what happens in other countries. Therefore, we may talk tall of the secularism outside but until we are able to give complete protection to our minorities in our country and give them complete equality which the constitutional law has guaranteed, nobody is going to be fooled by our secularism.

It is in this background that we have to look at this participation. The hon. Member, Shri Vajpayee, read out from a Yugoslav journal, which is a very good journal, and he said that this was a political conference. Then he says that we should not have participated. Let us not be so touchy about these things. Let us not consider them in the unfortunate context in which we are discussing them in the House today. Let us judge the issue of participation in Rabat on its merits.

The Agenda of the Rabat Conference has been read out to the House by many hon. Members. It shows that the items in the agenda were political issues. Whether they have a lable or not is a different matter. I say that our policy of participating in this conference is not a new policy. Many Muslim conferences have taken place in the past. I leave out the historical ones that took place, the *Khilafat* and the earlier ones. I am referring to those which took place after our independence. In 1949, 1951 and 1955 Pakistan had been holding Muslim conferences, trying to mobilise Muslim opinion against us, bringing issues which would fan religious sentiments. We did not participate in them. In 1955 there was a consideration of this policy. When we referred to our old papers we found that there was a file in

which the late Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, had written something about our participation. I would like to say here that I am not in a position to give any quotations because it is a secret file. But I am not taking refuge under it. I am giving the policy as such.

I am not in a position to give the exact words because the file cannot be quoted in the House. The criteria for our particicpation in these conferces were laid down there. After discussion in the Ministry and also consideration by the late Maulana Azad the late Prime Minister Nehru thought that if religious conferences are held then it would be in our interest if people from India participated in these religious conferences.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : When have we attended in such conferences in the past at the governmental level ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : If the hon. Member would like to make it a question and answer session, then I shall stop saying what I am saying. Otherwise, I would beg of him to follow the trend that I am projecting before him.

It was decided that if there was a religious conference we should not keep away, we should let our people participate in that because it would be right for them to project the position as it exists in India and to demonstrate to the world that in India they enjoy religious freedom and equality with other citizens.

I am happy to say that our people who have participated in these conferences have been able to project to the world that Muslims in India today enjoy more freedom, more equality, than Muslims in Pakistan under Martial Law.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK : He must respect the intelligence of the people. He is referring to the guide-lines laid down by Pandit Nehru. He says that the people are allowed to attend such conferences. The question was whether we have participated in such religious conferences..(*Interruption.*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will not allow you like this. If I allow you, I have to allow other Members also, No interruption please.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I was trying to answer a point that was made by the hon. Member, Shri Vajpayee about our policy as laid down by Pandit Nehru. I do not know the question that Shri Madhok is raising. Pandit Nehru had said that when political or economic conferences are held and they may be held under the label of Islamic conferences, then we should judge each conference on its merits and decide whether we should participate in it or not. I would like to submit to you, Sir, and, through you, to the House that there has been no departure in our policy and practice as laid down by Pandit Nehru.

The hon. Member, Acharya Kripalani, had raised certain other questions of Cabinet decisions and other things. As I submitted, in the continuing policy, it is not necessary to consult the cabinet each time nor is the Cabinet consulted in normal participation in conferences or in the selection of the members of the conferences.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : What about the kitchen Cabinet ? Was the kitchen Cabinet consulted ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Are you feeling hungry ?

Sir, I heard the speech made by my hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta. I have watched his speeches and his performances in the House and outside. At one stage, I fell into the trap of even admiring them. But I must say I was not only disappointed but pained at his performance today. I did not realise that he would go down so much to mislead the House in giving facts which are far from correct. I had taken the trouble to note down some of the points. With your permission, Sir, I would like to show to my friends and even to Mr. Vajpayee who looks so surprised how there has been a total misstatement of facts.

SHRI PILOO MODY : It is your private business.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Unlike the hon. Member, I have no private life.

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

In his enthusiasm to blame us for everything, the hon. Member, Shri Asoka Mehta said that Nigeria came to persuade Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed. Where was Nigeria at the Conference ? I think, he must have taken Nigar for Nigeria. What am I to say? Such a deliberate attempt is made to change the name of the country only to try to prove the point that because there are internal conficts in Nigeria, therefore, we justify the conflict in Ahmedabad.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : He did not justify,

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Let the records prove what has beed said. I am not going to be guided by one hon. Member or other. I was also here, I do not know whether the hon. Member was here.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : He did not justify the Ahmedabad riots. This much I can say.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : He talked of our policy as a senseless policy. When he was in Governmen, it was a very sensible policy; he never opposed our participation. But now it has become a senselss policy. (*Interruption*)

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: जब आप सरकार से बाहर आयेंगे, तब आप भी ऐसा ही कहेंगे ।

श्री दिनेश सिंह: ऐसा दिन नहीं आने वाला है ।

He said that he was unable to distinguish between progressives and non-progressives. A number of times he has changed between progressives and..... (*Interruptions*) Naturally he has difficulty in recognising not only progressives and others but friends and others.

So far as this Conference is concerned, I have submitted to you that what happens in West Asia is a matter of very great importance to us. We are deeply concerned not only in the conflict that exists between Israel and some Arab countries but in the whole trend of development in West Asia, because we are closely connected. Large numbers of those countries are non-aligned; they all belong to the developing world and we would wish to develop even closer relations than what exist at the moment. And I would like to tell the House that it has been our constant endeavour to try to strengthen our relations with the countries in West Asia, in North Africa and other parts of Africa just as it is our desire to strengthen our relations with countries in South and South-East Asia. This is an area where we have to work closely together with all other countries to forge not only close political alliances but also close economic working together because of the pressures that are continuing to mount from the developed countries, and India's position in the world is going to be judged by how much of co-operation we have been able to project and strengthen in this part of the world rather than going and talking about it in the United States or in Europe...

SHRI PILOO MODY : Is he going to conclude ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I am glad that it hurts the hon. Member so much when I tell the truth that he wants me to finish quickly.

About our participation in the Conference, here is a statement that appeared :

> "Islamic Conference invited the Indian Government on Tuesday to send representatives to the three-day parley. Pakistan President, Mr Yahya Khan, helped to swing the decision in India's favour following a private talk with King Faisal."

This is quotation from the *Pakistan Times* and not newspaper that I may have any influence over. (*Interruptions*)

This was the day that we had been invited. What happened the next day ? I think, it was the hon. Member who read out the headlines, how people in Pakistan got agitated that India had been recognised by countries, Islamic countries, on which Pakistan felt that it had a particular affinity and some kind of a hold, how they had unanimously to fall in line with them. This has been admitted by Pakistan's own news-

papers that it projected how India's policy had been recognised in this world, ow importance was given to India. Some of my hon. friends mentioned that there were no friends to India. If there were no friends, why would India be invited unanimously to this Conference when Pakistan had opposed it ?

Now, I think, it was Mr. Manoharan who had asked me whether our Ambassdor had really made a statement in the conference. He had made a statement and I though the hon. Member was going to read out from it and there also he thanked for the unanimous invitation and informed them that the Minister would be coming to participate. But what started appearing in the Pakistan press put presoures on the President of Pakistan largely because, as they say, after what happened in Ahmedabad, they admitted the opposition. The Islamic Summit Conference's last minute decision to invite India to Rabat came as a great shock. This is what PAKISTAN TIMES says :

> "It is incredible that Pakistan should have been a party to this. Strangely enough India has been invited not only as an observer but as a full-fledged member. Thus India's presence at Rabat is designed to weaken the Islamic Conference's utility, detract from the Muslim people's resolve and freedom of concerted action which Pakistan would like to be achieved."

Therefore, here is something we should take into consideration and to these conferences whether we go in future or not is a matter to be decided when a conference comes up. But I have no hesitation in saying to the House that it is not our desire to participate at a Governmental level in any religious conference. But when political issues are to be discussed, we should not be too touchy about these labels. We have got to see what is in our national interest. If we consider going to a Particular conference is not in our national interest, we would not he sitate to keep away. At the same time, if it is clear that it is in our national interest, then you would agree that it would be our duty as a Government to go to these conferences to uphold our national interest.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, many questions have been raised and I have taken the trouble of nothing them down as mentioned by different hon. Members, If you would wish me to go into detail.

SOME HON MEMBERS : No, no.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Then I would conclude by saying one thing. Hon Member, Shri Vajpayee, has said : why are we inimical to Israel ? Why cannot we be friendly to Isreal ? It is not ? Mr. Chairman, Sir, we bear no animosity to Israel. We have made it abundantly clear in this House and elsewhere when the occasion arose that we have recognized Israel, that we are not in favour of elimination of Israel but we are opposed to the policy of Israel....(*Interruption*).

SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Why do you allow anti-semetic propaganda here ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Sir, it was not my intention to touch the sensitive spots and I have been avoiding the issue of the West Asia policy which, I know, some hon. Members on the other side feel very sensitive about and which has been reflected in this debate. But it would be my duty to say that we cannot support the policy of Israel when it occupies lands of other countries. We in India have ourselves seen that two countries are occupying our territories and we are fighting against that. So, we are against the retention of fruits of aggression. How can we support that in West Asia ? We are in favour of progressive Arab policy and progressive Arab States and it is necessary to support them and to work closely with them if we wish to develop a society which will be free from domination of inflences from outside.

21 hrs.

May I conclude by saying that in the long march of a nation towards progress there will always be many hurdles and many pitfalls ? It is for those entrusted with authority to see that the hurdles are crossed smoothly and the pitfalls avoided. But it is not always possible, and no government, no individual, can claim that he has always succeeded; but it is our endeavour to do so. If you judge our record, you will come to the same conclusion that we have in fact done better than some of the expectations of hon. members on the other side.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA : The Foreign Minister has charged me with distorting facts and deliberately misleading the House. He promissed to give a number of instances. But he gave only one instance. He gave the instance that I cited of Nigeria. It is very interesting that all of us have received a publication on Rabat by a very distinguished journalist, Mr, Pran Chopra. In this on page 28, he has mentioned Nigeria. I have no secretariat at my disposal, but I thought that what is stated in this particular pamphlet which is priced at Rs.1.75 and so widely distributed and has the patronage of the Foreign Miniter was factual and can be relied upon. I had no intention of misleading the House. I thougt he would not have fallen so low as to make this charge of distorting facts and misleading the House. I challenged him to produce evidence further. Why is he running away from it ?

Further, the Foreign Minister says, 'Mr. Asoka Mehta has been moving between progressives and unprogressives'. I am very happy to find that the Foreign Minister belives that Mr. Jawahrlal Nehru's Government and Mrs. Indira Gandi's Government are unprogressive, and I am glad to be rid of them.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I have waited so long to be able to reply. I wished to take a few digs at the Prime Minister and thought she should at least have an opportunity of having a few digs at me first. But I see that she has not only missed the opportunity but shirked the duty.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: He should be taken as spoken.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Believing in protocol, I shell take the Maharajah first. Dinesh is very distressed; he has expressed great disapproval against people who have so insulted his delegation at Rabat. His only argument was—he said it quite clearly, quite apart from the merit or demerit or going there the thing that was wrong was—that having been invited, he was not treated well. I should like to assure the entire house on behalf of this Government and of the Opposition that no invitation in the formal sense was received. This is a categorical assertion which this Government has been refusing to give inspite of the very best efforts of my friend Mr. Sondhi. I do not blame them; there is no invitation to give. The only thing that one can very possibily say is that the Government of India did receive a circumstancial invitation inferred from newspaper reports, collected from foreign countries through the mouths of foreign spokesmen and may be, some of the enormous staff that it has posted abroad. As for Mr. Dinesh Singh's concern for secularism, I should like to know: why was it that it was decided to send Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed to Rabat ? What are his qualifications for the Job ? When we hear a lot of utter non-sense, a lot of platitudes about secularism, I really feel that I have had enough. Talk about secularism ! what happened at Ahmedabad ? It was this Government that not only invited but welcomed—gave it almost a hero's welcome—that delegates from the *Al Fatah* For what purpose ? To come and recruit members in India. If I were to recruit you for a particular purpose such as this, what is the virulent muck that I will have to pursuade you with in order to come all the way to the Middle-East and fight ? Would it not spread the communal virus which is the very basis of the Ahmedabad riots ? Yet this Government did precisely that. I do not want to hear about secularism from you people; I have had enough of it.

We say we have been invited. Let me give you a little background. Most of it has been said. We were invited and Pakistan took umbrage. From that very moment, it was no longer a sane discussion. Sanity was thrown overboard and the game of one upmanship started. It was a game of one upmanship—we wanting to go there in direct proportion to their wanting to stop us from going there. The Ministry of External affairs was divided, very strongly divided, and advised against participation. But there was no sanity; it was ejected and excluded out of all discussions. No one bothered; on one even gave a cursory thought to secularism that had been nurtured by the Prime Minister's father, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru in making this decision. There is a great deal of talk that he had even left a note in which he had specifically said that this sort of participation on an official level by India in conferences such as this should never be permitted.

Shri Maulana Azad had written a note saying that "I entirely agree". Yet, Mr. Dinesh Singh in trying to refute this said it was a secret, confidential note, etc. Having said that, he would not go further and why he went and participated at Rabat.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Probably you wrote this note before I spoke, because I did say. (*Interruption*) I was trying to say that probably the hon. Member had written this note before I spoke, because I had explained the details of the policy in that connection.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I am glad to say that he has explained it to his satisfaction. Syria refused. Why ? They are vitally interested, yet they refused on the ground that they are a secular State. Wisdom that floats around in Delhi connot be matched with the wisdom that there is in Syria—Damascus. They are so wise and we not wise at all that they will refuse to go on the ground that they were a secular State. Talk about Soviet Union and China: there are sizeable Muslim populations in those areas, and yet, they did not start fishing for an invitation even after the rules had been relaxed for Mr. Dinesh Singh and Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed to participate in the conference.

Nasser, somewhat cleverer than the people sitting acrose from me, deliberately held his position and quietly stayed away because he was afraid of the religious overtones of the summit, but not us who are a non-denominational democracy: we must participate in all these things in keeping with the great delusions of grandeur that we suffer from.

This was a Muslim sommit, but I would like to make it clear to this entire House that had it been a Hindu summit, I will oppose it just as much, and in fact twice as much, or nine times as much because there are nine times as many Hindus as here are Muslims in this country. If this Government wishes to placate the Muslims, they have succeeded in doing axactly the opposite because, more than anything else, more than this Government or even country, the rebuff at Rabat has insulted the Muslims of this country because it has said categorically in so many wods at the Islam summit that "we have no use for the 60 million Muslims of India". This is what the Islamic sumit has said. This has been the verdict of the Islamic summit: that we have no use for the 60 million Muslims of India. Moreover, we do not even consider their sympathy is necessary for our cause. This is what they said. To day, if I feel so unkind about the insult hurled at my country it is because, what had happened at Rabat primarily affected my Muslim brothers because they have been insulted the most.

This Government had better learn first of all to protect its minority; it must start by protecting its minority at home, and arrest the communal riots that have been going on in this country with everincreasing frequency, and give our Muslim brothers complete sence of security and belonging.

I would like to know what this Government could have done had an Islamic summit been held when the Hazratbal incident took place. I see a great similarity between the two incidents. And the Muslim countries of the world could easily have been led to condemn India for the sacrilege committed on such a holy relic. But then, the Government of India's reaction would have been entirely different.

It would have been entirely the opposite. It is not difficult to expect double standards from this Government !

But who cares in this country ?

For what reasons did we have to go to Rabat ? As far as I can see, the Indicate wanted to increase the value of its stock at home. What international objectives could we have achieved ? (a) To woo Arabs, because they have a great many votes in the UN and (b) to counter Pakistani anti-Indian propaganda. This has been said in a hackneyed manner for five hours. Yet, there must be an assessment as to how far did they succeed. Take Pakistan. It has created the exact apposite effect. If we had ignored Rabat, even if Pakistan would have started its anti-Indian propaganda, we would have got the sympathy of the other countries present there. Insted, we have permitted Pakistan to have a victory at

[Shri Piloo Mody]

Rabat which we denied them at Khem Karan. As for wooing the Arabs, if at the end of the conference, you have to recall two of your ambassadors from two of the countries you are trying hard to woo, I hardly consider that as a success. That conference has ruined our relations with Iran, which we have been trying to build up on half a dozen other fronts. You call this a success ? How far you have succeeded and what ends you have achieved baffles the imagination.

What have we gained ? Mr. Ahmed had two, not one, ministers to receive him at the airport ! He had a motor cycle to escort him all the way into the town ! On his return, in the cooler and more secular atmosphere of London, Mr. Ahmed had some Second thoughts and on his retuen clearly said, "re-appraisal of the country's foreign policy". But the Ministry of External Affairs, dominated not only by the Raja but other Bourbons, refused to change. I would like to read to you some of the headlines that appeared :

"Rabat Rebuff will not affect Delhi's policy—PM."

"India Still Member of Islamic Summit—Dinesh"

"No change in Foreign Policy—PM."

"No re-appraisal is called for—Dinesh".

"India defends Rabat Missions"—nameless, again from one of those Bourbons.

"Incident at Rabat did not call for any basic re-thinking of our Foreign Policy"—I think that was from the Prime Minister.

"Pak's fanaticism exposed at Rabat—Dinesh."

"Pak's move to malign India at Rabat had failed"—

This is also from Dinesh. He talks too much.

The prize excuse all the time given by Shri Dinesh Singh is, we went there for political reasons. What he did not specify is whether they were international reasons or domestic reasons.

On the question of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru's policy and that very precious note, I would like to ask a few fundamental questions.

Did such a note exist ? Did it carry Azad's endorsement ? I hope the answer to both is "Yes". Was it placed in the Rabat file ? I take it that he has read it. Was it ever removed from the file by any interested parties by any chance ? If so, who had the audacity to do that ? We will never find out. What were the motives ? We can only suspect. Did the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister know about this removal ? That also we might never know. If so, does that mean any change in foreign policy ? If there is any change in foreign policy I want to know the reasons for it.

A lot many arguments were put forward whether Rabat was a religious, neo-religious, semi-religious or politico-religious affair. Others have talked about secularism and the unsecular character of the Government action. But the pertinent point is that the foreign policy of the Indicate has been a complete flot, a monumental blunder, starting with the snub received by our Foreign Secretary when he was told to keep his nose out of Hanoi, then the grand illusion of Raja Dinesh Singh whose statement about our close relations with Nepal and Pakistan was so promptly contradicted with a sharp rap on his knuckle, the defeat of our nominee, Dr. Nagendra Singh, to the International Court, the discourtesies heaped on our representatives in Canada and in Moscow on our railway delegation for whom they did not extend the VISA even by a couple of days and then the Indian walk-out from our own non-aligned meeting in New York. Strange things are happening. The stray thoughts of Shri Dinesh Singh regarding the recognition of Hanoi have earned for us the hostility of half the world !

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Your half.

SHRI PILOO MODY : None the less half. My half or your half is still half.

It is some diplomacy—of fools rushing in where angels fear to tread.

But who cares ? No one cares.

But all these are merely symptoms of a widespread disease that has overtaken the country, particularly the Congress Party.

AN HON. MEMBER : Which Congress Party?

SHRI PILOO MODY : The old Congress Party. During the past few months politics has intruded into every sphere of life and whether it is education, literature, art or sports the ordinary values of citizenship have been completely lost ; in fact, they have been cast on the dung heap. The presidential election wiped out all measure of respectability that the politicians enjoyed in this country.

During the last few months the standards of public life and decency have reached a new nadir with cheap slogans, breach of faith, stabbing in the back, political defections, smearing of opponents, false charges of conspiracy and a determined effort at destroying the freedom of the Press, with a view to falsifying all means of mass communications, including All India Radio, which has now become the instrument of the inner coterie of the Government. The result of all this been it brings the administration to a standstill with no thought being paid to the problems facing the people and no efforts being made to ministering to their needs.

But who cares ?

This Government, or at least what is left of it, and this party, or at least what is left of it, have actively sought the support of and connived with the Communists to stay in power. The Prime Minister is very touchy about it and she never tires of asserting that she is a democrat. Let me appeal to her democratic instincts. Let her declare before the vote is taken on this motion that she will resign if she cannot sustain a majority of votes of this House without the help of the Communists. I am challenging her to do so and I shall be gratified if she accepts it.

It was all right for Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed to have grown a beard and run incognit to Rabat as the head of some delegation of private institutions. If he had done that, he would not have needed the shaving water which he has been denied ! But unfortunately, he wanted some votes here for which reason the Rabat Conference became indispensable.

Rabat has been a rub out. It is a rub out for Mr Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed; it is a rub out for Mr. Dinesh Singh. it is a rub out for Mrs. Indira Gandi. It is a rub out for India.

We grovelled at the gateposts of Arab Embassies. We were reluctantly invited at the eleventh hour and we accepted the invitation with relish. We rushed out in indecent haste by altering plane schedules. We were spurned and refused admission when we arrived. We were insulted and asked to pretend indisposition. We were kicked out when we refused. Then we justified our humiliation and bragged about our success. Then we praised our persecutors and reaffirmed our friendship. Then we falsified the evidence to cover up our blunders. And then we promised to accept the conclusions of the Conference in advance if allowed to participate. It is a criminal series of self-generating blunders which have heaped monumental shame on this irresponsible Government.

My hon. friend Mr. Dange does not seem to think that this is a sort of thing that skould arouse our passions. I do not expect that he should know anything about invitations. His tribe has never waited for one. For example, the so-called Czechoslovakian invitation to the Soviets to send their tanks. It is a very similar sort of invitation and humiliation. Many examples can be quoted. After all, he thinks that this Parliament is not here to censure the Government and that we are all here to play a game of musical chairs so that we can go on hopping from one chair to the other.

But who cares ? Does this Government care ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Do the Ministers care ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Does Mrs. Indira Gandhi care ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Do her followers care ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Does this parliament care ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Do the people care ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Find me an Indian who cares, and we can save this country.

If the people cared, this shameless Government would not have been here for a day. If the press cared, it would not have supported this Government for an hour. If our intitutions of public media like All India Radio cared, would you have been here for a minute ? If our politicians and, particularly, those assembled have cared, would they have supported this Government even for a second ?

Nobody cares.

And it has been left to me today to arouse the conscience of the country. Let me assure you that by conscience I do not mean convenience: I do not mean cowardice; I do not mean conflict.

By conscience, I mean the inner voice of God that resides in every heart. By conscience, I mean the inner voice described in the Gita, the Koran, the Bible, the Granth Sahib and the Khorde Avesta.

Unlike the Prime Minister, I will not trifle with the language. I do not specialise in the alchemy of word transformation. We have returned from Rabat, not like conquering heroes—not even like defeated heroes—but like worms. Our retreat was no Waterloo. Rabat was no Dunkirk for us. It was not even Haldighat, or Stalingrad. It was the shameful, ignominous retreat of those who did not even fight but fled like cowards. Because they knew that nobody cares. Because they knew they can continue in office. Because they knew that the poor, the oppressed and the ignorant masses of this country have no voice, no vision, no struggle after 22 years of self-Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. You have already taken thirty minutes.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I will finish in two minutes.

I can visualise the newspaper headlines tomorrow. They will say, 'Adjournment Motion Defeated', and they will heap praises on the Prime Minister and say, what a smashing victory it was for Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

The fiasco at Rabat will be a victory of historic proportions of the Prime Minister. It is only her conscience that can digest this sort of victory.

But what about her supporters ? Let me appeal to them with every vein that I have. There is a price that we have to pay. It is an immutable law of nature that demands its price; men are willing to pay it mice will retract and refuse.

And if the price is Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed's head, it is to be paid; if it is Mr. Dinesh Singh's curls, it has to be paid; if it is the Prime Minister's chair, it has to be paid. I am today demanding that price, I am todoy demanding that price from my fellow human beings, from my friends and colleagues, in the name of justice, in the name of fairplay, in the name of humanity,

Find me an Indian who cares !

With these words, I appeal to the House to support my motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is. "That the House do now adjourn."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 1] **AYES** **[21.37 hrs.**

Agadi, Shri S. A.	Anjanappa, Shri B.	Bajaj, Shri Kamalnayan
Amat, Shri D.	Arumugam, Shri R. S.	Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Amin, Shri R. K.	Ayarwal, Shri Ram Singh	Bhadoria, Shri Arjun Singh

Brij Bhushan Lal, Shri
Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh
Dandeker, Shri N.
Das, Shri N. T.
Dass, Shri, C.
Deb, Shri D. N.
Deo, Shri P. K.
Deo, Shri R. R. Singh
Desai, Shri C. C.
Desai, Shri Morarji
Devgun, Shri Hardayal
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Fernandes, Shri George
Ghosh, Shri Bimalkanti
Gowd, Shri Gadilingana
Gowder, Shri Nanja
Gudadinni, Shri B. K.
Guha, Shri Samar
Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan
Hari Krishna, Shri
Hazarika, Shri J. N.
Jai Singh, Shri
Jena, Shri D. D.
Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao
Joshi, Shri S. M.
Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
Kapoor, Shri Lakhan Lal
Katham, Shri B. N.
Kedaria, Shri C. M.
Khan, Shri H. Ajmal
Kothari, Shri S. S.
Koushik, Shri K. M.
Kripalani, Shri J. B.
Kripalani, Shrimati Sucheta
Krishna, Shri S. M.
Kundu, Shri S.
Kunte, Shri Dattatraya
Kushwah, Shri Yashwant Singh
Limaye, Shri Madhu
Madhok, Shri Bal Raj
Mahadevappa, Shri Rampur
Majhi, Shri M.
Mandal, Shri B. P.
Masani, Shri M. R.
Masuriya Din, Shri
Meena, Shri Meethalal
Mehta, Shri Asoka
Mehta, Shri P. M.
Misra, Shri Janeshwar
Misra, Shri Srinibas
Mody, Shri Piloo
Mohamed Imam, Shri J.
Mohinder Kaur, Shrimati
Molahu Prasad, Shri
Mondal, Shri Jugal
Mrityunjay Prasad, Shri
Mukerjee, Shrimati Sharda
Murti, Shri M. S.
Muthusami, Shri C.
Naghnoor, Shri M. N.
Naidu, Shri Chengalraya
Naik, Shri G. C.
Nath Pai, Shri
Nayar, Shri K. K.
Nayar, Shrimati Shankuntala
Nayar, Dr. Sushila
Nihal Singh, Shri
Onkar Singh, Shri
Padmavati Devi, Shrimati
Pandey, Shri K. N.
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Paswan, Shri Kedar
Patel, Shri J. H.
Patel, Shri Manubhai
Patel, Shri N. N.
Patil, Shri S. K.
Patodia, Shri D. N.
Pramanik, Shri J. N.
Rajasekharan, Shri
Raju, Shri D. B.
Raju, Dr. D. S.
Ram Charan, Shri
Ram Dhani Das, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ramamoorthy, Shri S. P.
Rane, Shri
Ranga, Shri
Ranjit Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri V. Narasimha
Ray, Shri Rabi
Reddy, Shir P. Antony
Saboo, Shri Shri Gopal
Sanji Rupji, Shri
Santosham, Dr. M,
Sapre, Shrimati Tara
Sarma, Shri A. T.
Sen, Shri P. G.
Sethuraman, Shri N.
Shah, Shrimati Jayaben
Shah, Shri Shantilal
Shah, Shri T. P.
Shah, Shri Virendrakumar
Shalwale, Shri Ram Gopal
Sharda Nand, Shri
Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker
Sharma, Shri Narayan Swaroop
Sharma, Shri Ram Avtar
Sharma, Shri Yajna Datt
Shastri, Shri Parkash Vir
Shastri, Shri Shiv Kumar
Sheo Narain, Shri
Shiv Charan Lal, Shri
Shivappa, Shri N.
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri J. B.
Sinha, Shrimati Tarkeshwari
Solanki, Shri S. M.
Somani, Shri N. K.
Sondhi, Shri M. L.
Supakar, Shri Sradhakar
Suraj Bhan, Shri
Tapuriah, Shri S. K.
Thakur, Shri Gunanand
Tyagi, Shri O. P.
Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Vidyarthi, Shri R. S.
Xavier, Shri S.
Yadav, Shri Ram Sewak

NOES

Abraham, Shri K. M.
Achal Singh, Shri
Adichan, Shri P. C
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Aga, Shri Ahmad
Ahmad, Dr. I.
Ahmed, Shri F. A.
*Ahmed, Shri J.
Anbuchezhian, Shri
Ankineedu, Shri
Anthony, Shri Frank
Asghar Husain, Shri
Atam Das, Shri
Awadesh Chandra Singh, Shri
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Babunath Singh, Shri
Badrudduja, Shri
Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar

*Wrongly voted for '*NOES*'

Bakshi, Shri Ghulam Mohammad
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Barrow, Shri
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barua, Shri R.
Barupal, Shri P. L.
Basu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Basu, Dr. Maitreyee
Basumatari, Shri
Baswant, Shri
Besra, Shri S. C.
Bhagaban Das, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagavati, Shri
Bhakt Darshan, Shri
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhanu Parkash Singh, Shri
Birla, Shri R. K.
Birua, Shri Kolai
Bist, Shri J. B. S.
Biswas, Shri J. M.
Bohra, Shri Onkarlal
Bose, Shri, Amiyanath
Bramhanandji, Shri
Burman, Shri Kirit Bikram Deb
Buta Singh, Shri
Chakrapani, Shri C. K.
Chanda, Shri Anil K.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna
Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chatterjee, Shri N. C.
Chatterji, Shri Krishna Kumar
Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Chavan, Shri D. R.
Chavan, Shri Y. B.
Chittybabu, Shri C.
Choudhary, Shri Valmiki
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Damani, Shri S. R.
Dange, Shri S. A.
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Deiveekan, Shri
Doeghare, Shri N. R.
Deshmukh, Shri B. D.
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao S.
Dhandapani, Shri
Dhuleshwar Meena, Shri
Dinesh Sngh, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Durairasu, Shri
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Ering, Shri D.
Esthose, Shri P. P.
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Gandhi, Shrimati Indira
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gautam, Shri C. D.
Gavit, Shai Tukaram
Ghosh, Shri Ganesh
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Ghosh, Shri Parimal
Girja Kumari, Shrimati
Gopalan Shri A. K.
Gopalan, Shri P.
Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela
Gounder, Shri Muthu
Govind Das, Dr.
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Gupta, Shri Lakhan Lal
Hajarnawis, Shri
Haldar, Shri K.
Heerji Bhai, Shri
Hem Raj, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Iqbal Singh, Shri
Jadhav, Shri Tulshidas
Jadhav, Shri V. N.
Jaggaiah, Shri K.
Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
Jamir, Shri S. C.
Jamana Lal, Shri
Janardhanan, Shri C.
Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Jharkhande Rai, Shri
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Kalita, Shri Dhireswar
Kamalanathan, Shri
Kamble, Shri
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Kandappan, Shri S.
Karan Singh, Dr.
Karni Singh, Dr.
Kasture, Shri A. S.
Kavade, Shri B. R.
Kesri, Shri Sitaram
Khadilkar, Shri
Khan, Shri Latafat Ali
Khan, Shri M. A.
Khan, Shri Zulfiquar Ali
Khanna, Shri P. K.
Kikar Singh, Shri
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kiruttinan, Shri
Kisku, Shri A. K.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Krishna, Shri M. R.
Krishnamoorthi, Shri V.
Krishnan, Shri G. Y.
Krishnappa, Shri M. V.
Kuchelar, Shri G.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Kushok Bakula, Shri
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Lalit Sen, Shri
Laskar, Shri N. R.
Laxmi Bai, Shrimati
Lutfal Haque, Shri
Madhukar, Shri K. M.
Mahadeva Prasad, Dr.
Mahajan, Shri, Vikram Chand
Maharaj Singh, Shri
Mahato, Shri Bhajahari
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mandal, Dr. P.
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Mane, Shri Shankarrao
Manoharan, Shri
Maran, Shri Murasoli
Marandi, Shri
Master, Shri Bhola Nath
Mayavan Shri
Meghachandra, Shri M.
Melkote, Dr.
Menon, Shri Govinda
Menon, Shri Krishna
Menon, Shri Vishwanatha
Minimata Agam Dass Guru, Shrimati
Mishra, Shri G. S.
Misra, Shri S. N.
Modak, Shri B. K.
Mohammad Ismail, Shri
Mohammad Yusaf, Shri
Mohammed Sheriff, Shri
Mohsin, Shri
Muhammad Ismail, Shri M.
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Mukne, Shri Yeshwantrao
Mulla, Shri A. N.
Murthy, Shri B. S.
Nahata, Shri Amrit
Nair, Shri N. Sreekantanr
Nambiar, Shri
Nanda, Shri
Narayanan, Shri
Nayanar Shri E. K.
Nirlep Kaur, Shrimati
Oberoi, Shri M. S.
Oraon, Shri Kartik
Pahadia, Shri Jagannath

Palchowdhuri, Shrimati Ila
Pandey, Shri Sarjoo
Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani
Pant, Shri K. C.
Pakai Haokip, Shri
Parmar, Shri D. R.
Partap Singh, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri
Patel, Shri Manibhai J.
Patil, Shri C. A.
Patil, Shri Deorao
Patil, Shri N. R.
Patil, Shri S. B.
Patil, Shri S. D.
Patil, Shri T. A.
Pradhani, Shri K.
Prasad, Shri Y. A.
Puri, Dr. Surya Prakash
Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafli
Radhabai, Shrimati B
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri
Rajni Devi, Kumari
Rjaram, Shri
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Dhan, Shri
Ram Sewak, Shri Chowdhary
Ram Swarup, Shri
Ramabadran, Shri T. D.
Ramamurti Shri P.
Ramani, Shri K.
Ramji Ram, Shri
Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
Rana, Shri M. B.
Randhir Singh, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganath
Rao, Dr. K. L.
Rao, Shri K. Narayanan
Rao, Shri Muthyal
Rao, Shri J. Ramapathi
Rao, Shri Thirumala
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. V.
Raut, Shri Bhola
Reddy, Shri G. S.
Reddy, Shri Ganga
Reddy, Shri M. N.
Reddy, Shrimati Sudha V.
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Roy, Shrimati Uma
Sadhu Ram, Shri
Saha, Dr. S. K.
Saigal, Shri A. S
Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman
Saleem, Shri M. Yunus
Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sambandhan, Shri S. K.
Sambhali, Shri Ishaq
Saminathan, Shri
Sanghi, Shri N. K.
Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Sant Bux Singh, Shri
Satya Narayan SIngh, Shri
Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Sayeed, Shri P. M.
Sayyad Ali, Shri
Sen, Shri A. K.
Sen, Shri Dwaipayan
Sen, Dr. Ranen
Sethi, Shri P. C.
Sezhiyan, Shri
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Shambhu Nath, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma, Shri Naval Kishore
Sharma, Shri Yogendra
Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Shastri, Shri B. N.
Shastri, Shri Ramavatar
Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Sher Singh, Shri
Shinde, Shri Annasahib
Shiv Chandika Prasad, Shri
Shukla, Shri S. N.
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Sidayya, Shri
Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Singh, Shri D. V.
Sinha, Shri Mudrika
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sinha, Shri Satya Narayan
Sivasankaran, Shri
Snatak, Shri Nar Deo
Solanki, Shri P. N.
Somasundaram, Shri S. D.
Sonar, Dr. A. G.
Sonavane, Shri
Subravelu, Shri
Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Sursingh, Shri
Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Swell, Shri
Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
Thakur, Shri P. R.
Tiwary, Shri D. N.
Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Tripathi, Shri K. D.
Tula Ram, Shri
Uikey, Shri M. G.
Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra
Umanath, Shri
Verma, Shri Balgovind
Verma, Shri Prem Chand
Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti
Viswanathan, Shri G.
Vyas, Shri Ramesh Chandra
Yadab, Shri N. P.
Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet
Yadav, Shri Jageshwar

MR. CHAIRMAN: The result* of the division is : Ayes : 140; Noes : 306.

The motion was negatived.

KHUDA BAKHSH ORIENTAL LIBRARY BILL—*Contd.*

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND YOUTH SERVICES (DR. V.K.R.V. RAO): I move that we may now resume further consideration of Kudha Bakhsh Oriental Public Library Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We may take it up tomorrow. The House shall stand adjourned till tomorrow.

21.40 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, November 18, 1969/Kartika 27, 1891 (Saka).

*The following Members also recorded their votes :
AYES : Sarvashri K. Kamaraj, Abdul Ghani Dar, Pashabhai Patel, Shri Chand Goyal, N. Sanjiva Reddy, J. Ahmed and Shrimati Gayatri Devi.
NOES : Sarvashri Swaran Singh and K. Anirudhan.

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